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OF
STATE PAPERS,
DOMESTIC SERIES,
OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

1635.

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STATE PAPERS

DOMESTIC SERIES

OF THE REIGN OF
CHARLES I.

1635

STATE PAPERS

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HER MAJESTY'S RECORD OFFICE

OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

1635

JUNE 1635

THE RECORDS OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I. ARE KEPT IN THE RECORD OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S RECORD OFFICE IN WHITE HALL, LONDON.

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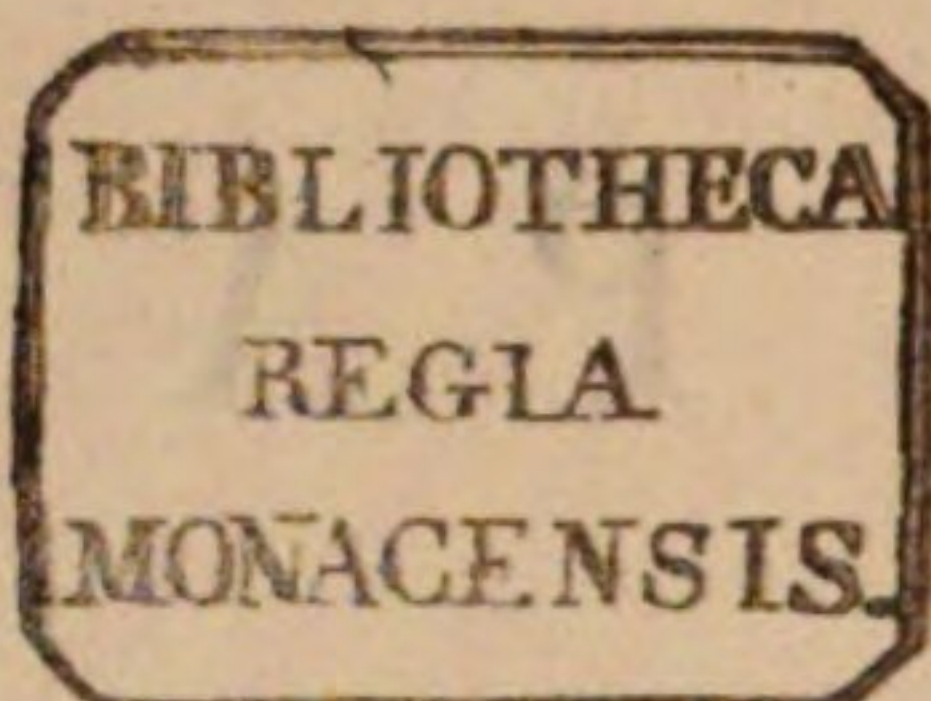
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONDON, ROBERTS & LUTHER

CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
DOMESTIC SERIES,
[B] OF THE REIGN OF
CHARLES I.
[8.] 1635,

PRESERVED IN THE
STATE PAPER DEPARTMENT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

EDITED BY
JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

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P R E F A C E.

DURING the period comprised within the present volume of Calendar (April to December 1635), the great office of Lord High Treasurer remained vacant. For a brief interval after the death of the Earl of Portland, it was remarked that the King seemed "at more liberty" (p. 11), but his was not a nature that appreciated freedom. A parasitical clinging to something firmer than himself was a main ingredient in his character, and, deprived of one support, he soon made it apparent that he had discovered a nother.

From Weston to Laud was an easy step. In the individual characters of these eminent public functionaries there were many points of resemblance. Both were men of severe judgment and unyielding temper; both men who were a terror to suitors by sharpness of speech and strength of prejudice. As courtiers, both were animated by the most exalted notions of the Royal authority. In religion Laud's views of churchmanship and Weston's concealed Romanism approached each other so nearly as to be almost identical. In one particular they differed widely. Lord Portland had "an itching palm;" the fact is admitted by his colleagues, and the King sanctioned large payments to him by suitors, but no one ever accused Laud of anything of the kind. A winking at a little finesse, designed to accomplish some end supposed to be for the good of the Church, is all that may be brought home to him; his hands were never defiled by the touch of a bribe.

When the King made choice of a trusted adviser he never gave his confidence by halves. On this occasion the Treasury was immediately put into commission, and the Archbishop was appointed Chief Commissioner. His energy made him the leading spirit in all business in which he bore part. The intricacies of the King's financial position were explored by the Commissioners. The revenue was sought to be increased by the creation of fresh monopolies, and by hard bargains made with patentees, but in the judgment (perhaps prejudiced) of official men, the Archbishop's unacquaintance with matters of finance added to the confusion of the public accounts, and had a tendency to "spoil all." Besides being in fact Lord Treasurer and Minister of Finance, the Archbishop was also appointed Foreign Minister, or, as it was then termed, the "First of the Junto of Foreign Affairs." He had been previously a leading member of the Privy Council, at that time the real centre of the home government, and a member also of the Committee for Ireland. Thus almost all lay power was concentrated in his person, whilst in the Church he was, if possible, more than absolute. Well might Sir Thomas Roe exclaim to the Queen of Bohemia:—

"This is the great man, made now of the Commission of the Treasury and the First of the Junto of Foreign Affairs, and in the greatest esteem with his Majesty of any in my observance; and I will hope (whatsoever the world hath sinistrously conceived) that he will prove a happy instrument of the public, both at home and abroad. I humbly desire your Majesty to believe it so far as to oblige him to it, and to your service, by your trust. Other letter than that for the contribution he hath received none, and therefore yet your Majesty hath not tried him in particulars, and when you do, begin for yourself and in your great occasions, for they indeed oblige. Small requests, repeated, and for others, do abate the finest edge, and his nature had rather do you one great service than twenty trifles. For upon less than great actions he is not set, and being now so great he cannot be eminent and show it to the world by treading in beaten paths and the exploded steps of

others. But he must choose and make new ways, to show he knows and can do more than others; and this only hath made the Cardinal Richelieu so glorious. Therefore your Majesty may expect a change, and if not, yet you ought to attempt it, and to show him the way to make himself the Richelieu of England."—(Vol. CCLXXXVI., No. 34.)

But Laud was equally devoid of the genius of Richelieu, and guiltless of the ambition which Roe attributed to him. His ideas of national regeneration were centred in the eradication of what he called Puritanism. Uniformity in the externals of public worship, silence upon what were esteemed the higher branches of theological teaching, and universal submission to King and Clergy, as divinely appointed authorities in Church and State,—these were Laud's objects, and were consistently and energetically pursued with a feeling of the most intense dislike of every one that opposed him. "That which is worst of all" remarks Lord Cottington, is that "they say he can never be reconciled where once he takes displeasure."

In foreign affairs, his first act was to involve himself in a dispute on a question of form with the Queen of Bohemia. The point was this;—ought she not, on behalf of her son, the young Prince Palatine, who was just about to come of age, to make a formal demand of the Emperor to grant him the investiture of his Palatinate? The Emperor had already over and over again declared the Palatinate to be under the ban of the Empire, and therefore forfeited; as a forfeiture he had given it away by solemn and public act, and had put his grantee in possession; but Elizabeth was advised to ignore all this, and to put forward her request for her son's investiture, not, as the Archbishop admitted, with any idea that it would be complied with, but as what he supposed to be the right thing in point of form, and to prevent the Emperor from falsely alleging at some future time, that he would have yielded the investiture if it had been demanded. The correspondence on this point between the English foreign minister and the poor exiled Queen

long since worn out with the studied artifices of a deceitful diplomacy, may be read in our volume (pp. 288, 368, 415). Little good, as the Queen too clearly saw, could be expected from an adviser who would have had her introduce her son upon the bloody stage of the Thirty Years' War with the punctilios and etiquette of a master of the ceremonies.*

This incident comes in our way only by the bye, for our volume treats in the main of home and not of foreign policy. In our last volume we published many valuable papers respecting the first writ for ship-money, which was dated the 20th October 1634, and was addressed to the seaports and maritime places. This was the writ devised by Noy, and for which it is said some ancient precedents were to be found among the Records. Perhaps so; but the previous writs which were relied upon as precedents were grounded upon some great national emergency, as a threatened invasion, or some similar circumstance of peril. In the treasury of national defence provided by the constitution, there existed a power in such cases for the executive authority to call upon the seaports for that help which they only could give,—that of such ships as they possessed to be used in the national service. It may be doubted whether the ancient precedents authorized the indication in the writs of ships of a calibre which it was well-known no port but London possessed; and whether on the consequent necessary inability of the ports to comply with the requirements of the writs, what had taken place in former times justified the levy of a sum of money to be paid to the King, for lending the ports the very ships which he had required of them for

* Sir Thomas Roe, after six months' experience, thus states his opinion of Laud as a foreign minister,—“I do not doubt, my Lord of Canterbury hath good inclinations, and as much credit as ever any servant had, but he is not versed in foreign affairs, and he is fearful to engage himself and his master in new ways, and of doubtful event, wherein himself is not grounded sufficiently to maintain and carry along his counsels. Neither is he without opposition and concurrency of power, with those whose affections are contrary.” (Vol. CCC., No. 22).

the public defence. However this may have been, the sums directed to be levied by the first writs were in the main not unwillingly paid. The whole amount was 104,252*l.* (p. 3.), but five ships, equivalent to 20,688*l.*, were assessed upon the city of London. The citizens elected to set forth the ships. This reduced the sum to be levied to 83,564*l.*, which was paid, except about 2,000*l.*, within twelve months after the issue of the writs.

Portsmouth was appointed as the place of rendezvous for the fleet, but by reason of an outbreak of small pox, the Downs was substituted, and in that famous roadstead there mustered in the month of May, 1635, a fine fleet of twenty ships-of-war, under the command of Robert Earl of Lindsey, appointed admiral, custos of the sea, and captain-general.

But now arose the question :—Where was the enemy ? What was the emergency that justified the outfit of such a fleet and the levy of ship money ? The idea of a fear of invasion was kept alive by the Government ; orders were sent to the Lord-lieutenants of all the counties to muster the train bands, and to see that their arms were in accordance with modern fashion. The men were to be appointed to be in readiness to join their colours at an hour's warning. The beacons were to be repaired and watched, and a provost-marshal was to be appointed in every county (pp. 45, 417). All this was done ; but still, where was the enemy ?

The question cannot be fully answered at this time, and will never be thoroughly solved until our own foreign correspondence and the archives of Brussels and Simancas have been laid open to historical inquirers by the publication of calendars. But it seems from papers published by Clarendon, and from information kindly procured for us at Brussels by Mr. Gardiner, the author of the History of James I., that during the years 1634 and 1635 a multitude of those

“Hollow words

Which states and kingdoms utter when they talk
Of truth and justice,”

passed between the courts of England and Spain respecting this very ship-money fleet, and the enemy against whom it was designed to act. Among those "hollow words," we read in a despatch from Sec. Windebank to Mr. Arthur Hopton, the English ambassador in Spain, dated the 16th February 1633-34, that the affairs of the Spaniards—

"In Flanders growing every day into more desperate estate, and his Majesty, considering in his princely wisdom, how much it concerns him in his own interest to carry a jealous and a watchful eye over the growing greatness of the States, by whose insolencies he is every day much awakened, hath been pleased to direct the Lord Treasurer [Portland] to call the Lord Cottington and myself [Sec. Windebank] unto him, and to confer with Nicolaldi [the Spanish resident in England] upon some course to be held for giving assistance to the King of Spain, such as may stop the current of the Hollanders' conquests and peradventure draw them to a peace, yet not plunge his Majesty into a sudden, dangerous, and untimely war with those people. To do this it is of both sides thought fit, that his Majesty should put a strong and powerful fleet to sea, that may open the ports, prohibit all kind of depredation in these seas, and secure even the coasts of Flanders. And this to be done upon pretence of suppressing and punishing the great liberty which hath of late been taken, both by the States and those of Dunkirk, to commit hostilities one upon the other, even within his Majesty's safest harbours both in England and Ireland. And, when his Majesty shall so be armed at sea, it is conceived it will not be unreasonable for him to call upon his neighbours to accept good conditions of peace from the King of Spain; which if they should refuse, he may, peradventure, speak louder than is yet fitting for him to do."*

Here, so far as this letter may be depended upon, we see the origin of ship-money. The conference with Nicolaldi took the shape of a suggested league between England and Spain, and with a view to that league it was proposed that "his Majesty of Great Britain should presently arm
" twenty ships of war, of which five were to be wholly at
" the charge of the King of Spain, and that the pretext

* Clarendon Papers, Vol. I., p. 75, ed. 1767.

“ of this arming should be to secure the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and to free them from pirates and others that commit hostilities and insolencies there.”* In the course of the discussions on this project it soon became apparent that the King of Great Britain was “ not presently furnished with money necessary for so great an undertaking ;” whereupon Mr. Hopton, well instructed from home, represented to Olivarez, the prime minister of Spain, that the King of England, paying in this matter “ no regard to his own private interest,” but to that of the King of Spain “ and Christendom,” it was thought “ very reasonable ” that the latter King “ should bear his part in the expense of fitting out the fleet.”† The “ part ” suggested to be borne by Spain was an immediate loan to England of 200,000 crowns, to be returned if the league were not ultimately concluded, and to be put to the account of the King of Spain’s five ships if it were.

The progress of a negotiation, in which there was no truthfulness on one side and no confidence on the other, was necessarily slow. Whilst it was pending it occurred to Noy that, an emergency being supposed, the ports might, “ upon ancient precedent,” be called upon to supply the requisite aid. Thus the King’s plan could be carried out even without the pecuniary assistance of the King of Spain. The pretext suggested in the proposed treaty with Spain was thereupon alleged as an emergency ; twenty ships, the exact number proposed to Spain, were fitted out, and in the meantime Windebank and Hopton, Olivarez and Nicolaldi, were engaged in their several ways, endeavouring to secure by diplomacy some advantage to their respective countries, at the expense of the opposite party.

The English ministers were urged to perseverance in this negotiation by dislike of the Hollanders as Calvinists and allies of the Puritans in this country, and not a little also by the nonchalance with which they treated England.

* Clarendon Papers, Vol. I., p. 109.

† Ibid, p. 81.

As the negotiation proceeded still another reason evolved itself. The Dutch entered into league with France, which thereupon declared war against Spain, and thus Holland, according to the view of the English government, not only disturbed the arrangement of nations which made England the balance-keeper between the two great and ambitious Roman Catholic powers of Western Europe, but, as it was thought, brought into danger her ancient maritime rights. The presence in the English Channel of combined Dutch and French fleets seemed likely to raise the question of the homage paid from old time to the English flag, and rumours were rife that the new allies really intended to contest this troublesome and annoying custom. One of Lord Lindsey's titles, "Custos of the Sea," plainly indicated the English determination not to surrender this ancient feather. His instructions (pp. 55, 71) were framed in the most stringent manner, and when he sailed it was evidently with the idea that a collision upon this point was not unlikely to arise.

In the volume now published we have calendared a very valuable series of Lord Lindsey's letters, detailing the events of his voyage in the most minute way, from his arrival in the Downs, on the 27th May, until the 8th October, when he was permitted to come ashore and report himself and his achievements to the King. Incidents of his voyage are also recorded in various other letters, especially those of Lord Conway, who accompanied Lord Lindsey, of Sir John Pennington, who was Rear Admiral of the Fleet, and of Captain Ketelby, the captain of the *Merhonour*, the Admiral's ship. From these various sources we acquire perfect information respecting everything that occurred on this occasion. A less profitable display of strength was never made. On the 6th June the ships sailed from the Downs to the westward; contrary winds detained them at St. Helen's, and it was the 20th before they reached Dartmouth. At Weymouth the people had been alarmed by the appearance of a considerable French fleet, driven by weather into Portland Road. To pacify them the French

admiral wrote very civilly to the Mayor of Weymouth, and sailed westward as soon as the wind permitted. Lindsey followed as quickly as possible, but the same wind that carried him onwards bore the French fleet away, and he never so much as caught sight of any one of them. On the 21st he reached Plymouth, and thence proceeded to the "furthermost part of Scilly;" then returning along the coast, he was told that the French fleet had been joined by about an equal number of Dutchmen, and had proceeded, some said to the coast of France, others to the Bay of Biscay. Lindsey plied for some time between Plymouth and Ushant, but never met or saw the fleet of either French or Dutch, or fell in with any Turk or pirate, or enemy of any kind whatever. On the 21st July he was driven into Plymouth Sound by a gale of wind, and on the 4th August he returned to the Downs to victual. This important business occupied a full month. Early in September he sailed again to the westward, intending to range along the coast as before, but got no farther than St. Helen's, where he was detained by stormy weather until the 29th September. He then made all sail for the Downs, which he reached on the 5th October, and on the 8th resigned his command. Some little useful business was accomplished by the fleet in the way of convoying and conveyance of distinguished persons from England to the continent; the effect also of the presence of such a considerable fleet in the Channel may have been to raise the general opinion of the naval power of England, but beyond that the fleet only tended to prove that the emergency which was presumed to have called it forth did not exist, and therefore that there was no justification for the levy of ship-money.

Whilst Lord Lindsey was gaining his bloodless laurels the coast of England was treated with peculiar insolence by the Hollanders. The Dunkirkers sent a fleet of ships of war among the Dutch fishing boats in the North Sea, and the result had been the capture or destruction of many hundreds of them. Galled by the losses thus inflicted

upon them, the Hollanders pursued every ship of Dunkirk that chanced to fall in their way with an earnestness almost ferocious, especially if there existed any reason to suppose that she had taken part in the raid against the fishermen. Several such cases occurred on the eastern coast of England, and when pursued the Dunkirkers made with all speed for an English harbour, as to the shelter of a neutral power. But even into the harbours of England the Dutchmen did not scruple to follow them. A Dunkirker was thus taken, after a smart engagement, in the very harbour of Scarborough (p. 273); a few days afterwards another occurrence, which promised similar results, occurred at the same place (p. 294); and at Blythe, in Northumberland, the Hollanders landed their men, armed with musketry, seized the boats of English fishermen, and in them followed and captured a Dunkirker which had taken refuge in a tidal creek. The Dunkirkers on this occasion forsook their ship and marched inland. They were followed by the Hollanders a distance of two miles from the shore, and were ultimately overtaken and plundered. Nor were the Dutch the only persons who thus defied the power of England. The mail boat from Dover to Dunkirk was several times stopped and rifled by men of Calais. The King's packet of letters, and that of the merchants, were taken, the boatmen were plundered even to their clothes and bread and cheese, and the passengers of their baggage and everything they had. These events were viewed with comparative coolness by the English Government. Probably they were treasured up against a meditated day of wrath, for the negotiation with Spain still continued, although with a total want of confidence on both sides. Hopton warned Windebank of the difficulty of concluding anything with the Court of Spain, which was never free from delays and over-speculations, whilst the King of Spain urged Nicolaldi to beware of the English as a people given to quibbles and trickery. Questions were started almost upon every point of the sug-

gested agreement, but that which, so far as King Charles's Government was concerned, was the most important point of all—the financial arrangement—seems to have been the one on which the negotiation finally broke down. The idea of a loan was soon abandoned. The King of Spain thought it should be a payment, and that it should be made by his brother the Infante Cardinal in Flanders; the Infante Cardinal was of opinion that the payment clearly belonged to Spain; then Spain wished for a stipulation that the payment should be made in that country; England thought it ought to be made here, and amidst these and many other tiresome “hollow words,” the league and the agreement hung in suspense down even to the end of the year 1635.*

But, with or without the assistance of Spain, King Charles, proud of the display of naval power which he had made in setting forth his first ship-money fleet, determined that in 1636 it should be exhibited upon a much grander scale, and that for this purpose ship-money should not only be repeated, but should be extended from the sea-ports to the whole kingdom. Laud gave an account of the matter to Wentworth in a letter dated the 6th July 1635:—

“As the last year there was money raised upon the ports according to ancient precedent, for the setting out of the Navy, which is now at sea, and there God bless it, so we are now going on to prepare for a greater Navy against the next year, and because the charge will be too heavy to lay it upon the ports or maritime counties only, therefore his Majesty has thought fit, *a paritate rationis*, and for the like defence of the kingdom, to extend it to all counties and corporations within England and Wales, that so the Navy may be full, and yet the charge less as coming from so many hands. I pray God bless this business, for if it go well the King will be a great master at sea, and in these active times we by God's blessing may be the more safe at land.”†

* All this appears from notes of papers at Brussels, with which we have been favoured by Mr. Gardiner.

† Strafford's Letters, i. 438.

It will be observed, that in this explanation or defence of the extension of ship-money, the Archbishop abandons the ground of precedent, and rests the extension upon what he terms the parity of reason and the universality of the obligation upon subjects to defend the country by contributing to set forth a fleet. If England were not to be governed entirely by the royal will, it remained of course to be considered whether that parity of reason was a ground of taxation known to the law, and whether the universal obligation to contribute to set forth a fleet, if it existed at all, was not applicable only to some occasion of great and patent emergency, which Lord Lindsey's experience seemed to prove had no existence at that time.

The new writs were issued on the 4th of August 1635. In some respects they were more simple than their predecessors. There was one writ for each county, which was addressed to the sheriff with the governing bodies of the corporations within the county and "the good men" of the same. These persons were commanded to provide a ship of war of a certain tonnage with a stated number of men, together with guns, powder, and other stores and victuals for 26 weeks, and to have the same ready in Portsmouth harbour on the 1st day of March 1636.

The same reason was stated for issuing these writs which had been advanced on the previous occasion, and the same directions were given for distress and imprisonment in case of nonpayment. The total sum directed to be levied by these second writs was 218,500*l.*, and the fleet to be set forth amounted to no fewer than 45 ships of war.

Each writ was accompanied by a paper of instructions addressed to the sheriff by the Council.

"It recited the writ, and then proceeded, by his Majesty's direction and express commandment, to let the sheriff know that his Majesty had upon most important and weighty reasons, concerning not only his own honour and the ancient renown of the nation, but the safety of themselves and all his subjects in these troublesome and warlike times, sent out these writs throughout the

whole kingdom, that as all were concerned in the mutual defence of one another, so all might put to their helping hands for the making of such preparations as (by the blessing of God) might secure the realm against those dangers and extremities which had distressed other nations, and were the common effects of war whenever it took a people unprepared, and therefore, as his Majesty doubted not of the readiness of all his subjects to contribute thereunto with cheerfulness and alacrity, so he especially required the care and diligence of the sheriff addressed in the ordering of the business, that no inequality or other miscarriage might either retard or disgrace a service in itself so just, honourable, and necessary. To this end the sheriff was to understand that he alone was of the quorum in the assessments, and that he was neither to favour one corporate town above another, nor the county above the corporate towns. He was informed that the charge of the ship required was a total sum calculated after the rate of 100*l.* per ton, and that towards the total amount of that sum the Council considered that each of the corporate towns in the county of the sheriff addressed might pay a certain particular specified sum. When the general assessment of the corporate towns had been agreed upon, the rest of the county was to be subdivided, and the particular assessments were to be made to agree with other common payments upon the county, the sheriff apportioning the whole amount into hundreds, and each hundred into parishes, saving that it was his Majesty's pleasure that men of ability by reason of gainful trades or other personal estate, who in landscot would pay nothing, should be rated according to their worth and ability, and that the money levied upon such persons might be applied to the sparing of such as were weak of estate, or were charged with many children or great debts. Having fixed the amounts to be levied on each parish, the sheriff was then to send forth his warrants to the constables of the several hundreds, requiring them to call to them some discreet men of every parish and to consider how the amount charged upon each hundred might be distributed, which done, the sheriff was to give order for collection of the amount. Concerning the clergy, albeit his Majesty was resolved to maintain all their due privileges which they enjoyed in the time of his progenitors, yet it had not been made appear what those privileges had been touching payments of this nature, wherefore for the present the sheriff was to tax them as the rest of his Majesty's subjects, but with this care, to have a due respect to

their persons and calling, not suffering any inequalities or pressures to be put upon them. In all other matters the sheriff was to be careful to govern himself according to the writ."

From the date of these instructions to the end of the year 1635, which is also the end of our present volume, our pages contain a great number of most important papers respecting the way in which these writs and instructions were carried out. Not only are these papers curiously illustrative of the characters of the several sheriffs, many of them persons of historical name, and all leading men in their counties, but most importantly so of their feelings and those of the country at large respecting this novel mode of taxation. In some few cases where the sheriffs were men of business, they treated the levy as a thing altogether appertaining to their office, and went right through with it at once; doing what was to be done in the quickest possible time; exhibiting no opinions themselves and ignoring those of other people; but gathering up the money with the most urgent speed, and paying it over, out of hand, to Sir William Russell, the Treasurer of the Navy, who was the appointed receiver. Of officers of this kind the well known and munificent benefactor to Manchester, Humphrey Chetham, then Sheriff of Lancashire, is a pre-eminent example. His letter sets forth so clearly what he, and in fact every sheriff had to do, and how he did it, that to print it will be preferable to pages of explanation. It is rather long, but it was the only letter he had to write about the business, until he reported payment of the amount, and solicited a discharge from his shrievalty.

" HUMPHREY CHETHAM, SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE, TO THE COUNCIL.
Dom. Car. I. Vol. CCCIV., No. 34.

" May it please your Lordships, that whereas I received his Majesty's writ the 25th day of August last, dated the 4th day of the same month, directed unto me, the Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, and to the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Commonalties of the several towns of Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston in Amounderness, and Wigan, and to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Cliderowe

[Clitheroe], and to the Stewards and Burgesses of the borough of Newton, for the providing of a ship of war, of the 'burden of 350 tons, at the charge of this county and the corporate and borough towns aforesaid, as in the said writ is appointed.

"And whereas likewise (together with the said writ), I received a letter from your Lordships, bearing date the 12th day of August last, directing the execution thereof, wherein his Majesty, graciously considering of the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of such a service to be done by this county and the corporate and borough towns aforesaid, in manner and form as the writ prescribeth, and especially within the time limited, and therefore finding the charge of such a ship to amount to the sum of 3,500*l.*, is pleased to accept the same sum in lieu and recompense of the ship, and likewise in discharge of the writ.

"In all humble obedience unto both which, and in due consideration of the important service therein required, and the present necessity that calleth for all possible expedition, I forthwith assembled the aforesaid Mayors, Burgesses, and other officers of the towns aforesaid interested in the same charge, where, after some reasonable time spent in the consideration of the equal assessing of the towns aforesaid, we concluded the same for the total set-down for all the towns in your Lordships' letter, although in the dividing thereof we made some small alteration.

"Thus far gone on without any interruption in the service, I proceeded, according to the particulars given me by your Lordships' letter, and divided the rest of the charge upon the hundreds of the county, by the direction of a Book of Rates, which is usual for our rule in other common payments, which done, I writ several precepts or warrants, according to the instructions of his Majesty's writ and your Lordships' letter, and directed them to the High Constables of the several hundreds of the county, and by special messengers made as speedy a conveyance thereof as I could devise, who (after the deliberate perusal of my warrants, and consideration of the instructions therein given) called unto them the petty constables, and such discreet and sufficient men of every parish, town, and hamell within their several hundreds as they thought fit to assist them in the equal and indifferent dividing and distributing of such respective charge, as was assessed on every hundred throughout the county, and after many days spent in debating the premises, at length an assessment was concluded on every town and hamell, and returned to me under the hands of the said

High Constables and their assistants respectively of every hundred throughout the county, which when I had perused, and the Assessors strictly examined of the integrity of the assessment, I made them out several warrants under the seal of my office, for the collecting thereof, with such observations therein to govern their proceedings as was prescribed unto me by his Majesty's writ and your Lordships' letter, with limitation of forty days to pay me the money.

"And for their more ease I appointed Preston in Amounderness as a place most indifferent for convention of the county; but in the interim, when they came to apportion out every man's particular share which they thought equal for him to bear, according to his ability in proportion to such respective assessment, and the same to collect according to the same assessment, although the same was done with good advice and great circumspection, (as the assessors professed unto me), yet many and grievous complaints were made by all sorts of people (especially the clergy and poorer sort) of the unequal dividing and distributing of the said assessment unto particular persons, many denying and withholding payment, which principally and above all other interruptions did most retard the service, which myself (as a stranger both to their persons and abilities) could not judge and determine, but rather thought, it most agreeable to the good success of the service, to pursue your Lordships' direction in that case provided, to remove such impediments.

"Several days almost in every week thus spent, both by myself and other officers interested in this service, for the preparing of the said sum of 3,500*l.* appointed to be paid at Preston in Amounderness, according to the tenor of the aforesaid warrants, I went thither, and took with me such assistance for the safe conveyance of such a charge as was meet; where expecting that money should readily have come to my hands, I met with nothing, for the first two days, but complaints against unjust and unequal taxations by particular men in their own behalfs, which so soon as I had appeased and reduced the confusion unto some order (that this honourable service might receive no disgrace by such differences) I called the High Constables (so many as were there), to give an account how they had collected their several sums given them in charge, and performed the rest of the service committed to their care and trust; but I found a general defect, none of them having received the aforesaid sums which unto them were assigned, which

they did strongly avouch was no neglect or remissness in them but rather in the sub-constables who had not brought it to their hands.

"The sub-constables likewise for their excuse protested, that though they had given all diligence to have collected the money, yet some non-solvants which they were forced to distrain, and some refractory persons, which they could not find, nor yet goods to distrain, and other indigent persons which had not wherewithal to pay, had been the chiefest impediments in the service, which to help, I took such course as the present necessity required, whereby with much ado, in some few days, I gained the receipt of the total sum that was charged upon four of the hundreds in the county.

"The rest of the county (to wit the other two hundreds) having made little proceeding in the service assigned to them, by reason (as they said) of the impediments before alleged, craved twenty days longer time for their payments, which I was forced to grant; at the end of which twenty days with much difficulty (as they affirmed) they brought all the rest of the money for the whole county, except only for some very poor people where they could find nothing to levy upon, and other refractory persons which they could not find within their liberties to answer their contempt.

"This being the effect of my real proceeding in execution of his Majesty's writ by the instruction of your Lordships' letter, I not only in all humbleness offer the same as a conclusion of the service, but also have appointed the said sum of 3,500*l.* to be paid according to your Lordships' directions in that behalf, which I presume before the receipt hereof is perfected, and therefore I humbly crave your Lordships' furtherance and direction for my discharge for the same sum, and that I may be removed from my office of Sheriff, having performed above a year's service. And so in all humbleness (tendering the premises to your Lordships' consideration) I take leave, and (as in duty obliged) rest

"Your Lordships', in all duty,

to be commanded,

HUMPHREY CHETHAM,

"Clayton,

Vic. Lanc."

the 16th day of December 1635.

[Addressed] To the Lords of his Majesty's

most honourable Privy Council

these present.

Such a letter, followed by prompt payment of the money, procured for Humphrey Chetham a return of thanks from the Council, with an intimation that his Majesty had been apprized of his diligence and accepted it as a valuable piece of service.

Far different was the conduct of most of the sheriffs. A multitude of questions were soon propounded to the Council, and so many difficulties suggested, that it became necessary to create a department of the Government for the management of this new business. Edward Nicholas, who had been secretary to the Admiralty, was, on the death of Trumbull, appointed one of the ordinary clerks of the Council (pp. 420, 437), and on the 8th November, 1634, the sheriffs were one and all turned over to him. They were ordered to send to him immediately an account of what they had done, and to report to him in future from time to time what progress they made (p. 469). Finally, in order to keep both Nicholas and the sheriffs up to their work, the King held a special meeting of the Council every Sunday afternoon, at which Nicholas reported how the receipt was going on, and what difficulties he met with. To that meeting dilatory or troublesome sheriffs were summoned, and the King himself took them to task. The sheriffs of London were in this way "rebuked for being so slow," and were "commanded by the King to attend every Sunday till this service be finished" (p. 509). A few of the questions that arose may be quoted as illustrative of the contents of these valuable papers.

Sir John Dryden, sheriff of Northamptonshire, thought it right in his assessment of his county to put a larger amount on the eastern than on the western division. Such inequality was unusual, and under the leadership of Lord Montagu of Boughton, the eastern men promptly objected. Sir John Dryden assigned his reasons, (p. 442), but the complainants petitioned the Council in great strength (p. 446). In all these cases the principle which guided the Council was to discourage the raising of new

questions, the consideration of which would take time and excite jealousy. Sir John defended himself by records and reason, but the Council looked only to what had been, and ordered that the county should be assessed over again, in conformity with the previous practice. Sir John obeyed, and when the troublesome work had been completed, wrote to the Council that he had done as he had been directed, but that his year of office had expired, and that an Act of Parliament of Henry VI., which he very indiscreetly urged upon their attention, was fatal to his continuance in the service any longer, wherefore he prayed for his discharge (p. 482.) But he reckoned without his host. Acts of Parliament were not popular with the Council, and he was ordered, Act of Parliament or not, "to still execute the King's writ" (p. 486). Again Sir John resumed his unpalatable task. He sent forth his warrants to the constables of hundreds, and they summoned the principal inhabitants to meet them to make the assessments on their particular parishes; but here came new trouble; the parochial assessors could not agree "in regard of differences among themselves." Wearied with continual checks, and taught the folly of further appeal to the Council, Sir John seems in sheer despair to have thrown all the responsibility upon the high constables. He sent warrants to them to collect the money, *coute qui coute*, by the 1st January (p. 560), and here the curtain drops upon him at the close of our volume.

The difficulty which arose in Northamptonshire met the sheriffs in various other counties. In a part of Oxfordshire it assumed the most definite form. The two chief constables of the hundred of Bloxham (which lies in the northern part of the county near puritanical Banbury, and includes Broughton, the seat of Lord Say), received the customary warrant from Sir Peter Wentworth, the sheriff, to assess 209*l.* upon their hundred. These men—whose names were Nickoles and Harris—called together the inhabitants, and read to them the sheriff's warrant for dividing

and assessing the amount. The inhabitants answered that they had no authority to assess or tax any man, neither did they conceive the warrant gave them any power so to do, and therefore they humbly desired to be excused. Such strong words took the sheriff by surprise. He called upon Nickoles and Harris to return the names of the men who gave this answer. They refused. The sheriff then ordered the chief constables themselves to assess their hundred. Again they refused. Baffled on every point, he reported the circumstances to the Council, and prayed that the rebellious chief constables might be sent for (p. 505). The lords on the contrary sent for the sheriff. At the customary Sunday sitting, Sir Peter was called in, and "was told by his Majesty and the lords that if those men will not assess, he must do it himself, or by his own bailiffs." (p. 509). It is known that Lord Say was one of the first to refuse the payment of ship-money, and that he was willing to have contested its legality, as Hampden did. It is probable that he was one of the inhabitants who gave the bold answer before mentioned, or if not, that the whole proceeding was prompted by him.

Among refusers we also find notice of Denzil Holles. This was in Wiltshire, under Damerham South. The sheriff, Francis Goddard, a poor timid invalid, suffering from "disability of body," which made him unable to travel, called together the justices of the peace at Devizes, and requested their assistance in the assessment. They declined, evidently not liking the business, and saying "they had no power given them by the writ." The sheriff then taxed every hundred and borough himself, and sent out the customary warrants to the high constables. Their return was tardy, but it came at last, and the collectors were set to work. By the 1st of December, 6,000*l.* had been collected, and the sheriff was now full of fear at keeping so large a sum in a single weak house, standing far from neighbours, and all the country being acquainted with the fact of the money being in his pos-

session He laid his cares before the lords, and entreated them to tell him how he was to send this great sum to London; at the same time he reported Denzil Holles and John Low as refusers. The King and lords at their Sunday meeting passed a resolution thanking him for his diligence, and told him they understood that Denzil Holles and John Low were now ready to pay; he was therefore to receive their amounts, and then to send up what he had collected safely by persons for whom he would answer (pp. 537, 545, 560.)

Several of the sheriffs, unable to find means of remitting the money, and afraid to trust it out of their own hands, solicited permission to bring it up to London themselves, which the Council uniformly granted.

The power of distress given by the writ was freely used. In Derbyshire, the sheriff complained that no one would purchase the articles distrained. The Council directed him to send the distress up to London, with a certificate that it was for victualling one of the ship-money fleet. He was to pass it on in that way, from sheriff to sheriff, and in view of that possible contingency, he was to distrain goods proper for victualling, as wheat, peas, no horses, but beeves, muttons, or hogs (pp. 537, 611). In the same county it occurred that a distress levied upon goods of Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston was rescued by his men. The sheriff was directed to make another full distress, and to keep the names of the men who were the actual rescuers. At the same time a warrant was issued to bring up Sir John himself to the Council table (pp. 537, 558), on the charge of refusing to pay moneys assessed upon him, and rescuing the distress taken by warrant from the sheriff (p. 558). Sir John was probably the first refuser against whom actual proceedings were taken, but he had placed himself legally in the wrong by rescuing the distress.

In Essex there was considerable trouble. At Chelmsford the constables refused to assess, and on their example others who had already assessed began to withdraw; the sheriff was ordered to keep the names of those who had

refused (p. 537); and in cases in which not only the constables and inhabitants refused to make a rate, but refused also to produce to the sheriff their books and rates for other services, he was directed to summon all the parish officers, the parson of the parish, the churchwardens, the overseers of the poor, the constables and the surveyors of the highways, to attend him with their books of rates, and a list of their parishioners; if, on attending, they refused to produce the required information, he was to bind them to appear before the Council, with their books, and if they refused to be bound he was to commit them to prison (p. 594.)

In Shropshire the sheriff was active, but living twelve miles beyond Shrewsbury, and his best conveyance for his letters being by the carrier, he could not communicate with Nicholas more frequently than once a fortnight (p. 503). A company of drapers in Shrewsbury enabled him to remit his money as it came to hand, but he could not persuade the collectors to accept their office until he promised them 6*d.* in the pound, as had been accustomed for collecting money for the King's service, which he hoped would be allowed. He was told that no allowance was to be expected or had been given way to, in any county; the service had been cheerfully performed both last year and this, at the charge of those who were employed therein, and he was required to pay in the whole sum without abatement (p. 545). Some gentlemen, he said, were "refractory," but he forebore to report their names, in the hope they would pay "without further noise" (p. 539).

In Yorkshire, where Sir John Hotham was the sheriff, and was very zealous in the service, Sir Michael Wharton refused to pay an assessment of 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, but his objection seems to have been that he was doubly assessed. The sheriff reported him to the Council, but no order was made during the time comprised within the present volume (pp. 290, 479); indeed, the impression produced by all that one sees of the conduct of the Council at this time

is, that they were peculiarly desirous to avoid contests with individuals, except in such glaring cases of wrongdoing as that of Sir John Stanhope. In the county of York also, Sir William Pennyman raised difficulties respecting the rating of Aislaby. Upon his objection Sir John Hotham added the amount (4*l.*) to the assessment of Guisborough, which the inhabitants of course disliked, but Sir John reported that he did not hear of any refusers (p. 507).

In many of these cases the documents contained in the present volume disclose but the beginnings of long histories which will be evolved hereafter. Enough has been stated to show the character of these important papers, and that in them for the first time we read what was the nature of the reception with which the second writ was greeted, and how ready the country was to follow the lead of Hampden or any other person, who would openly dispute its legality.

Of Hampden himself this volume does not directly contain anything, nor any letter or account from the Sheriff of Bucks. There is indeed in one place a passing allusion to a circumstance in which Hampden was interested, and which ought not to be overlooked. In our last volume we pointed out that a presentment was made against him for keeping musters of the trained band in the churchyard of Beaconsfield, which he smothered up by some submission to the Vicar General. In the present volume we have a long letter from the incumbent of Beaconsfield to Sir John Lambe, bemoaning the ecclesiastical condition of that part of the country, the irreverent treatment of consecrated buildings, the dislike of the book concerning lawful recreations, the disregard of the King's injunctions, the preference of Perkins's Six Principles to the Catechism of the Church, and finally that "if a parson or vicar complain, the whole country cries out upon him, and watches to do him displeasure." To this very significant utterance of distress, the writer (Dr. John Andrewes, several of whose letters have occurred in pre-

vious volumes) adds :—" Since I caused notice to be given " that musters had been kept in my churchyard, the gentry " of the county have had a spleen at me." We see, then, by whose influence the presentment of Hampden was procured to be made, and what was thought of it by persons of Hampden's station in the neighbourhood.

Of papers relating to the ecclesiastical condition of the country, presentments at visitations, private letters, and other documents—there are many of great importance, but a report made to Archbishop Laud by Sir Nathaniel Brent, the Vicar General, of the results of his visitation throughout the dioceses of Norwich, Peterborough, Lichfield, Worcester, Gloucester, Winchester, and Chichester, is of such paramount interest that we have purposely reserved it for printing entire in this place. It needs no preface, therefore we shall give it at once as it stands.

" AN ABSTRACT of the METROPOLITICAL VISITATION of the Most Reverend Father in God WILLIAM, by God's Providence LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY his Grace, holden in the Year of Our Lord God 1635.

" *Dom. Car. I. Vol. CCXCIII., No. 128.*

" NORWICH, April 6, 7, 8.—The cathedral church is much out of order. The hangings of the choir are naught, the pavement not good, the spire of the steeple is quite down, the copes are fair, but want mending. The churchyard is very ill kept ; there is a necessary house at the west end of the church. There is likewise a window that letteth smoke and casteth an ill savour into the north side of the church. These and many other things I have ordered. The Dutch and Walloon congregations are admonished according to your Grace's directions, and an Act is made of it. Many ministers appeared without priests' cloaks, and some of them are suspected for non-conformity, but they carried themselves so warily that nothing could then be proved against them. There is an hospital in Norwich, of 96 poor men and women, very well ordered. The mayor and his brethren came not to visit me at my coming in. Afterwards I convented them for walking indecently in the cathedral church every Sunday in prayer time before the sermon, and I admonished them to forbear for the future, and an Act was

made of it in their presence. After this they visited me often, and gave me ample satisfaction for their former neglect, protesting that they will be always ready to desire your Grace's good opinion of them.

"SWAFFHAM, April 10.—Few puritans in this place, but much drunkenness, accompanied with all such vices as usually do attend upon it. The church is very fair and very well kept. Half of it was built by one Chapman, a pedlar.

"LYNN, April 13.—Since the Court of High Commission took in hand some of their schismatics, few of that fiery spirit remain there or in the parts thereabout. But there are divers papists who speak scandalously of the Scriptures and of our religion; they are already presented for it, and I have given order that they shall be brought into the High Commission Court. The three churches in Lynn are exceeding fair and well kept, and the three ministers are very conformable and agree exceeding well, only in the principal church, called St. Margaret's, the communion table wanted a rail, and at the upper end of the choir instead of divine sentences of Scripture, divers sayings out of the Fathers were painted. I have ordered these two things. The mayor and his brethren showed very great respect unto your Grace's visitation in visiting of me and feasting me twice. They likewise went with me to the Town Quay, when they caused all their ordnance to be shot off. The town's arms is St. Margaret beating the Devil in the shape of a Dragon. The chief monument of the town is a goodly antique cup and a sword, given them by King John. In these parts divers parsonage houses have been ruined, and much glebe land is embezzled. I have made a reference concerning these two things wherewith the parties complaining are well satisfied.

"FAKENHAM, April 15.—One Mr. Sline, a vicar, standing ex-communicate, did officiate in his parish church, for which I have suspended him, and think fit he should be called into the High Commission Court next term. In these parts many parsonage houses are ruinous, for the repairing whereof a strict charge is given.

"YARMOUTH, April 17.—I was there entertained by the magistrates with very great solemnity. The town is now in quiet, and the chiefest promise absolute obedience to the laws of the church. Their church is very fair; it had two pulpits in it, standing one against the other, one of which I have caused to be taken down. The east end of the chancel is severed from the residue. The roof of the church is very ruinous. Two doors at the west end kept shut

in time of divine^l service, and the churchyard thereunto adjoining is kept very undecently. All these things I have put in order, though I made as much haste out of the town as I could, because the plague was there very hot. The magistrates desire a lecturer, but I find no inclination in them to give the choice of him to your Grace.

“BUNGAY, April 20.—There are two churches, the one very fair the other very ruinous. The steeple and chancel of Trinity Church are unserviceable by reason of fire, but a collection will be made shortly for it, and I gave them 20s. to begin. In the other church many things were unseemly, which are now put in order. Mr. Fairfax, curate of Rumborough, was charged with divers points of inconformity, but hath renounced all upon his oath, and hath faithfully promised to read the King's declaration for lawful sports. Mr. Daines, lecturer of Beccles, a man of more than seventy years of age, did never wear the surplice, nor use the cross in baptism. I was told that all the bishops there have tolerated him because he is a very quiet and honest man, but now he hath promised reformation.

“IPSWICH, April 22, 23, 24.—In my way thither I ordered many things in the church of Wickham (where Mr. Eaton spread his antinomian doctrine), and in the churchyard of Woodbridge. The magistrates of Ipswich brought me into the town with great solemnity. The town is exceeding factious, and yet the better sort are conformable in a reasonable good measure. Mr. Samuel Ward is thought to be the chief author of their inconformity. I ordered many things in their churches and churchyards. I suspended one Mr. Cave, a precise minister of St. Helen's, for giving the sacrament of the Eucharist to non-kneelants. I excommunicated divers churchwardens in that town, who were so precise that they would not take their oath. But afterwards they all submitted with protestation to reform their opinions, and many do believe that a good reformation will follow. I hear that in these parts there are some that do teach that none have right to the creatures but the godly. But those who complained either could not or would not tell their names. There is but one hospital in this town, and that very well governed.

“ST. EDMUND'S BURY, April 27, 28, 29.—I was entertained by the magistrates with great respect. The town music played, and many trumpets sounded at my entrance and departure. This town was formerly infected with puritanism, but now is well reformed.

They have two curates and two lecturers, all very conformable men. I took away a licence to preach from one Mr. Peartree, a young man, in regard of his great ignorance, being not able to tell me what 'Ecclesia,' did signify, and in regard of his great boldness in the pulpit, because that with stentorian vociferations and secret glancings at the ceremonies of our Church, he drew many after him from neighbouring parishes. He liveth at Edwardstone. One Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, minister of Assington, is an absolute inconformitan. I am told he hath resigned his benefice, purposing to go into New England. However, I have suspended him *de facto*, though, if he have resigned, the suspension will be but *brutum fulmen*. The two churches in Bury are very fair and well ordered, except in some few things which I have caused them to amend. Many churches in this diocese are thatched, and I have given order that where the parishes are not exceeding poor they shall be tiled out of hand. Sir Lionel Tollemache and Sir Simonds Dewes showed me much respect in this and other places in keeping of me company and inviting me to their houses, although I had not time to go so far out of my way.

"PETERBOROUGH, May 2.—In my way thither I was used with much extraordinary kindness at Cambridge; although I laboured to conceal myself, I was met on the way by some of the Doctors, visited by the Vice-Chancellor, and had an oration and a feast in Magdalen College. Before I came to Peterborough I was met by the Bishop and the prebendaries of the church, the Dean being absent upon just causes. The Bishop lodged me in his house, and gave me very great entertainment during the time of my abode there. The cathedral church is very fair and strong, except in some few places which are ordered to be repaired. There is no consistory for the Bishop, but order is given for one to be made shortly. The schoolmaster is very negligent by reason of his frequent preaching. He is admonished, and promiseth amendment. The church hath no statutes, but is governed by orders of their own making. They are to send up answers to the articles, and a copy of their orders, to Lambeth before Midsummer day next. From this place I wrote to Dr. Goad concerning a monument in the chancel of Monks Illith [Eleigh] in Suffolk, and since he hath certified me by letter that the information is quite mistaken.

"STAMFORD, May 4.—The church there is not well kept, but the minister and people very conformable. The ministers were generally in priests' cloaks, and they, with the laity, were all the time

of divine service uncovered, and still bowed at the pronouncing of the blessed name of Jesus.

“OUNDLE, May 6.—The church and churchyard there were very much out of order, but the churchwardens have undertaken to amend everything as was prescribed. I have given a canonical admonition to the schoolmaster here, one Mr. Cobbes, for instructing his scholars out of a wrong catechism, and for expounding the ten commandments unto them out of the writings of a silenced minister. He refuseth to bow at the name of Jesus, and order is taken for his suspension in case he reform not before July. The ministers appearing at this place were generally canonical for their habits, except only those of the peculiars, of which there was but one man in a priest's cloak.

“ROWELL, May 8.—In my journey thither I went to Brigstock where I gave order for the repair of the chancel as your Grace had given me direction by letter. I found Mr. Lewis, the vicar there, reading prayers (it being Ascension Day) without a surplice, having but the day before at Oundle received a canonical admonition for the constant wearing of it, for which I have suspended him, with purpose that he shall so stand a long time. The schoolmaster of Kettering, one Mr. Seaton (who was complained of unto me for a non-conformitan) doth protest that he is absolutely conformable and zealously given that way, and no man could be found that would accuse him in any particular. The college at Higham Ferrers was dissolved by King Henry VIII., the land sold to the predecessors of Sir Thomas Dacres, who dwelleth at Chesson [Cheshunt] near Theobalds. The last Lord Archbishop recovered the patronage of the vicarage, and that is all that doth now belong unto the see of Canterbury. The building is almost quite demolished. The parish church of Glendon, within one mile of Rowell, is utterly decayed, and one Mr. Gage hath promised to bring me true information against one Mr. Lane, the lord of the manor and author of this ruin, which if he perform, I think the business will be fit for the High Commission Court. There is an hospital in Rowell which I visited, but the master, one Mr. Bowdon, knowing of my coming, went out of town before I came, so that I could not redress many things that were there amiss. I have taken a particular note of them, and have given authority to Sir John Lambe to proceed in the business, because he dwelleth in the same town, if he please to accept of it. There are twelve poor men, of which one hath been and is a recusant papist this twenty-six years. My

opinion is that his place is void, but I gave order that nothing should be done against him until another hearing.

“NORTHAMPTON, May 11, 12. — At my first entrance the aldermen (the mayor being newly dead) came all unto me and brought me a present. The next day, being Sunday, I observed that in time of divine service many put on their hats at morning prayer, but in the afternoon (having marked what I did in the morning) they were all bare, and so continued Monday and Tuesday, when I visited. No man boweth at the pronouncing of the name of Jesus, and it is the greatest matter they stick upon. By reason of much importunity, and *ad convincendam malitiam*, I have respited them until the beginning of August, having assured them that all offenders afterwards shall answer their contempts in the Court of High Commission, and I hope your Grace will be pleased to give leave. Mr. Ball, the chief minister of the town, was accused to have given the sacrament of the Eucharist to non-kneelants, but because he protested of his innocency, and offered to take his oath, and proved, by witnesses, that he had refused many in that kind, I was contented to let him escape with an admonition, and I have told him that if the town do not reform he (because his power is great amongst them) will and ought to suffer in a very high degree. I have ordered divers things in the churches and churchyards there, and have caused a legal act to be made thereon. Harrington hath been visited; it belongeth to the other Lord Stanhope, not the Earl of Chesterfield. Canon's Ashby and Adsom [Adstone] have in them but one house a-piece, viz., Sir John Dryden's and Mr. Harvey's. There is neither churchwarden nor minister, though they be parochial churches; the one of the ministers is going out of England because he will not conform, and the other is suspended for inconformity. Both the gentlemen, who are patrons, came to Northampton and, before many witnesses, made me a faithful promise to provide conformable ministers without delay, and likewise to send churchwardens to be sworn. They alleged many reasons why this latter could not be done upon the sudden, and at their earnest entreaty I have given them time for it. And Dr. Clarke hath faithfully promised me to look to this business very exactly. I make no doubt of a perfect reformation in these two places. The tomb at the upper end of Wappenham chancel is respited, because it is the tomb of the founder of a chantry there. Mr. Wilde, a commissioner, who shortly is to receive tithe in Roade, hath promised

me to order the tomb in the chancel there. These two towns are Sir John Lambe's peculiars. Mr. Dod, of Fawsley, appeared not; he is 85 years of age, and faith was made that he was very sick.

" LICHFIELD May 15, 16.—The cathedral church is very fair, the east end of the choir, where the communion table standeth, is undecent in many respects; the organs not beautified, the pulpit and pulpit cloth exceeding mean; the house erected to teach the choristers diverted from the right use; the close of the church not well paved; the churchyard not well fenced; the bells not as they should be, and there are too many seats in the body of the church. All these things I ordered in the presence of the dean and prebendaries. I suspended Mr. Leigh of Wolverhampton for nonconformity, as also a young curate of Dr. Burgis, who wanted his canonical habit, and would not be called curate but assistant. Likewise I suspended one Mr. Pegges of Weeford *ex nunc prout ex tunc*, in case he did not read the King's Declaration for Sports on Sunday se'nnight following. There are many great papists in these parts.

" SHREWSBURY, May 20.—The magistrates here were extraordinarily observant of me, being always ready to go with me when I went abroad. The people hereabout are somewhat addicted to preciseness, but not very much. All the peculiars submitted to your Grace's visitation, except St. Mary's in Shrewsbury, who protested they would submit only to the King's commission. I rejected their protestation, and they were visited. The notes of the bishop of the diocese were most of them mistaken. Dr. Botton of St. Mary's is as conformable as any. Nothing could be proved against Mr. Madstar of Bridgenorth, but only that he married one couple before the canonical hour, for which I suspended him. And because I mistrusted him for some other things, I have made him believe I will call him into the High Commission Court. In all the churches in Shrewsbury many things were out of order, especially about the communion table. But the officers of every parish most willingly submitted to what I ordered. There is a chapel at St. Mary's of which there is no use at all. The fabric of it is very fair, but the roof and glass much in decay. Pity it were it should fall to utter ruin, but who is to repair it? Whether the parish or the school is shortly to be tried in the Chancery. Mr. Bedford, the curate there, is suspended for nonconformity, but he protesteth against it, and so I let him pass with an admonition, because I

could find no witness against him. Most of the great persons in this county of Shrewsbury come unto the visitation, were present at my charge, and invited me to their houses; but I troubled Sir Richard Newport only, whose house lay on my way to Stafford.

“STAFFORD, May 22.—No ceremony performed by the town, but only that the mayor, like a good fellow, came to sup with me. The clergy of this division is exceeding poor, but generally conformable for aught I could learn. Only Mr. Burton of St. Chad's in Stafford is much suspected, but I could prove no inconformity against him, although I questioned publicly, and I hope the better of him, because he is intimately acquainted with the diocesan. In these parts the churches and churchyards are kept very undecently, which cost me much pains in ordering of them. In Uttoxeter, a market town, the walls of the chancel were almost quite covered with verses made by one Mr. Archbold now living (who, as the common opinion is there, was 14 years of age when King Henry the VIII. died) in commendation of divers learned divines whom he hath heard preach in that church, which I ordered to be wiped out and divine sentences of Scripture to be put in their place, whereat the old gentleman was much offended. His intended monument, and a box wherein a book of his verses were kept, did much trouble that chancel. Divers churches near Stafford are turned to barns or worse. The abuse hath continued so long, that I know not whom to question for it, but some ministers near adjoining have promised me to make diligent inquiry and to inform me in Michaelmas term.

“DERBY, May 25, 26.—Mr. Harvey, vicar of Hartington, a peculiar belonging to the Duchess of Buckingham, never visited before, paid xij^d for procurations with much ado. The churchwardens appeared not, but a time was given them to be sworn by Mr. Adams, a commissioner, and were excommunicated *ex nunc prout ex tunc casu quo &c.* Mr. Broxham, minister of Buckston [Buxton] is suspended for absence and inconformity. The chapel there, and the chapel of Dore, are both interdicted for want of consecration. Mr. Woorkeman, a curate in Derby, was heretofore unconformable, but hath not offended since he received a canonical admonition about two years since. Once he refused to assist in the perambulation of the parish, for which I have given him a canonical admonition, and done no more, because he was sorry for it, and hath promised amendment for hereafter. I was constrained to suspend one Mr. Cooke, who is in aspect a very grave man, for using much extortion (being surrogate to the Archdeacon of Derby)

and for making many very foul clandestine marriages to the great offence of the country. And because he is no graduate, I pronounced him uncapable to execute any ecclesiastical jurisdiction. There is hope that in Allhallows Church in Derby a pair of organs will be set up; I have put it in a good way. The difference concerning the school of Duffield was referred the last assizes by the judges to some gentlemen in the country, and the parties *hinc inde* are willing to stand to their award. The cause is long and intricate, and could not be ended by me in so short a time, especially in the absence of Sir Edward Leech, whom it doth principally concern. Mr. Stansey, curate of Wingerworth in the parish of Chesterfield, and Mr. Wickson, curate of Chapel-le-Frith, are suspended for having made many clandestine marriages. This is done only *in parte pœnæ*, but they are so poor that I doubt no man will prosecute against them in the High Commission Court. William Turner of Ashford in the Water is guilty of three adulteries, and doth now keep another man's wife in his house. Mr. Heathcock, the minister of that place, hath made me a faithful promise to prosecute against him in the High Commission Court. I have taken order that one Goodwin of Fairfield, who saith that to kneel at the receiving of the communion is idolatry, and one William Thorpe of Eyam (where Mr. Adams is minister), who spake bitterly against the repairing of St. Paul's, shall be prosecuted in the High Commission Court. Mr. Moore, curate of Baslow, and Mr. Wofendall, rector of Whittington, are notorious drunkards, for which I suspended them, but I absolved them the day following upon their great submission and promise of amendment, and at the earnest intercession of divers grave ministers who conceived much hope of their reformation.

“ COVENTRY. May 28 et 29.—In my journey thither the Earl of Chesterfield made me a great feast, and professed much respect unto your Grace. The Clergy met me five miles before I came to the town, at which place of meeting Mr. Dent, one of them, made a very eloquent oration in Latin, much tending to the honour of your Grace's person and visitation. This city is wholly conformable, except some six or seven inferior, not considerable, persons. The Ministers, Mr. Panting and Mr. Carpenter, are very learned and discreet. The two churches (in one of which there is a fair pair of organs) are very beautiful and well kept, except some few decays in one of them, which I have ordered to be amended. Their free-school and hospital are well governed. Their sermons were at such times as that every one might be at both if he pleased, and so

Mr. Carpenter had no time to catechise. I have now ordered that service and sermons shall begin at one time in both churches, as is usual in other cities. The Mayor invited me to a feast before he visited me, and therefore I refused to go unto him. It is said that the Mayor is to visit the King only, yet at the last he came in person to see me, and so I went with him to supper, where I met the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who that morning returned into his jurisdiction. I suspended one Mr. Moore, minister of Frankton, for administering the holy communion to non-kneelants. There is a chapel in Ascott, near Ladbroke in Warwickshire, utterly ruined, and hath been so a long time. The place is all turned into pasture, so that there are very few families, who live at random, and nobody presents them for any fault because they are of no parish. In the Trinity Chapel in Coventry I have ordered all things that are amiss. I suspended one Mr. Smith, a puritan minister of Honily. The school of Sutton Coldfield is now under commission, and the difference about it not like to be ended a long time, so that the Lord Bishop of the diocese needed not to have said anything about it.

“ WORCESTER. June 1, 2, et 3.—In my journey thither I passed by the Wich, where the bailiffs made me two banquets, showed me the salt works, and the picture of St. Richard, whose holy day they celebrate every year with great devotion. He was Bishop of Chichester, born in the Wich, and by his intercession the salt water came into that place, as the fable goeth. The cathedral church at Worcester was much in decay until my Lord of London was Dean, who repaired it greatly in his time, and put it in so good a way that they have gone on ever since, and now they have a time set them to finish all. They have no copes, but are ordered to buy some before the Feast of the Annunciation. There is much walking in time of divine service, which they promise (upon my order) shall be amended. Their brass desk is not as it should be, and they have promised to make it better. The Bishop did not use to give the benediction at the latter end of the Morning and Evening Prayer, but it is ordered that he shall do it whensoever he is present. All the city do bury in the Cathedral churchyard, as it is at Exeter. The prebendaries have complained, and the Mayor and his brethren have promised to get a new burying place consecrated, but the churchmen are not willing to believe them. I have ordered many things to be amended in the churchyard, as it will appear by the Act made thereupon. The church of Allhallows, where I

visited, is very beautiful; there are organs, singing men, second service at the communion table, &c. There are two schools in this city very well governed, one hospital only, of [on ?] which Dr. Fell is now in bestowing much cost.

“STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—The bailiffs of this town gave great respect unto the visitation. Here are many contentions about seats in the church. I suspended Mr. Wilson, minister of the place, for grossly particularizing in his sermons, for suffering his poultry to roost, and his hogs to lodge in the chancel, for walking in the church to con his sermon in time of divine service, &c. I think to release him after he hath stood so one quarter of a year, if your Grace be not of another opinion, because he is said to be a very good scholar, and was the son of a very grave, conformable Doctor of Divinity, and doth promise a serious amendment for the future. In Warwick (to which place they say Coventry is gone) there are two ministers; Mr. Hall, who is conformable, and Mr. Roe, an Emanuel College man, who is much suspected. I could not fasten anything upon him, though I charged him with many things. A petition was delivered to me against him, but the petitioner was proved to be a drunkard, and the contents of his petition were disproved by many of good credit.

“GLOUCESTER, Junii 8 et 9.—Here was much solemnity, many orations, and great entertainment. In the Cathedral church many things amiss. No cope; the fabric in decay; an annuity of 20*l. per annum* given by one Mr. Cox is scarce well bestowed. The churchyard is much pestered with buildings. The schoolmaster refused to take his oath. He is a very good schoolmaster, but thought to be puritanical. I suspended him, but decreed the execution thereof should be stayed until they heard from me again. I visited the great hospital near Gloucester, and find that the information given to your Grace is utterly mistaken; yet some things are said to be amiss, of which I was promised a particular relation, but the promisers failed me. The Bishop made and sealed in my presence a deed of gift unto your Grace and to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, of all his household stuff at the Wyniard, and at his palace in Gloucester, to the use of himself whilst he lived, and of his successors after him. In these parts they are much given to straggle from their own parishes to hear strangers, which fault I have much laboured to suppress both there and elsewhere.

“MORETON IN MARSH, Julii 11.—In this place very few parishes

met, yet we were constrained to hold the visitation in the churchyard, because the church was so little. These parts are more free from schism than drunkenness. A widow came to be sworn churchwarden, there being in these parts an ill custom to choose churchwardens by houses. Here is a great difference between Sir Thomas Edmundes and Dr. Temple about a seat in the church of Bourton upon the Water.

"CICESTER [CIRENCESTER], Junii 13.—One Mr. Caple, who was formerly suspended, resigned a very good living before I came into the diocese. He was fellow of Magdalen's and tutor to Dr. Fruyn [Frewen]. Some ministers in these parts are much suspected for inconformity, but now every one of them doth profess conformity, and would seem ready to fight for it. Thraske hath been lately hereabouts, and laboureth much to disperse his antinomian doctrine; but doth it more in private conference than in the pulpit, where he preacheth only for faith.

"CHIPPING SODBURY, Junii 16.—The high sheriff of Gloucestershire met me with all his retinue many miles on the way, and conducted me to his house, where I had great entertainment. Mr. Fowler, the minister of his parish, who is called his chaplain, was absent, and 'tis thought he is factiously addicted. I have therefore suspended him until he can clear himself.

"One Mr. Kerig, curate of Marshfield, conformed himself at the visitation, protesting that his judgment is convinced. I have suspended a notorious popish schoolmaster in Ruardean in the Forest of Dean, whose name I have forgotten. Mr. Exon (of whom Mr. Dean of Christchurch complained) protesteth that he is clearly conformable, neither could Dr. Iles fasten anything upon him but some small neglects, wherein he hath promised a constant reformation.

"WINCHESTER, Junii 19, 20, 22, et 23.—The cathedral church is very much in decay. Of late they have bestowed much money, and now are in bestowing much more. The choir is ill served, because some of the chiefest (Mr. Frost, &c.) are of the King's chapel. The almsmen are always absent, being placed by the King and dwelling far off. They have no copes. Some do not bow when they come into the choir, nor at the blessed name of Jesus. These things and many others I have ordered, and they have all so willingly submitted that I make no doubt but that all things in that quire will be in perfect order. The cloisters are mean, but I think they were never better, nor can they be well mended. Their churchyard is ill fenced, hath many houses built, and some miskins

made upon it. I have decreed a reformation for all these. The state of Kalender Church [St. Mary Calender], where the bishops of Winton are installed, is declared in a paper by itself. The bishop of this diocese hath told me his clergy have given 1,700*l.* towards the repairing of St. Paul's, to be paid in seven years. In these parts popery doth increase more than puritanism, and many children are christened by popish priests. One Polwhele, dwelling in Winchester, is a dangerous papist. He teacheth music, and his son, of the age of 17 or 18 years, teacheth grammar in his father's house, and many who come to school there are infected by them. Likewise one Agnes Francis in St. Michael's parish in Winchester, is a dangerous schoolmistress in that kind. I have inhibited all these.

“SOUTHAMPTON, Junii 25.—The mayor sent me an offer of a burgess's place, which I refused, because he came not to visit me. In this diocese almost every minister was licensed to preach before the inhibition went out. I found no puritans in this place on whom anything could be fastened, yet there are many that do straggle to other parish churches from their own.

“CHICHESTER, Junii 27 et 30.—The cathedral church somewhat out of repair, especially one tower, for the mending whereof I have limited a time. The churchyard is somewhat profaned, but not much. I have ordered timber to be removed out of it, and some doors to be shut up. I have likewise ordered divers things for reverence in the church, which before were not observed: 1. That every one shall sit bare in the church when divine service is said in the choir. 2. That there shall be no walking or talking, either in the body of the church or the aisles, in time of divine service. 3. That no man shall during that time pass through the church with his head covered, nor be covered at any time from the beginning of the service until the blessing be passed. The choir is well furnished, though their allowance be small. They present to your Grace a bill of fees to be confirmed, if in your wisdom you shall think fit. There are no copes. They are willing to buy some, but protest they are exceeding poor. They have many seats in the body of their church, but there is left between them a fair broad passage, leading straight up into the choir, and the seats on each side are very handsome. They cannot well want these seats, because the sermon is in this place, and the Lord Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, the Mayor and his brethren, &c. are to be fitted there. Yet they most readily submit to your Grace's pleasure herein. Mr. Speed, of St. Pancras in Chichester, confessed his error in being

too popular in the pulpit, and is very willing the gallery in his parish church should be pulled down, which was built to receive strangers, and at their charges. He promiseth to hasten the business, and to certify at the time appointed, as also to remove the seats which stand even with the altar. For which readiness and because the dean doth assure me that he is a very good scholar, and may do much good in the church, I have forborne to proceed against him. The mayor and his brethren came not to visit me, because I lodged in the close, there being some difference between them and the dean and prebendaries. They are puritanically addicted, which caused me to convent publicly, and canonically admonish one of the aldermen for putting his hat on in time of divine service.

“ARUNDEL, July 1.—Mr. Nye, rector of Clapham, Mr. Salisbury, curate of Warningcamp, Mr. Hill, vicar of Felpham, are so vehemently suspected to be non-conformitants, that although nothing was confessed or proved against them, I thought fit to inhibit them to preach until I could be better satisfied of them. As I was going from Arundel I was told that not long before Mr. Hill, being in his pulpit, spake unto four of his neighbours, who sate before him in one seat, that he was certain three of them should be damned. The fourth was his friend, and therefore he saved him. One of the churchwardens of Arundel, by name John Alberry, having heard my charge in the morning, at night before he went to bed, made a violent extemporary prayer, and pronounced it so loud that divers in the street did hear him. The effect was to be delivered from the persecution that was now coming upon them. The choir of the parish church of Arundel is almost quite filled with tombs of the predecessors of the Earl of Arundel, and is therefore kept locked all the year long. There is adjoining to it a chapel called Our Lady's chapel, which hath some tombs in it, and is likewise shut up all the year, so that there is a necessity of placing the communion table in an aisle of the church. I have now set it in as decent a manner as that place will afford.

“LEWES, Julii 3 et 4.—Mr. Bunyard, Maynard, Russell, and Gyles refused in open court to bow at the blessed name of Jesus, being by me questioned for it. After long conference, and late at night, they all submitted, confessing that they were convinced in their opinions, and that hereafter they would observe that law of the church and persuade others to do the like. This caused me to

revoke my suspension. I inhibited one Mr. Jennings to preach any more for particularizing in the pulpit. He called one of his parishioners "arch-knave," and being questioned by me for it, he answered me that it was but a lively application. The man abused did think he had been called "notched knave," and fell out with his barber who had lately trimmed him. Mr. Harrison, once a Fellow of University College in Oxford, hath exchanged his parsonage house in Stanmer, a peculiar of South Malling Deanery, and of your Grace's donation, with Sir Richard Michelbourne, Lord of the Manor there. It may justly be feared that the church will suffer wrong in a short time. He saith it was done by special order from the last Lord Archbishop. I purpose to examine the truth hereof (because I believe it not) in Michaelmas Term next.

"GUILDFORD, Julii 7.—There is much faction in these parts. One Prior, a shoemaker in Guildford, is much suspected to be a conventicler. But he denied it very strongly, and I could prove nothing. Here is much straggling to strange parishes. I have given a strict charge to the churchwardens to present them all for it, and have left order in the office that they shall be severely prosecuted. Much irreverence is used in churches by putting on hats in time of divine service, not kneeling when the Ten Commandments are read, &c., and catechising is much neglected. I have beaten down these abuses as much as possibly I can.

"KINGSTON, Julii 9.—This town is very factious, yet the Bailiffs gave great respect unto your Grace's visitation. The church is very fair, but much obscured with a great gallery. The Bailiffs told me that money was given for the building of another gallery, but I refused to give leave for the setting of it up. There are divers in Surrey that refuse to read the King's declaration for lawful sports on Sundays, beside those that stand suspended for that fault. Dr. Howell, a very worthy divine, gave me a note of their names. They are Mr. Whitfield of Ockley, Mr. Geary of Wonersh, Mr. Wood of Pepper-harrow, and Mr. Farrell of Pirbright; all of them are of the lecture of Guildford, and some of them of the lecture at Dorking.

"SOUTHWARK, Julii 14.—In this place was the smallest meeting of all, being but of thirteen parishes. All the ministers appeared, but only Dr. Paske, for whose absence no cause was so much as alleged. I have decreed him to be suspended, but because I

know him to be both discreet and conformable, I have stayed the execution thereof for a time, presuming he had some just cause to be absent."

A peculiarity of this time which becomes very apparent in the present volume is the number of cases of what were presumed to be grievances affecting ecclesiastical persons which were brought before the Council, and were dealt with by them in a summary manner. The case of Stradbroke in Suffolk is an example. The Rev. James Bucke, the vicar, complained that a lease of the impropriate rectory having been obtained for the augmentation of his living, the trustees taking offence at his endeavours to bring his parishioners to conformity, applied the profits of the lease to other purposes, and gave out that they would deal with them at their pleasure. After what in these days would be deemed very insufficient investigation, the Council held that the Trustees had committed a manifest and foul breach of trust, and directed the Lord Privy Seal to unite with Archbishop Laud and some others, to whom the King had referred the matter, in ordering the same for the good of the vicar (pp. 528, 567 (2).) This is only one case, but there are many others of the same kind in the course of this volume.

Ecclesiastical matters indeed occupy more and more of our space. The Primate's dealings with the foreign churches come before us in many papers. One letter of the Archbishop upon this subject, which we have calendared very fully at p. 340, is a striking example of the way in which he managed to do what he thought right, in such manner as necessarily to make himself unpopular. Many of the cases in the High Commission will be found to be extremely important; those, for example, of Abbott (p. 185, 189), Egerton (p. 187), Workman (p. 194), Middleton and Thorne (p. 203), South (p. 203, 234), Sir Robert Howard and Lady Purbeck (pp. 181, 190, 197 (2), 202, 205, 227, 384), Murray (p. 212), Hill (p. 228), Chauncey (p. 489), and others. A paper also (at p. 394), containing an account of the services of the celebrated

Dr. Roger Mainwaring at Worcester (by way of petition for a bishopric—which he obtained) is worthy of attention. On a former occasion we commented on the leaning of Archbishop Laud towards peculiar severity in his sentences in the Star Chamber. It is a pleasure to record an instance to the contrary. James Maxwell and Alice, his wife, persons attached to the Court, were deemed to have libelled the Lord Keeper. Lord Cottington moved for fines of 3,000*l.* to the King and the Lord Keeper; Lord Chief Baron Davenport wished, in addition, that the woman should be whipped; Lord Chief Justice Finch concurred in the suggestion of his learned brother. Sec. Windebank improved upon their cruelty by proposing that she should be whipped both in London and in her own county of Kent, which was concurred in by Sec. Coke. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Thomas Edmondes, and Archbishop Neile were all for the double whipping. From the disgrace of such a sentence the Court was rescued by the Earls of Carlisle, Bridgewater, Pembroke and Montgomery, Arundel, the Duke of Lennox, and finally, to his credit, by Archbishop Laud (p. 31).

The King's attention to public business appears in almost every page. There is very little written matter in the volume that proceeded from him, but it is full of his opinions, his resolves, and occasionally his very words. Everything reported of his conduct in state affairs exhibits him as a quick, clever man, full of sense and shrewdness, and ever animated by a regard for strict literal justice,—which is too often, as everybody knows, the very acme of injustice. In small matters in which he did not take advice, he was accustomed to utter offhand his expressions of opinion, in a rapid, unreflecting way, and when, as frequently happened, he thus involved himself in difficulties, he too often sought extrication by flying to distinctions and little quibbling sophistries which justly brought upon him charges of disingenuousness and insincerity. Occasionally a little perversity of temper showed itself in his dealings with those about him, which strangely puzzled and

baffled those who were not acquainted with it. Examples have occurred in our previous volumes, and there are several in the present. One which happened to Nicholas is related at p. 330. Some people about the King had procured from him an authority or patent to investigate the old accounts respecting prizes taken early in the reign, during the wars with Spain and France, under the authority of letters of marque. It was hoped that the investigation would produce money to the Crown, of which the patentees were, of course, to have a share. The attempt excited a great outcry, and when the patentees began to call for these old accounts, vehement complaints were sent in from the outports. During his Majesty's absence from London, on a hunting expedition in the New Forest, Sec. Windebank wrote to him on this subject, and sent the letter by Nicholas, who, as Secretary of the Admiralty, was intimately acquainted with the business. Nicholas delivered the letter to his Majesty, who read it, and told Nicholas to wait upon him "in the New Forest, where he dined." At the time appointed Nicholas presented himself and explained the subject, and especially dwelt on the great discouragement it would be on any future occasion to persons inclined to set forth ships of war, if their accounts were to be reopened long after the wars were ended, and the prize tenths paid. The King heard him in a cold, sulky silence. Nicholas tried again with some further explanations, but could extract little or no answer. Tired of his unpleasant interview, he suggested, by way of putting an end to it, that perhaps his Majesty would have the business further considered at his coming to Windsor. The King answered "Well," and so the audience ended. Nicholas had with him a paper on another subject of some moment, but was glad enough to get away without producing it. "I can frame no judgment on this," he reported to Windebank, "and therefore send your Honour this bare relation only of what I have done, which I beseech you to vouchsafe to accept, as the best account I can give of it." (p. 330.)

The miscellaneous papers in this volume will be found even more valuable than those in its predecessors. A few references here and there will satisfy every one what a curious hoard of historical truth is here laid open. At p. 260 is a very remarkable letter addressed to the elder Sir HENRY VANE from his son, the younger Sir Henry, on his making preparations for his departure to New England. The prejudices excited in the mind of the father, an officer in a court in which Archbishop Laud was predominant, by the rigid puritanism of his son, led him to imagine strange things against his son, who thus vindicated himself :—

SIR HENRY VANE THE YOUNGER TO HIS FATHER.

Dom. Car. I., Vol. CCXCIII., No. 63. Extract.

“ Sir, believe this from one that hath the honour to be your son (though, as the case stands, judged to be a most unworthy one), that howsoever you may be jealous of circumventions and plots that I entertain and practise, yet that I will never do anything (by God’s good grace) which both with honour and a good conscience I may not justify, or be content most willingly to suffer for. And, were it not that I am very confident that as surely as there is truth in God, so surely shall my innocency and integrity be cleared to you before you die, I protest to you ingenuously that the jealousy you have of me would break my heart; but as I submit all other things to the disposal of my good God, so do I also my honesty amongst the rest, and though I must confess I am compassed about with many infirmities, and am but too great a blemish to the religion I do profess, yet the bent and intention of my heart I am sure is sincere, and from hence flows the sweet peace I enjoy with my God amidst these many and heavy trials, which now fall upon me and attend me. This is my only support in my loss of all other things, and this I doubt not of, but that I have an all-sufficient God able to protect me, direct me, and reward me, and which in his due time will do it, and that in the eyes of all my friends.”

Garrard, in a letter printed in full at p. 340, attributes what he esteemed to be young Vane’s religious crotchets to his education at Leyden.

WALTER MONTAGU, another wanderer from the paternal fold for conscience sake, appears here in a copy, or perhaps the draft, of his letter to his father, the Earl of Manchester, on his conversion to Roman Catholicism (p. 497). His contemporaries attributed his conversion rather to vanity than to conviction, and saw but little merit in his letter of defence.

At pp. 451, 478, we have two valuable letters of Ulick Earl of Clanrickard, in connection with the illness and death of his father, Richard Earl of Clanrickard and St. Alban's, an event which was attributed to the persecution he sustained at the hands of Lord Wentworth. "This young nobleman," remarked the imperious Lord Deputy, "speaks very loud concerning me, yet I am too far off to hear him." (Strafford Letters, Vol. I., p. 495.)

One of Sir HENRY WOTTON's excellent letters, written, as we have supposed, to Lord Cottington on a prevalent rumour that he was to be appointed Lord Treasurer, will be sure to attract attention (p. 413); so also will one from the Friar FRANCIS À SANCTA CLARA [Christopher Davenport], which gives information respecting Panzani and the Roman movements for English conversion, and also respecting the Friar's famous book "*Deus, Natura, Gratia*" (p. 488). A letter of Archbishop Laud to Archbishop Spottiswood at p. 522 is a singular monument of the indiscretion of the English prelate. To have written in such terms to the head of another Church—the Church of a people zealous and sensitive of English interference, especially in matters of conscience, proves his curious ignorance of the character of the people upon whom he was about to impose what they esteemed to be almost a new religion.

"ARCHBISHOP LAUD to ARCHBISHOP SPOTTISWOOD.

Dom. Car I., Vo .CCCIIL., No. 11.

Salutem in Christo.

"My very good Lord,

"I have but one thing at this present to trouble you with, but that hath much displeased the King, and not without very just cause. For now while the King is settling that Church against all things that were defective in it, and against the con-

tinuance of all unwarrantable customs, unknown to or opposed by the ancient Church of Christ, the new Bishop of Aberdeen hath given way to and allowed a public fast throughout his diocese to be kept upon the Lord's Day, contrary to the rules of Christianity and all the ancient canons of the Church. I was in good hope that Church had quite laid down that ill custom, but since it appears the now Bishop of Aberdeen hath continued it, and perhaps others may follow his example if this pass without a check, therefore his Majesty's express will and command to your Grace is, that you and my Lord of Glasgow take order with all the Bishops in your several provinces respectively, that no man presume to command or suffer any fast to be upon that day, or indeed any public fast upon any other day, without the especial leave and command of the King, to whose power it belongs and not to them. And further his Majesty's will and pleasure is that if the canons be not already printed, as I presume they are not, that you make a canon purposely against this unworthy custom and see it printed with the rest. And that you write a short letter to the Bishop of Aberdeen to let him understand how he hath overshot himself, which letter you may send together with these of mine if you so please. This is all which for the present I have to trouble you with, therefore leaving you to God's blessed protection, I rest your Grace's very loving friend and brother,

W. CANT."

A letter of Sir Thomas Wroth to Dr. Stoughton on the state and prospects of puritanism is remarkable not only for the condition of alarm which it discloses, but for the fact that by way of concealment, the writer addressed his letter not to his correspondent Dr. Stoughton, but to Lady Elizabeth Cleere, at her house in Coleman Street (p. 377.)

At p. 366 we have a royal letter for the preservation of Thomas Bushell's curious rock and water works at Enstone in Oxfordshire, "a rarity of nature," as it is termed, "ornated with groves, walks, fish-ponds, gardens, and water works" which the King had recently visited. At p. 404 is a grant to Archibald Lumsden for the sole furnishing of all "malls," bowls, scoops, and other necessities for the game of pall mall, within his grounds in St. James's Fields. Pall mall, it may be remarked, was a larger kind of

croquet, and many of the implements with which it was played were of the same kind as those used in the modern game. At p. 385 we are told of a lottery set up in Smithfield "for bringing water in an arched vault from about Hoddesdon, 17 miles to London." The returns of strangers domiciled in London contain many curious entries; the notices of Vandyke (p. 592) and Le Sueur (p. 593) will of course be observed. From that of Le Sueur we find that he was born in Paris, came to England in 1630, dwelt in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, and in 1635 had three children and an establishment of four men servants, probably employed by him in connexion with the labours of his profession (p. 596.)

At p. 443 will be found Lord Wimbledon's letter recommending the people of Portsmouth to take down the signs before their inns and houses, that they might not interfere with the sight of the King's "figure or statue" (probably the bust inserted in the town wall or some other building at the end of the High Street), and intimating that he should command the officers and soldiers of the garrison not to pass by it without putting off their hats.

Notices occur of GEORGE WITHER's Hymns at p. 118, and of SANDYS's Paraphrases at p. 523; at p. 483 is a *Report of the Stationers' Company*, on a petition of Journeymen Printers, which gives a good deal of information respecting the numbers of the impressions of books and the usages of the printing trade. An impression of what was probably one of poet Donne's seals occurs at p. 358. "Not long before his death," remarks Isaac Walton, "he caused to be drawn a figure of the body of
 " Christ extended upon an anchor this he caused
 " to be drawn in little, and then many of those figures
 " thus drawn to be engraven very small in helio-tropium
 " stones and set in gold; and of these he sent to many of
 " his dearest friends to be used as seals or rings, and kept
 " as memorials of him and of his affection to them."
 (Walton's Lives, p. 53, ed. 1825). Notices of Anne Vaux,

well known in connexion with the Gunpowder Treason, and the friend of the Jesuit Garnet, occur at pp. 302, 420 ; of Praise Barbone (known afterwards as Praise God Barebones) at p. 609 ; and of various old trees used as sea marks, at pp. 310, 410 (2), 412 (2). There are many papers relating to the great ship then on the stocks—the future Sovereign of the Seas—which the Index will disclose ; there are several papers also about Robert Lesley's patent for establishing an office for recovering fines incurred by profane swearers, and a curious proof of the rate at which these obnoxious privileges were obtained, and the severity with which they were enforced, in an obligation entered into by Lesley to Secretary Windebank to pay him 1,000*l.* as soon as the office was established, and 200*l.* per annum during its continuance.

A treatise by Lord Herbert of Cherbury on the Ecclesiastical Supremacy, occurs at p. 71, and the development of Secretary Coke's great reform of the system of transmitting letters, which was the foundation of our old mode of forwarding letter bags, at pp. 166, 299. In a former Preface we noticed this great public improvement as under consideration. We now find it put into practice. Coke's labours in this respect entitle him to take rank among unquestionable public benefactors.

Mr. William Douglas Hamilton and Mr. Alfred Lowson have continued their valuable assistance to the Editor throughout the present volume. Mr. Hamilton labours principally on the undated papers and the acts of the High Commission, both very important and difficult portions of our work ; Mr. Lowson compiles the Index, and is always ready to render any other assistance with unfailing industry and intelligence.

JOHN BRUCE.

1st March 1865.

DOMESTIC PAPERS.

CHARLES I.

VOL. CCLXXXVI. APRIL 1-17, 1635.

1635

April 1.
Whitehall.

1. The King to Sir William Parkhurst, Warden of the Mint. By proclamation it is signified, that people troubled with the King's evil shall not resort to Court to be healed but only twice in the year, viz., at Michaelmas and Easter, by reason whereof the number has always been so great that the Sergeant Surgeon, whose office it is to view and prepare them for the royal touch, has been accustomed to take their names, and to give every one a token, thereby to know those that are approved and allowed for every healing day. A great abuse has been committed by people who, to gain the gold, have counterfeited the Sergeant Surgeon's tokens, which were cast in a mould made by a Freemason, whereby his Majesty has not only been deceived of so many angels, but the number has been many times increased to be more than was appointed for the day, and many that were appointed wanted their angels, and the royal presence was disturbed by their outcry. Sir William is to give order to Edward Greene, chief graver of the Mint, to make from time to time such number of tokens of brass, copper, and such other metal as the said Sergeant shall give direction for, every one to be in breadth the compass of an angel, and that the said tokens be returned to the Warden of the Mint, whereby he may know what number of angels have been expended in this service; also that he allow the engraver twopence for every such piece delivered to the Sergeant Surgeon. [*Copy.* 2½ pp.]

April 1.
The Hague.

2. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Sir Thomas Roe. This good nobleman desires to be recommended to Sir Thomas, though she told him he needs it not, knowing Sir Thomas to be an affectionate servant to that country. Prays Sir Thomas to do him all the good he can, for she is still good Swedish. Has received certain news that the King of Poland is to marry with the Duke of Florence's sister; there passed an Ambassador from that King through Venice with the articles of the marriage, and the Duke has sent one to the Pope for a dispensation, and to entreat the Pope to send the wedding-ring blessed by him. She leaves Sir Thomas to judge of it; for herself, Sir Thomas knows she is very indifferent and cares not much. There is no news but that of the Monsieurs losing again another town, Treves, which was surprized and the Elector taken in it.

1635.

This she hopes will so nettle the French as they will offer the better conditions to the King her brother. Has received so much satisfaction from the Archbishop of Canterbury concerning the poor preachers of the Palatinate as she thinks herself extremely beholden to him, so as now she hopes they shall continue their correspondence together, and be very great friends. Longs to know if the Lord Treasurer's death will bring any change; prays God it may be for the better, and that her brother may choose an honest well-affected man in his place; God keep it from C., who has places enough already. Looks for Robin Anstruther shortly there; by him Sir Thomas shall have more news than he will be able to know in a day.—P.S. Commends her best love to Sir Thomas's wife. [*Two impressions of a seal bearing the arms of the Queen's late husband impaling those of Great Britain and Ireland.* 1½ p.]

April 1.

3. John Hollond to Nicholas. Being at Portsmouth to pay the ordinary there he received information of the following abuse of John Brooke, clerk of the cheque there. Crampton, late cook of the Triumph, desiring to put off his place treated with Bartholomew Drake, but Brooke having notice thereof, told Crampton that if he sold to Drake he would cross it, but offered to procure him a chapman, whereupon Brooke treated with Phineas Eddy and got out of him 42*l.* in money and 6*l.* as a gratuity, being a carpet and cushion, and yet has not procured him a warrant. The writer having acquainted Sir Henry Palmer herewith, he directed a stay of Eddy's wages and also of Brooke's, whereupon Brooke vows revenge against the writer. [1 p.]

April 1.
Deptford.

4. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. Recommends Mr. Page, brother-in-law to John Attawell, to be cook of the St. George. Sir Henry Palmer and the writer have engaged themselves to move the Lords in it, because it is said that John Brooke will carry it away otherwise with his friends or purse. It is high time to break off those insufferable ways, as Nicholas may partly guess by the intolerable composition that the cook of the Triumph gave the clerk of the cheque there, for a bare promise of a cook's place. Has seen some warrants for masters given by the Lords. Desires Nicholas to stop any that seek for the ordinary ships, because the Officers have already placed Nicholls in the Swallow, Seawell in the Antelope, Tuckerman in the Third Whelp, Bower in the Eighth Whelp, being ordinary ships; they have also given warrant for Currall to be master of the Adventure. Is very timorous in recommending masters, and much more marvels that the Lords dare venture to do it, being a peculiar of the Officers of the Navy, if anything, because the care of committing the helm of the King's ships to able men is a resolution of no small consequence. To-morrow the Officers meet in London, and intend to wait on the Lords on Saturday morning. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 1.

Entry on the Admiralty Register of the appearance of Walter Parker, gunpowder-maker, of Stockwood, Dorset; ordered to attend until discharged. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 104.* ¼ p.]

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April 1. 5. Peter Kay to his cousin George Royden [Rawdon], at Lord Conway's, in the Strand near the New Burse. Desires his commands, being now his Majesty's pursuivant, and requests Royden to be a means to prefer James Neugent, (who has a great desire to live in London to see the breeding of our nation,) to wait on some noble or other private gentleman. [1 p.]

April 1. 6. Note, by Sir Abraham Williams, of moneys now due to the Queen of Bohemia out of the Exchequer. The total sum due was 25,000*l.*, subject to the question of whether 3,000*l.* ordered by Burlamachi to be paid by Mr. Quarles at the Hague had been paid or not. [1 p.]

April 1. 7. Two notes similar to the above. [2 pp.]

April 1. 8. Account, by Sir William Russell, of the sums charged upon the maritime towns and adjacent places for ship-money with the amounts received and those remaining due: the total of sums to be levied was 104,252*l.*, of which had been paid 36,378*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, so that there remained to be received 67,873*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* [*The King has noted in the margin that "4 No; 1 full Pa.:"—Four places had not paid anything, one had paid in full. Northumberland, Lincolnshire, and North and South Devon were the places which had not paid; Cornwall had paid in full. Of the sum which remained to be paid 20,688*l.*, assessed on the city of London, was to be paid not in money but in ships, so that the sum to be really received was 47,185*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.**] 1 p.]

April 1. 9. Another similar account. [1 p.]

April 1. 10. List, signed by Inigo Jones, of barks that bring stone from the Isle of Portland for the repair of the Cathedral church of St. Paul's, with the names of their masters and mariners. They were the Grace, the Henry and John, the Comfort, and the Speedwell, all of Weymouth. [*Drawn up to procure protection against impressment.*] 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 1. 11–13. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 1. 14. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

April 2. Proclamation prohibiting the use of the net or engine called a
Whitehall. Trawl, whereby not only small and unsized fish but even the fry and spawn are utterly destroyed, so that fish formerly taken upon the coasts of this kingdom in great plenty are in most places now wholly destroyed. This particular net is described and reference made to a previous proclamation which had not wrought the required reformation. Penalties are imposed on persons offending in future.. [*Coll. Procs., Car I., No. 190.*]

April 2. 15. Nathaniel Geraerd to [Francis Lord Cottington?]. Thanks
The Hague. for his procuring him a sight of the jewels. If it is really intended that they shall be redeemed by sale of the pearls, it is requisite that the accounts of what is due on them should be adjusted.

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Burlamachi is indebted to the holders of the jewels, and the writer fears they will desire to retain them for his debt after the King's debt has been paid. The pearls are somewhat too high priced at 26,000*l.*, but he does not despair of getting that price for them. Regrets the death of the Lord Treasurer, and applies to the person addressed for a new order for payment of the rest of the money due to the writer. [3 pp.]

April 2.
nd.
[St. Andrews?] 16. Archbishop John Spottiswood of St. Andrews, Bishop Patrick Lindsay of Glasgow, Bishop David Lindsay of Edinburgh, Bishop John Guthry of Moray, Bishop Adam Bellenden of Dunblane, and Bishop Thomas Sydeserf, of Brechin, to Archbishop Laud. They have put their brother the Bishop [John Maxwell] of Ross to the pains of a new journey, for ending the liturgy and canons of the church, and as they have found Archbishop Laud's favour both to their church in general and themselves, for which they are his debtors, so they entreat the continuance thereof in this and other their common affairs. They could wish a full conformity in the Church, but the Archbishop knows that this must be the work of time. They have made a further progress than could have been expected in many years, and hope still to go forward, if the Archbishop continue in health and life. [*Indorsed by Archbishop Laud;—"Conformity must be a work of time." Keith, in his Catalogue, enumerates David Lindsay as Bishop of Brechin, 1619-34; and Walter Whitford, 1634-38, but it incidentally appears in the same work, under the see of Galloway, that Thomas Sydeserf was also an occupant of the see of Brechin in 1634. Portion of a seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 2.
Whitehall. Lords of the Admiralty to Capt. Richard Fielding. Having appointed him captain of the Freeman, employed under the Earl of Lindsey, he is forthwith to take command thereof. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 102 a. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

April 2. Minute of a similar letter for Capt. William Smyth to be captain of the Tenth Whelp. [*Ibid. 3 lines.*]

April 2. The like for Capt. David Murray to be captain of the Pleiades. [*Ibid. 3 lines.*]

April 2. 17. List, signed by the King, of captains and their respective ships to be employed in the present fleet. The following alterations are made in the handwriting of the King: Capt. Thomas Kirke appointed to the Sampson instead of the Freeman; Capt. Richard Fielding to the Freeman instead of the Royal Exchange; Capt. Murray to the Pleiades instead of the Tenth Whelp; Capt. Smyth to the Tenth Whelp instead of the Pleiades; and Captain Hyde to the Royal Exchange instead of the Sampson. [1 p.]

April 2. 18-19. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 3.
Whitehall. 20. Order of Council. The Grace, the Henry and John, the Comfort, and the Speedwell, all of Weymouth, are continually

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employed for bringing stone from the Isle of Portland for the repair of St. Paul's. It is ordered, that the masters and mariners belonging to the said barks shall be exempted from impressment. [*Seal attached.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 3. 21. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. In answer Mincing Lane. to the letter of the Lords of 30th March [*see that date*], touching the appointment of Peter White (one of the Four Masters Attendant), they certify that in case William Cooke, another master attendant, be appointed to serve master in the Honour, there will be none left to attend the service at Chatham, which cannot subsist without one master while the ships are in graving and the caulkers employed with fire for ordinary trimming, and indeed it were more safe to have two masters than one because the works fall out in several places at once. And for calling Mr. Goodwin from Portsmouth, besides his particular charge in the Maria that guards the mouth of the harbour, and often goes out to scour the Channel, there are left in harbour to be looked unto the Triumph, the Black George, and the Fifth Whelp, and there may some of the fleet happen to come in, so that they dare not advise to take Mr. Goodwin from thence. To take Mr. Austen from his charge in the Henrietta, which is partly for his profit, being as they conceive conferred on the masters in their course to augment their salaries, or the calling that pinnace in, which is for the guard of the river, may be of more importance than they dare presume to speak of. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

April 3. 22. Haberdasher's bill of many items amounting to 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* [*Indorsed by Nicholas "Thomas Andrewes."* 1 p.]

April 3. 23. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

April 4. 24. Petition of Edward Sydenham, the King's servant, to the King. Petitioner has the command of the castle and island of Portland, co. Dorset, the vice-admiraltyship whereof is now exempted from the jurisdiction of any. He prays that the Vice-admiralty of Portland and Weeke [Wyke Regis?] may be conferred upon him. [*Indorsed by Nicholas "Earl of Suffolk is to see this petition."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 4. 25. Petition of Thomas Warsham, John Mun, and Company to the Council. Petitioners have taken to freight by the month the Scipio of London, Thomas Sherwyn master, bound to the Straits with tin, cloth, and other goods. Petitioners have several times entertained mariners to proceed on her intended voyage, but they have been pressed for the Navy. Pray that petitioners being freighters and not owners those who shall hereafter be entertained to the number of about threescore may remain aboard without interruption. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

25. 1. Names of men entertained for the ship Scipio, fifty in number. [1 p.]

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April 4.

Whitehall.

26. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—To move the King, that the son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland may be Vice-Admiral of Leinster, upon the Lord Deputy's recommendation: [*Margin*, "The Lord Chancellor has not deserved so much respect from the Lords."] Mr. Evelyn to be there concerning the renewing of the contract for making gunpowder: [*Margin*, "The Lords will speak with the King about this."] Letter from Sir Richard Plumleigh: [*Margin*, "Long boat to be provided."] The Earl of Lindsey desires that Henry Dunning may go master of some [one] of his Majesty's ships, being now boatswain of the Rainbow. To resolve whether Nicholas shall deliver the warrant for discharge of the purser of the Leopard, for which Sir John Pennington moved at the last meeting, and the Lords then gave order for it to gratify him. Whether Nicholas shall deliver the warrants to some lieutenants appointed by the Earl of Lindsey, when the captains by a late alteration made by his Majesty have been removed to other ships. The Greenland Company desire their mariners may be exempted from being pressed, they are 260 men: [*Margin*, "Officers of the Navy to be spoken to about this."] [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 4.

The Lords of the Admiralty to Peter White. Minute of his appointment to be master of the Swiftsure, under Sir John Pennington. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 103 a. 4 lines.*]

April 4.

The same to John Bamford. Similar minute of his appointment to be master of the St. George, under Capt. James Montague. [*Ibid. 4 lines.*]

April 4.

Whitehall.

The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport, Master General of the Ordnance. By their letter of the 25th March, they prayed him to supply all ships appointed for the present expedition with powder and shot for thirty rounds. By his Majesty's command they now pray him that as well the ships appointed for the fleet extraordinary, as those employed upon the ordinary for guard of the Narrow Seas, be completely supplied with gunners' stores proportionable for forty rounds, to be ready by the 25th of this month. [*Ibid., fol. 106. [1 p.]*]

April 4.

Whitehall.

The same to a Messenger not named. Warrant to bring up George Slee, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to answer matters to be objected against him. [*Ibid., fol. 106 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 4.

Minute of a similar warrant to bring up Richard Inkersall, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln. [*Ibid., fol. 107. 3 lines.*]

April 4.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. It has been a late practice of gunners to embezzle powder and other gunners' stores delivered out of his Majesty's magazine for supply of his ships. Require them not only to permit the captain and lieutenant but also to appoint some able person to join with them, to take care that the full proportion of shot and ammunition delivered out of the Office of Ordnance be safely put aboard. [*Ibid., fol. 107. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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April 4.

27. Petition of Walter Parker to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner was lately served with a warrant to appear before the Lords concerning making gunpowder, which profession he has used ever since '88, and being now a man very aged and impotent has nothing else wherewithal to maintain himself. If he has anyway transgressed his Majesty's command it has been ignorantly done. In consideration whereof, and for that his Majesty himself has made trial of petitioner's powder, and upon his approbation thereof caused petitioner to be sworn his servant in ordinary, and that he should make powder for his Majesty's private use, prays that he may be allowed to continue to make gunpowder. [1 p.]

April 4.

28. Reasons presented to Lords of the Admiralty by Sir John Meldrum touching his proposals to erect light-houses on the North and South Forelands. The lights at Winterton were intended by the late King for Dr. Welwood and Sir William Erskine, whose interests Sir John Meldrum purchased, and is still in debt on that account 7,000*l*. The lights of Orfordness he maintains at his own charge. The lights to be erected at the Forelands are all his livelihood. The charge is to be the same (although there must be three light-houses) that is paid for one light at Dungeness. Gives list of naval officers who have certified in favour of these lights. The masters of the Trinity House challenge a sole power for such services, yet never perform anything, and oppose all private men who attempt the like. For eighteen years shipping have derived the benefit of safety from the lights at Winterton. The grant to Sir Edward Howard, founded upon a former precedent, is a rule for the toll of one penny per ton and not a halfpenny. Sir John Meldrum has spent 25 years in the service of the present king and his father without other benefit than 600*l*. for the expedition to Rochelle. [*Indorsed by Nicholas.* 1 p.]

April 4.

29. Duplicate of the preceding. [*Indorsed by Sec. Coke.* 1 p.]

April 4.

30. "Brief schedule of the particular compositions made by Sir Miles Fleetwood, improved by his Majesty's Commissioners." The names of the present tenants of the Honour of Grafton are here stated with the terms of years for which they hold their rents, the amounts formerly paid by them in fines, and the sums they now offer for new leases; the total increase on the fines was 1,654*l*. Also an account of the compositions made by Sir Miles Fleetwood, with the sums at which they were deemed to be improveable; total of increase 1,561*l*. 15*s*. [4 pp.] *Annexed,*

30. 1. *Sir Miles Fleetwood to the King. Report as to the sums which the tenants of the Honour of Grafton were ready to pay in order to redeem the lands forfeited by Sir Francis Crane, provided they might have an addition of 31 years to their estates. On this report it is probably that the Commissioners were appointed from whom the preceding paper emanated,* [3 pp.]

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April 4.

31. Ministers and Churchwardens of the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, and St. Giles, Reading, to Dr. Tooker, official of Berks. Separate certificates that they have removed the fonts in their churches to the lower end of the same. [1 p.]

April 4.

32. The Governor of the Corporation of the Soap-makers of Westminster to the Lords of the Admiralty. Complaint of the conduct of Thomas Legat, one of the Corporation of Soap-makers, and of — Thornel [Thomas Thornhill], a saltpetremen. With offer on the part of the Soap-makers to supply the saltpetremen with ashes, which would put an end to their abuse of gathering a far greater quantity of ashes than they need, of which they make benefit. [1 p.]

April 4.

Notes, taken by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—A paper delivered to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his Majesty, concerning the taking away the office of Receivers, which would be a great saving to the King; the disservice laid open by Lord Cottington; referred to the Committee of Trade, and Vernon to be sent for. About 15,000*l.* [or] 16,000*l.*, due at Lady Day last and yet to come. Loan money 73,900*l.* paid into the Exchequer under unknown names, and which the King owes. "To know what lands have been sold since his Majesty's time, and how the moneys have been issued,"—moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. "What becomes of all the moneys received for knighting; Mr. Carne to be called to account for it:"—moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The 12*d.* upon the chaldron of sea-coal to be abated for Sunderland and Blyth, and likewise 5*s.* upon the chaldron for Ireland. The proportion to Jersey and Guernsey of sea-coal to be limited, beyond which they are to pay custom. For the tin-farm the King shall have hereafter 16,000*l.* *per annum*; the farmer unless he may have it for two years will not give the 16,000*l.*, he will give 2,000*l.* over and above 12,000*l.*, which he now gives; Lord Cottington has made a bargain for 16,000*l.*, and for the 3,000*l.* in the meantime, but neither his Majesty nor the Lords are bound, but any better chapman may be admitted; the farmer buys the tin for 4*l.* 10*s.* the cwt., and sells it there for 5*l.*; the pewterers buy a certain quantity there at the King's price, viz., 4*l.* 10*s.*; this was represented in a petition from the pewterers, which petition is referred to be answered by Job Harbin [Harby] and the farmers; Job Harbin offers to be accountable for whatsoever he shall receive of the tin, and hopes to improve it 20,000*l.* Lord Goring's proposition to make the King have the sole pre-emption of tobacco, which will arise to 20,000*l.* *per annum*, besides the licences already granted and the customs. [See Vol. cclxxxv., No. 7; and see the next article. $\frac{3}{5}$ p.]

April 5.

33. Similar notes taken of the proceedings of the same meeting by Sec. Coke, but dated April 5. He explains that Vernon was sent for, because the proposal to take away the office of receiver was conceived to be his. On several other points he adds to the information above given. Sir Robert Pye brought a note of pressing payments. To

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the Queen 1,000*l.* next term. The abatements formerly made to Sunderland and Blyth are here stated to have been ordered to be discontinued. [3 *pp.*]

April 5.

34. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. A French Ambassador arrived. It is an argument of her great wisdom rather to suffer than choose the French, for certainly as they may prove as ill for her children and the religion as Austria, so the jealousy of them (as the sense of England inclines) would aggravate, for the fairest pretence to cleave to Spain is to fear France, and the Queen must give no occasion. The Polish marriage is decried here, and letters from Italy and all that are partially affected aver that the Florentine proceeds. In Roe's last letter from Dantzic there was no speech but of preparation to receive the Lady Palatine. Roe thinks reason of state will enforce that King to favour Protestantism, which he can never do and marry in Italy. Scheyte is still expected; his son is arrived to meet him. Roe thinks he has no secret committed to him. In Roe's last letter he mistook the name of the Swedish agent who has since arrived; it is Bloome—a man well known in Holland; but he did not mistake his condition. It is a true rule never to use that man for our money whom any man may use for his. Of the Queen's letter in recommendation of Mr. Rulis, no doubt he has given her account, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury's readiness to advance his employment. Certainly it could not be greater, yet since there was a mistaking that had almost turned all aside, but Roe has made up that breach, and now he doubts not the contribution shall answer it. No man could express a better affection to the Queen or more alacrity to serve her, nor more fatherhood to the cause, than the Archbishop, of which he beseeches her to take notice by her acknowledgment, in which also he wishes the young Prince Elector would join. For this is the great man, made now of the Commission of the Treasury, and the first of the junto of foreign affairs, and in the greatest esteem with the King of any in Roe's observance. Roe will hope (whatsoever the world hath sinistrously conceived) that he will prove a happy instrument of the public, both at home and abroad; desires the Queen to believe it so far as to oblige him to it and to her service by her trust. Other letter than that for the contribution he has received none, and therefore yet she has not tried him in particulars; when she does, Roe advises her to begin for herself and in her great occasions, for they indeed oblige. Small requests, repeated, and for others, abate the finest edge, and his nature had rather do her one great service than twenty trifles, for upon less than great actions he is not set. Being now so great he cannot be eminent and show it to the world by treading in beaten paths and the exploded steps of others, but he must choose and make new ways, to show he knows and can do more than others. This only has made the Cardinal Richelieu so glorious. Therefore the Queen may expect a change, and if not, yet she ought to attempt it, and show him the way to make himself the Richelieu of England.

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Comments on the presumed proposals made to her by the French, and the exceptions taken in England at the Dutch becoming wholly French. [3 pp.]

April 5. 35. Attorney General Bankes to Sir Peter Osborne. By his Majesty's special directions desires Sir Peter to make out writs of supersedeas to the Sheriffs of the counties into which the process of extent went against the lands and goods of the Earl of Middlesex, to "supersedeat" the processes, but not to discharge the extents. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Underwritten.

35. I. In Sec. Coke's hand "A levari facias was gone out to levy the money; this is now superseded, and so the King left without any assurance or means to recover his moneys but by beginning a new suit." [$3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.]

April 5. 36. Silversmith's account of an exchange of a silver skillet for two silver cans. The cans were charged at 5s. 6d. per oz.; 5s. 1d. was allowed for the skillet. [Indorsed is a note of money received and paid with reference to the above transaction, and payments made to the servants of Sir Henry Marten, Sir William Russell, and Lady Dacombe. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 6. 37. William Baret to the Farmers of the Customs. Complains of the cessation of the woollen trade of stuffs and stockings since the Purification of Our Lady, whereof as yet the Custom House is not so much sensible as the hindrance of trade in general, and especially the impoverishment of many poor all along the Norfolk coast, that live on knitting stockings. On arrival of some ships from Rotterdam it is reported that the Merchant Adventurers now settled there reckon the Norfolk stockings as "cramery," intending not to appropriate them to themselves, much less to restrain the trade in others; and the Company at London seem as disregarding the stocking trade as those at Rotterdam. Suggests that the Company should explain their meanings in the stocking trade. If they desire to leave it to its former freedom, means may soon be found for its enlargement and resettling the poor in their daily work. As yet their stockings may be taken off their hands, yet the stocking traders, because they may not export them, abate the knitters a penny, twopence, and threepence a pair to the great discomfort of the poor, whose payment before was but mean. Touching "dornix," a commodity made part of linen yarn and part of "nyles," which is the refuse wool, the merchants are fearful to export them, although by some dornix is not construed in the number of woollen manufactures. The quarter being passed he has inserted his charge for the great and petty farms; being outwards, 462l. 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; inwards, 81l. 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

April 6. 38. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Sir William Boswell. Thanks for a book. Takes pleasure to see the variety of wits and a style so far from Italian crudity. Wishes also the same author's Messalina. The great news of the great man's death [Lord Treasurer Portland] Sir William has heard. What the change will produce they cannot

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penetrate. In the Exchequer they fear obstructions in a commission, Sir William knows the persons; as yet they only state his Majesty's revenue and debts, and issue nothing; it is doubted the balance will not prove so clear as was hoped. These as they are wise, so are they wisely tempered, and it is believed their diligence will improve their own merit and the King's service, and narrowly look back into any ill bargains. Notwithstanding, Roe conjectures it is but a preparatory to a Treasurer, for one is the dispatchive number. The alterations in public and foreign counsels they rather wish than have ground to hope. All they have is that his Majesty is at more liberty, and certainly his judgment is soundest when it is singlet and in the clear prospect of its own reason, and Sir Thomas believes he will take the government upon himself to make them happy subjects. The test will be the resolution upon the treaties of the French, Swedes, and Dutch. Sir Thomas then enters at great length into the objects aimed at by the several countries before mentioned in their proposals made at this time to England, and sets forth the great importance to the Dutch of the friendship of this country. Suggests that they should propose a stricter league with England. He also suggests a larger negotiation (which was his great scope) for a Protestant League as a counterpoise to France and Spain, the King of England being its head, and director to his own ends and the common safety. Sets forth the advantages of such a league. Durie is well received of his Majesty and well accepted of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has obtained for him from the King a good retreat, with dispensation to return to his labour. Let the clergy look after their greatness, "we" pursue their peace. Shall they desist upon the top of Pisgah? If Gustavus of Sweden had been thus provident he had never been so glorious; he used to say "*Tentemus difficilia ut assequemur pulchra.*" So also Roe is of opinion that *res literaria* is blocked up and terrified from progression by principles and hedges called axioms over which modesty may not break, and it is thought greater learning to cite a father or an obscurer author than to conclude from or excite a man's own wit. Roe loves to go on and he beseeches Boswell to assist him and Durie, who returns to Holland in May, to prove if the synods will approve and assist in the pacification, and thence to promote the meeting of Divines intimated at the last Frankfort diet. [*Copy. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.*]

April 6. 39. Sir Edward Salter to [Sir John Lambe]. Solicits favour for
His house, Henry Gibbons, a neighbour of the writer's, charged with incon-
Richking, near tinency, by a simple fellow and lewd woman who seek to make a
Wrasbury, prey of him; Gibbons gave them 5*l.* never more to speak of the
[Wyrardisbury] matter. [1 p.]

April 6. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted at the Com-
mittee for Trade, his Majesty being present:—Sir Abraham Dawes
delivered his opinion for a general increase of five per cent. on the
impost, which will come to between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* His
Majesty's subjects in Spain pay after 30 per cent. The Lord

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Keeper proposed that the imposition might be raised rather upon such commodities as come from those nations who lay greatest upon ours than upon others; but this his Majesty approved not. Sir Abraham Dawes represented, that by laying no imposition upon raw silk in King James's time, which was done to bring in the manufacture into England, the King loses now 15,000*l. per annum* by reason of the stuffs made here which were wont to be brought from foreign parts; but that manufacture is managed by aliens and strangers only, and not by his Majesty's subjects. To remedy this, an imposition to be laid on every loom, and to know how many strangers' looms there are in England. A note to be delivered by Sir Abraham Dawes of things not rated as those that are under-rated. Privy Seal for renewing the book of rates. In France they have raised 15 per cent. To have it general over all nations as it is in Spain. The Lord Privy Seal made a doubt whether this will not decay trade; Sir Abraham Dawes assured not. Besides the merchant will sell his commodity so much the dearer, and we are yet under the rate of other nations for the impositions, especially Sp[ain]. Lead and the ore of it to be considered of by Dawes, and an answer [to be] made by him on 16 April; Dawes to be admonished to keep these propositions secret, till his Majesty communicate them to the whole Board,—this my Lord Marshal proposed. The messengers that failed in the service of the shipping; Mr. Attorney gave account he has them in the Star Chamber, some of them in the meantime to be suspended. Young Cæsar having an offer from his Majesty to have a new grant of the place of one of the Six Clerks, he refused it, and will stand upon his old patent; an act of state to be made of his refusal, and another concerning the rights of the places of the Six Clerks as they are now settled. The maritime counties to be brought into the contribution for shipping next year, which is to be made more equal. Cards, the King to be the sole merchant of them, and to sell them for 9*d.* the pair [*sic*]. The defalcation of the 800*l. per annum* already settled. Dice in like manner. [*See Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 13. 1½ p.*]

April 6. 40. Similar notes by Sec. Coke. [*1¼ p.*]

April 6. 41. Account of the proceeding of Henry Earl of Holland, Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the King's forests from the Trent southward, to Stratford Langthorn in Essex, to hold a Forest Court, with the ceremonies of his reception by the sheriff of Essex and those of the opening of the court. [*Probably only the first sheet of a narrative of the whole proceedings of this court. 4 pp.*]

April 6. 42. Statement of Peter Early, master of the hoy Charity of Millall [Millwall], that he went with beer on 13th March last to the ship Merhonour, when about 20 persons came from that ship, and drew and drank a butt of beer, telling him that "It was the king's beer and that he had nothing to do with it!" with other acts of violence, and threats to baste his coat when they should meet him ashore. Stephen Grigsby, of Rochester, was one of the principal. [*¾ p.*]

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April 6.

43. Account of moneys lent to the King by special tallies not yet repaid: total, 83,473*l*. Among the lenders are Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, 10,000*l*.; Philip Burlamachi, 6,000*l*.; Viscount Campden, 2,500*l*.; Lord Goring, 15,000*l*.; Charles Harbord, 8,000*l*.; Sir James Bagg, 16,500*l*.; Sir John Winter, 4,000*l*.; Lord Cottington, 2,000*l*.; the Soapmakers, 10,973*l*. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 7.

44. Sir John Pennington, Sir Robert Mansell, Phineas Pett, and John Wells to the King. According to his command have examined the plot and dimensions [for the great ship] presented by Captain Pett, and have agreed to certain proportions understated. The length of the keel was to be 127 feet, the greatest breadth 46ft. 2in.; there were to be three tiers of ports; the tons and tonnage would be by depth 1,466 tons; by draught in water 1,661 tons; by the mean breadth 1,836 tons. [*Indorsed by the King "Dimentions resolved on for the great Ship: 7 of Aprill 1635."* 1 p.]

April 7.

London.

45. Sir James Bagg to Nicholas. The patache St. Philip sent in by Sir John Pennington, with directions to be stayed until order from the Lords of the Admiralty, without alleging any cause of piracy against the captain or company, remains in the custody of the Marshal at Plymouth, without any cause known why she should be kept. Begs Nicholas to inform the Lords thereof.—P.S. It is said that Sir Henry Marten sent the writer such papers as Sir John Pennington sent Sir Henry; but none such ever came to his hands. [*It appears from Nicholas's indorsement that this vessel was claimed by the Spanish resident.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 7.

Deptford.

46. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. Sends draft warrant to restrain the "turquesing" of the King's ships by unnecessary alterations at sea. The bearer, John Currall, seeing other masters have warrants for their places for the voyage, desires one for himself, and the rather because Mungo Scott, a talkative marine man, dwelling at Gravesend, reports that he will be master. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Apr. 7 & 8.

47. Extracts, in the handwriting of Sir John Lambe, from depositions taken at Huntingdon on those days, on behalf of Bishop Williams of Lincoln, in a case in which he was defendant. The point sought to be established in these depositions was, that Sir Nathaniel Brent, when visiting for the Archbishop of Canterbury, declared that the diocese of Lincoln was well governed and free from inconformity. The witnesses were Anthony Fawkner, George Nelson, Robert Middlemore, John Wiborn, and Thomas Phillips. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 8.

Whitehall.

48. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—To appoint Master of the Ordnance to be with them, when they agree with Mr. Evelyn, as the Order of Council directs. To give order for 380 barrels of gunpowder to be sold, for supply of the five ships set forth by the City of London. [*Margin, Sec Windebank has written "the Commission for powder to be considered of in the afternoon."*] To consider Mr. Thornhill's complaints

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against some in co. Somerset who have destroyed the mine of petre, by carrying the earth out of their dove-houses. To appoint a day to consider of the règlement, and to settle it before the fleet goes forth. Walter Parker, gunpowder maker, attends in custody. That one of the Officers of the Navy may be appointed to be at Portsmouth to keep the seamen. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 8.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London. The rendezvous of the ships required to be set forth by the City was appointed to be at Portsmouth. Forasmuch as the smallpox is very rife in that port, his Majesty appoints the rendezvous to be in the Downs. Request them to give notice of this change. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 107. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 8.
Whitehall.

The same to Officers of the Navy. The captains of some of the Lion's Whelps and the commanders of divers other ships-of-war have caused the carpenters to cut out windows, scuttles, and ports out of the ships' sides, to the great weakening of them, and occasioning great charge in new timbering those weak parts after their return; they also have spent the carpenter's sea store in making round houses, new cabins, closets and other alterations. Require them not to give way to any captains to make alterations, but to rest contented with such cabins, &c., as the ships are furnished with, and also to command the master-carpenter of every ship, not to expend his store, but on the reparation of boats, stopping leaks, and other needful uses. [*Ibid. fol. 107 a. $1\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 8.

49. Draft of the same with various alterations made by Nicholas. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 8.

50. Copy of the same draft made before Nicholas's alterations. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 8.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Sir Richard Plumleigh, Admiral of the ships employed on the Irish coast, in the late storm lost the long-boat of the Bonaventure. They are to furnish the said ship with a long-boat either from Bristol or elsewhere. [*Ibid., fol. 109. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

April 8.
Whitehall.

The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To supply the wants of Ordnance stores of the Triumph, the Black George, and the Lion's Fifth Whelp at Portsmouth. [*Ibid. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 8.
Whitehall.

Order of Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Thomas Fenn, praying that Nathan Boulton, purser of one of his Majesty's ships, might either satisfy petitioner upon two bonds of 100*l.* a piece, or else that petitioner might have leave to prosecute his suit at common law. The Lords ordered that Boulton should give petitioner satisfaction within six months after sight of their order. [*Ibid., fol. 109 a $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 8.

51. Petition of Elizabeth Lady Button, widow of Sir Thomas Button, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Her petition to his Majesty declaring the forty years' service of her late husband, and the dis-

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tressed estate of herself and children, who have nothing left for their maintenance but some part of his wages due in the Navy (his whole estate being legally sold for payment of his debts and yet divers of the creditors unsatisfied) was referred to the Lords to examine what was due at Sir Thomas's death. The Officers of the Navy having made a certificate thereof, she prays that the allowance may be for 1,551 days instead of 928, and that the pay may be at 20s. per diem as Sir Thomas was always paid after he was Admiral on the Irish coast. [1 p.]

April 8. 52. Richard Batten to Nicholas. Mr. Giffard not being at Thornbury the writer certifies Nicholas that he has complied with the order of the Lords, and entreats that he may have his bond by the bearer, his brother, William Batten. Sends Nicholas a small token of his love. [1 p.]

April 8. 53. Certificate of Thomas Wyan, Deputy Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, that Richard Inkersall has put in bond in that court for his appearance *de die in diem* until discharged. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 8. 54. Bishop Williams of Lincoln to certain Parsons, Vicars, Ministers, Buckden. and Ecclesiastical Persons in his diocese. His Majesty has granted his letters patent to Sir Richard Graham for a collection towards building the church of Kirkeanders [Kirk Andrews] with two chapels-of-ease in Cumberland. Divers counties, as Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, and part of Hertford (all licensed by those letters patents for collection to be made therein) being within the diocese of Lincoln, the Bishop recommends to the persons addressed the care of this collection within those parts of his diocese. [Printed, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Annexed,

54. 1. Copy of the letters patent above mentioned. Dated at Westminster, 8th November 1634. [Printed, 1 p.]

April 8. 55. Minutes of some abuses in the cathedral of Canterbury suggested to the Archbishop for amendment. They are all matters of detail principally affecting the celebration of divine service and the mode of transacting business adopted by the Dean and Chapter. [2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

April 9. Proclamation of Letters Patent for a general collection to be made Whitehall. in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales in aid of the poor distressed Ministers of the Palatinate. The collection was ordered on the special recommendation of the King's sister, and the humble suit of the ministers themselves to the Archbishop of Canterbury. [Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 191. 1 p.]

April 9. 56. Duplicate of the same.

April 9. 57. Sir Henry Palmer to Lords of the Admiralty. Reports the Chatham. state of the King's ships at Portsmouth. The St. George and St. Andrew are much decayed in their planks and wales, under the sheathing. He gave order for bringing them down to the dock, or there could have been no possibility of their dispatch by the expected time. The Swiftsure is ready, but only some painted works. He mustered the men and found 56 extraordinary; he left them receiving her victuals; munition she had none. The Third

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Whelp is ready; he mustered the extraordinary men aboard, whereof there appeared 40 seamen. The Antelope he left expecting a wind to get out of the harbour, having taken in the ordnance appointed for her to bring about; she is now at Gillingham; she had her full number of men, but her gunner, George Pitcher, has been so negligent that Sir Henry was enforced to appoint Thomas Williams, gunner of the Triumph, putting a man in his place, to come about in her as gunner, which charge he is a very able man to perform for the voyage. Sir Henry viewed the place at Portsmouth for a dock, and hoped, the water rising there upon an ordinary spring tide 14 feet, that it will be feasible, but he recommended the other river at Hamble water, as one of the securest and most convenient places that he had seen. Recommends that the Warspite be broken up to her lower orlop, and converted into a lighter to serve the ships. Has appointed Mr. Goodwin the master of attendance, Robert Francis boatswain of the Triumph, Edward Goodfellow purser of the Swiftsure, and the master of the Third Whelp, to certify the condition of the victuals. [2 pp.]

April 9. 58. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon their lordships demanding the opinions of the Officers whether Peter White, the only master of attendance left to take charge of the Navy at Chatham, could during this employment be spared from thence or not, they returned answer that they did not hold it fit to expose that part of the Navy which will remain to the hazard of the absence of all the masters. Hearing that White has obtained warrant to be employed in the Swiftsure, which warrant was signed before their letter came to hand, they desire that the Lords would either appoint some able man to attend that service, or recall the pinnace wherein one of the masters is employed. Not to press the danger of leaving the ships without the care of some one of noted ability were in the Officers unanswerable. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

April 9. 59. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 10. 60. The King to the Chapter and Prebendaries of the Cathedral of
Westminster. Sarum. To instal Dr. Richard Baylie whom the King by another letter had presented to the Deanery of that Cathedral. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 10. 61. The same to the Council of Scotland. Being sued unto in
Whitehall. behalf of the wife of Lord Almond, that she might not lose that place which she had as the wife of her late husband the Earl of Dunfermline, sometime Chancellor of Scotland, his Majesty is pleased that she have place as Countess of Dunfermline. [*Attested copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 10. 62. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London to the Council. King Edward III., by charter dated 6th March in the first year of his reign, granted the citizens of London that there should no market within seven miles in circuit of the city be granted to any, which was afterwards, 7 Richard II., confirmed. Of late Henry Darrell, who goes about to obtain a grant for two markets for

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buying and selling meal, and likewise for three fairs every year, to be kept in the parish of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, has procured a writ of *ad quod damnum*, and caused an inquisition to be found by a jury, most of them being of St. Giles. Pray that the said intended grant may be stayed. *Underwritten*,

62. I. *Reference to Sec. Windebank to acquaint his Majesty therewith. Whitehall, 10th April 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

April 10. 63. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

April 10. 64. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Have examined the ships now preparing, and find they may be ready to set sail by the 25th instant, if the prest-masters can furnish them with seamen, yet the most part of them have not their victuals. Likewise the Office of Ordnance is altogether behind: both of the ordnance of the ships and the store powder and munition. Inclose a note how each stands at this time prepared. They find many of the gunners and pursers absent at London soliciting for the victuals and store munition. The writers are of opinion, that they should attend on board the ships, and that it would be a greater frugality to send down clerks to take those ministers' receipts than for them to attend in London, where the writers judge they must needs purloin some of their stores to bear their unavoidable great charge, or use some other deceit to undergo it. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*] *Inclosed*,

64. I. *Note of the state of the ships at Chatham, being the Merhonour, the James, the Reformation, the Rainbow, the Vanguard,, the Henrietta Maria, the Red Lion, the Mary Rose, the Adventure, the First Whelp, the Eighth Whelp, the Tenth Whelp, the Leopard, and the Swallow. 9th April 1635. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]*

April 10. 65. William Ashwell to Sec. Coke. About November 1632 some London. silver to the value of 3,300*l.*, laden at St. Lucker [St. Lucar] aboard English shipping, was landed at Dover. It belonged to Pedro Juanson de Bistoven and other merchants of Flanders, whose factors at Dover had a warrant for transporting the same into Flanders. Being laden for those parts, it was seized by one Rocks, searcher of Dover, who made sale thereof much under the value, as by his account in the Exchequer he gave it to be but 2,856*l.* 16*s.* His Majesty commanded Attorney-General Noy to follow this business. He imprisoned Rocks in the Fleet, and he was ordered to bring in the money into the Exchequer, but to this day there is brought in but 1,428*l.* 8*s.*, for which sum Ashwell has a privy seal as due to Pedro Juanson de Bistoven and Company. Lord Treasurer Portland often promised payment thereof, but never would come further than the land of promise; time having removed him, petitioner prays Sec. Coke's furtherance that he may receive assignment upon the Farmers or Tin Merchants. His Majesty's honour herein suffers, being money paid unto his Treasury for strangers, and has been paid in ever since August 1633. [*1 p.*]

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April 10.
Coventry.

66. Mayor and others of Coventry to Sec. Coke. By his letter of the 27th March, they perceive that many complaints are made of the backwardness of their city to furnish post-horses for persons employed in his Majesty's service between that and Ireland. They find that John Fletcher is post-master within their city, authorized by Lord Stanhope. Fletcher, by reason of poverty and lameness, k[ee]ps his house, but employs John Scot, another poor aged man, as his deputy. Scot acknowledged that Fletcher had not had for a month past above three horses, and that all of them are lame. They sent the sheriff of the city to see how the post-master was provided for the said service, by whom answer was returned that neither Fletcher nor Scot have so much as one horse, mare, or nag. By an order of the Council, it was ordered that the post-master, not being able to find sufficient numbers of horses for packets and persons employed in his Majesty's service, should have a supply of horses out of the country within twelve miles distance from Coventry. They also find that the post-master by himself and agents makes composition with the towns about the city, and has taken yearly of them several sums of money to spare them from the service. By which means the burden of the whole service falls upon the city, which hath occasioned many late complaints. The writers are in great hope that some speedy reformation may be had therein. They recommend to that place Edward Mosse, an innholder in their city. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 10.

Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury :—Sec. Coke moved that there might be order for powder for the Tower; the King had commanded 40 round to be allowed in this fleet, which will take up all the provision now in the power [Tower]. An account to be made of moneys received for powder, and the moneys to be paid into the Exchequer. A ship belonging to Russell, laden with tobacco, driven into Bristol (as is pretended) by tempest, desired to be discharged there, but the same ordered to be brought about and the tobacco sent here, otherwise the gentlemen in the country will fill themselves with that tobacco to the prejudice of his Majesty's lessees licensed here. To call Sir Robert Harley to account for the Mint. Mr. Attorney to send out process for the Officers of the Mint to account. The like for the Ordnance. A paper of the Masters of Requests, Sir Thomas Aylesbury and Sir Ralph Freeman, concerning the Mint. In King James' time 10,000*l.* *per annum* made to the King; of late nothing: Sir Thomas Aylesbury and Sir Ralph Freeman undertake to deliver what offers they will make for the King's benefit; they have compounded with Cranfield for his patent. The Officers of the Mint are to make their propositions for reforming abuses and advancing the King's benefit. Sir William Becher, Sir Henry Spiller, and Mr. Williams, the goldsmith, appointed to attend Mr. Attorney concerning the Mint of Ireland. Sir Randall Cranfield commanded to make his propositions. Tin farm respited: his Majesty to be acquainted with it. Mr. Willis to be paid part of the moneys due for diets in the Star Chamber, and a constant settlement for him hereafter out of the fines in the Star Chamber.

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A warrant to Job Harby to pay out of the tin farm 4,000*l.* to Sir William Russell for cordage. The petition for dyeing wood referred to the Lord Treasurer and by him to the Customers, and they finding it worth 500*l.* *per annum*, the same being since found worth 1,000*l.* *per annum*, the King will keep this to himself. Lady de la Warr's pension of 500*l.* *per annum* out of the Customs of Virginia respited. Sir Thomas Badger to have 200*l.*, part of the moneys due to him; the King recommends it. Sir Charles Howard's wife's pension of 300*l.* *per annum*, part of a pension of 1,000*l.* *per annum* which Sir Charles holds; when Sir Charles shall be paid, hers to be taken order for. Lord Cottington moved for recompence for those that had followed the business of Londonderry for the King. [See Vol. cclxxxv., No. 7. 1½ p.];

April 10. 67. Notes of the transactions of the same meeting by Sec. Coke. [2½ pp.]

April 10. 68. Bond of Thomas Lund, of Lincoln, and Henry Lonn, of Boston, to the King in 1,000*l.*, conditioned for the appearance of Thomas Lund before Sec. Windebank in pursuance of his warrant, to answer such things as shall be objected against him. [1 p.]

April 11. 69. Mayor and Aldermen of Exeter to the Council. Touching a petition of the Corporation of Brewers of that city, the writers return the same inclosed, with their answers. The petition contains many untruths, inserted by Henry Gaudy and George Stone, two of the Company of Brewers, without warrant or consent of the corporation in that behalf, for repair whereof they submit to their judgments. [Portion of seal. ¾ p.]

April 11. 70. Francis Brooke to Sec Coke. Has received notice from Hampton Portsmouth. [Southampton], that at Cowes are eleven or twelve sail of freebooters or Dutch men-of-war, wherein are 150 or 200 men, understood to be English. His Majesty's service is like to suffer much in this present design for want of able mariners. Suggests a letter to Lord Weston, [the Earl of Portland,] Governor of the Isle of Wight, to lay his command on the Lieutenants of the Isle, and Captain Tourney and other commanders of the forts and castles, to search for all such Englishmen, and cause them to be delivered to whom the Lords shall think fit. There is no good service to be done there without special authority.—P.S. The Swiftsure has her provisions aboard, but she wants men. The master (Peter White) is daily expected there, who may be ordered to go forth with the ship to Cowes to do this service, and in case they should be gone ere order can come thither, it were not amiss that a packet were presently "dispeeded" into the Downs to take them out, for they are homeward bound and only stay for a fair wind. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

April 11. 71. Sir Henry Marten to the same. He received his letter of the 10th inst., with an inclosed memorial and petition, and his Majesty's pleasure, that Sir Henry should certify what is equally just on both sides, which directions much perplex him; for, as a judge, he cannot examine the truth without a legal proceeding, and that may seem

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dilatory to them that think every day too long to be detained from what they hold to be their own. There is a legal truth, and there is a real truth; the latter perhaps may be known by private credible informations, which he conceives his Majesty expects not from him. The Spanish parties have begun their process in court against the galleon and all her goods, and pretend to both as their own, and not the Hollanders', and if they will attempt the like course against any other ships within his Majesty's dominions, they may, and by law they should be heard. And if this seems hard, it must be considered: 1. That the law presumes none to be so bad and so foolish as to challenge other men's goods. 2. The plaintiff must take his oath, if the defendants require it, that he believes that his cause is good. 3. The plaintiff must give security if he fail in his action, to pay cost, damage, and interest, and if all this will not restrain men from idle claims, better that mischief than a worse inconvenience, which must follow by denying legal audience to any suitors. The occasion of this petition is a fearful apprehension of the like delays, as some other Hollanders lately suffered in their like causes, whereunto he hopes he may answer, that neither upon this, nor the like occasions his Majesty would be so often troubled and importuned as he is if things were carried only in the regular ways of the Admiralty. For if any court on earth can be justly freed from imputation of delay, it must be the Court of Admiralty, where the proceeding is from day to day, and hour to hour, without any intermission, if the cause so require. To conclude, if the Spanish parties will undergo the legal requisite above mentioned, a legal trial between them and the Hollanders cannot be avoided, wherein it shall be the writer's part to use such expedition as is agreeable to justice. [*Indorsed by Sec. Coke "St. Barbara." Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

April 11. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, respecting business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:--Sir Abraham Dawes and Sir James Bagge to give account why they have not paid Sir William Russell 3,000*l.* upon assignment for the ordinary of the Navy. Sir William Russell further demands 3,800*l.* for repairing the hulls of ships; this is extraordinary. Mr. Moorehead to give account of 3,800*l.* for which Sir William Russell gave credit in Scotland. Master of the Jewel-house to account to the Auditors of the prests: [*Margin, "This must be done by commission."*] The Auditors of the Imprests delivered a note of those that have not accounted, whereupon process ordered against such as are behind. Sir Maurice Abbot and others of the East India Company to certify what quantity they have of saltpetre. Lord Fielding's first account 6,700*l.*; order to Sir Robert Pye to certify what moneys are due to him upon his entertainment, bills signed by Sec. Coke, and his pension. [*See Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 7. ½ p.*]

April 11. 72. Notes of the same meeting by Sec. Coke. [*3½ pp.*]

April 11. 73. Statement of the Officers of the Ordnance, that the powder in store amounted only to 94 lasts, 23 cwt., whilst that at presen

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required for the supply of ships was 96 lasts 15 cwt., besides a supply required by sundry of his Majesty's castles and forts. [1 p.]

April 11. 74. Certificate of moneys received into the Exchequer, and paid out of the same since the 28th March last. The remain in the Exchequer on that day was 5,289*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*, the subsequent receipt 6,473*l.*; the payments 6,776*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, the remain 4,985*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* Among the items of receipt are,—Starchamber fines 1,600*l.*; sale of gunpowder 2,555*l.* Among the payments are,—a quarterly payment to the King's privy purse 1,000*l.*; monthly payments to the Queen's cofferer for her household expenses 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and to John Evelyn for gunpowder 1,600*l.*; with a payment to Sir William Parkhurst for angel gold for healing 600*l.* [½ p.] *Annexed.*,

74. I. *Similar certificate from 13th March 1634–5, to 28th March 1635. The remain with which this account began was 224*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*; the receipts were 8,654*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; the payments 3,590*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; the remain 5,289*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.* Among the receipts are,—Starchamber fines 211*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Among the payments,—to Sir Richard Wynne, the Queen's Treasurer, the balance of 4,000*l.*, being the whole charge of the chapel at Somerset House, 200*l.*; to John Chamberlaine and Gabriel Lapp remainder of 250*l.* for making bridges and roads in the New Forest, 150*l.* [1 p.]*

April 11. 75. Duplicate of the preceding certificate from 28th March to this day, but without the certificate annexed. [½ p.]

April 11. 76. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 12. 77. Order of the King in Council. The Ambassadors from the French King, the King of Spain, and the Venetian State, permit daily masses to be said in their chapels by English, Scottish, and Irish priests, of whom many are prisoners, and also sermons in English to be preached in their said chapels, thereby occasioning great resort of his Majesty's subjects. The Board order that Sec. Coke (according to his Majesty's express command now given to him) should repair to the said Ambassadors, and make known, that as his Majesty is careful not to have any just privileges of the Ambassadors infringed, so in the aforesaid particulars his Majesty is no less careful in preserving his laws, and therefore expects that the Ambassadors should not suffer any masses to be said by any of the aforesaid priests, nor sermons to be preached in English in their chapels. [Copy. 1½ p.]

April 12. 78. Another copy of the same. [1¾ p.]

April 12. 79. Account by Sir William Russell of ship money received and paid to this day. The total sum to be levied was 104,252*l.*, of that sum 50,640*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* had been received, leaving 53,611*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* unpaid, but in that sum was included 20,688*l.* assessed upon the

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city of London, which was to be expended by the city in the supply of five ships, so that the sum actually remaining unpaid in money was 32,923*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* [*1* $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

April 13.
Whitehall.

Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—Nicholas has attended the Earl of Suffolk with Edward Sydenham's petition; he desires time to acquaint his officers therewith, and then will return an answer. To resolve whether Mr. White shall go master of the *Swiftsure*, or no. Capt. Fogg of the *Antelope* has brought divers ordnance from Portsmouth, and desires instructions. Lady Button appointed to attend for an answer to her petition. To appoint a day to take into consideration the *Réglement*. Mons. Joachimi, Ambassador from the States, sends extract of a letter concerning Mr. Henley and Mr. Phelipps. Walter Parker, appointed gunpowder maker, to attend this day. The gunner of the *Antelope* having been long absent by reason of sickness, the Officers of the Navy have employed the gunner of the *Triumph* in his room; the Lords to hear the petition of the gunner of the *Antelope*. The Lords that are Commissioners for examining the abuses of the Fleet will appoint when to meet. That some of the Officers of the Navy may go to Portsmouth, to keep the seamen together when they come thither. The Governors of the Watermen to speak with the Lords. To consider draft instructions for the Admiral of the Fleet. To hear read the commission of the Admiralty, wherein is lately added a clause to give the Lords power to discharge such as account for profits of Admiralty. [*See this present Vol. No. 48. 1* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

April 13.
Whitehall.

Order of the Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Ten French Merchants, who came from St. Christopher, in the *Anne* and *Elizabeth* of London, Capt. George Orme. Petitioners bargained with the Captain for their passage and to transport their merchandise to Calais, he finding them victuals. The captain has not found the stipulated victuals, and has forced petitioners to come into the port of London, and unlade their merchandise at the Custom House. The Lords ordered, that the Officers of Customs should certify whether this tobacco may not be exported with restitution of impost, or without prejudice to his Majesty, or what remedy may be given to petitioners. [*Copy. See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 109a. 1 p.*]

April 13.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Give them notice of alteration in the fleet's rendezvous from Portsmouth to the Downs, by reason of the small-pox at the former place. [*Ibid., fol. 110. 1* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

April 13.
Whitehall.

The same to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To permit Sir William Courteen and Anthony Newport, owners, and the said Anthony, master, of the *Anne* of London, new ship of 50 tons, to purchase for the said ship eight pieces of cast-iron ordnance. [*Ibid., fol. 110 a. 1* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

April 13.
Whitehall.

The same to Sir Henry Marten. Send certificate from the Trinity House, touching the erecting a quay and dry dock at

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Dunham Bridge, near Ipswich, which Sir Richard Brooke offers to do at his own cost. Pray him to certify whether before leave is given, a writ of *ad quod damnum* should not be issued, and whether licence should be given under the Great Seal, or the seal of the Admiralty. [See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 110 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 13. Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, on petition of John Thornebush. Before petitioner was pricked by the Masters of the Trinity House, to go master in one of the ships of the King's fleet, he had undertaken a voyage into the East country. The Lords ordered, that if the Officers of the Navy had another sufficient man to serve master in the Rainbow, petitioner should be excused. [*Ibid.*, fol. 111. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

April 13. Order of the same Lords, on petition of Abraham Vandecouter, of London, merchant, on behalf of himself and Daniel Le Clerke and Company. Daniel Le Clerke, having a commission from the Prince of Orange, took a Portugal ship, called the Nostra Signora de Rosario, which put into Plymouth, and was there arrested by the Portugals. It was sentenced prize by Sir Henry Marten, from which sentence the Portugals appealed to the Lords, who confirmed the sentence, yet ordered the petitioners to pay to the Portugals for charges, &c., 1,500*l*. Petitioner Vandecouter paid the 1,500*l*. to Peter Ricaut for the Portugals' use. Being at Plymouth to receive his ship, the goods were arrested by Abraham Biggs, factor of the said Ricaut, upon pretence that he had disbursed 74*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*. about the said prize, &c. Petitioner was constrained to put in bail, and thereupon, Biggs has unjustly commenced suit against Vandecouter in the Common Pleas. The Lords desired Sir Henry Marten to call the parties before him, and take order therein according to justice. [*Ibid.*, fol. 111. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 13. Order of the same, on petition of Joan Beck and Alice Isaac. Petitioners showed that their husbands, Richard Beck, quartermaster, and Thomas Isaac, master trumpeter, went a voyage with John Ellison to the Canaries, during which, Ellison tyrannically used Beck (for a cup of drink extraordinary), giving him 26 blows with a three-inch rope, and threatened Isaac (seeming sorrowful) with seven times as much, so that for fear of their lives they went ashore at Calais. It being unknown whether petitioners' husbands are living or dead, Ellison keeps their pay, besides 50*l*. given to the company by a bishop who was a passenger. The Lords desired Sir Henry Marten to examine the business, and do justice. [*Ibid.*, fol. 111 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 13. Order of the same, on petition of William Ashton, shipwright, Whitehall. Anthony Gargrave, gunner, and others employed in the George and Elizabeth, to Barbary, &c. Petitioners were out eight months, and returned six months since, and made a good voyage for the merchants. John Ellison, captain, has taken up his own and all the means due to petitioners. They appealed to Sir Henry Marten, who ordered Ellison to pay petitioners their full dues, save only 40*l*. to be

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The Commissioners not being satisfied whether the said blank writs were counterfeit, caused the same to be delivered to Mr. Solicitor, and desired him to speak with Justice Crawley thereon. Resolved, that when the prosecutors desire any witnesses to be produced, they shall attend Mr. Attorney or Mr. Solicitor, who are to give order for sending such persons before the Commissioners. Resolved, that the order touching the Warden's sending in his writs of habeas corpus shall be suspended till the prosecutors produce particulars. Smyth was willed to produce the party from whom he received the aforesaid two blank writs. [*See Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 36, fol. 8. 1½ p.*]

April 14.
Whitehall.

Order of the same Commissioners on a petition of the Prisoners of the Fleet. Since the commission for examining the abuses [in the said prison] has been put in execution, petitioners are debarred of liberty they formerly had, which consisted in a free use of the whole house and yard. Ordered, that the Lord Keeper send for the Warden of the Fleet, and take order therein. [*Ibid., fol. 10. ⅔ p.*]

April 14.
Whitehall.

Notes, taken by Nicholas, of business transacted by the above Commissioners this day. [*Ibid., No. 33. 1½ p.*]

April 14.

Similar notes taken by Sec. Windebank. [*Ibid., No. 34. 4 lines.*]

April 14.

Notes, taken by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Mr. Carne delivered a note of the compositions for knighting, received 1,160,416*l.* [*sic*]; total 166,649*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* paid in to him. Another warrant to Sir Robert Pye, to certify what other moneys have been paid for those compositions. Moneys for knighting compounded for and yet unpaid, amounting to 2,000*l.*, and somewhat more. This paper to be sent to Mr. Attorney to recover the moneys. Due to Lord Fielding 3,230*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon his account, whereof 1,000*l.* to be paid in ready money presently, and 2,000*l.* more out of Sir Anthony Roper's fine, upon assignment. The Prince and the rest of the King's children have by ordinary allowance 9,000*l.* *per annum*, and as much more as should be certified to be due by the Treasurer and Comptroller. Henry Murray's and the Earl of Berkshire's pensions of 200*l.* *per annum* a piece to be stayed. These were paid out of the Prince's revenue. [*See Vol. cclxxxv., No 7. ⅔ p.*]

April 14.

84. Similar notes, taken by Sec. Coke, including some things not mentioned in the preceding. Among them,—“Sir Henry Mildmay; King to be moved for a commission for the Jewel House.” Note of progress of treaty respecting the formation of Richmond Park. Only five acres compounded for. Kingston shows conformity if they may have present money. Mortlake refuses to treat. [*2¼ pp.*]

April 14.
Canterbury.

85. William Somner to [William Dell]. Sends copy of an act yesterday sped in the Consistory, concerning the Archbishop's injunctions for the outlandish churches in that diocese. The writer repaired to Mr. Dean of Canterbury and Dr. Jackson, the two only Commissioners for the late Metropolitcal Visitation now left at

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Canterbury, and entreated them to sit and take this business upon them, and requested also all the prebendaries there resident to be their assessors for the more solemnity. Is bold to entreat Dell to present his Grace the inclosed act, that he may know what has been done in the business. They have not called upon the Dutch Church at Maidstone, because they are informed that they have broken up their congregation on the former monition, and all resort to the English Church, being but a few of them and having so long abode among the English, that they are hardly to be known by face or language from them. The writer thinks they were very willing to entertain this order, for that their paucity would not maintain a minister. To make them inexcusable, the writer has delivered to Mr. Barrell, his Grace's curate there, a copy of the injunctions, as well to show them as for himself and the churchwardens to take knowledge of receiving them to the English church as parishioners. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

85. I. *Copy act above referred to, made on publishing Archbishop Laud's injunctions concerning the Dutch and Walloon congregations in his diocese. The injunctions directed:—*

I. *That all the natives of these congregations were to resort to the churches of those parishes wherein they inhabited, to hear divine service and sermons, and perform all duties as parishioners.* II. *That those of the congregations before-mentioned who are not natives and born subjects of the King, or any other strangers that shall come over to them, while they remain strangers, may have their own discipline as formerly, yet, it is thought fit that the English Liturgy should be translated into French and Dutch for the better fitting their children for the English government.* Latin. [1 p.]

April 14. 86. [Dr]. J. A[ndrewes] to Sir John Lambe, official to the Archdeacon of Buckingham and Dean of the Arches. Begs him to take notice of the following abuses:—In the churchyard of Burnham parish (as well as in the writer's at Beaconsfield) there are several doors opening into the dwelling houses of divers inhabitants. Deseccration of a building annexed to the chancel of Burnham Church, expressed in very indecent manner. The Vicar of Burnham having repaired the churchyard wall, the churchwardens refuse to pay for it. The King's book concerning lawful recreations has been read in the three deaneries of Burnham, Wycombe, and Wendover, by very few incumbents, and they for their obedience are slandered. The King's injunctions set forth four or five years "agone" are entirely neglected. So also is catechizing, and where practised, the children are instructed in Mr. Perkins's six principles, and not in the catechism of the Church. Churchwardens refuse to levy the 12*d.* upon such as absent themselves from divine service. The Orders of Sir Nathaniel Brent enjoined at the Metropolitcal Visitation are treated as if not seriously intended to be obeyed. If a parson or vicar complain, the whole country cries out upon him, and watches to do him displeasure. Since the writer caused notice to be given that musters had been

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kept in his churchyard, the gentry of the county have had a spleen at him. Wishes the messengers Cross or Wragg sent down to mark those gentlemen and others who sit like unconverted infidels in church, and to inform the High Commission of them; and also, that some three or four churchwardens were censured there for wilful perjury, in sparing delinquents in this kind. [3 pp.]

April 15.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. There are in the Thames divers ships full manned and ready to put to sea, and there wants a great number of seamen for his Majesty's ships preparing for the present expedition. Require the Officers to take order that the Henrietta ply about Tilbury Hope to meet with these ships and take out of them such men as they shall think fit to have pressed for the King's ships. [Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 112. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

April 15.
Whitehall.

The same to the same and others. The Elizabeth of London, Peter Knight master, manned with the men whose names are written under this letter is employed to go to Dantzic on his Majesty's service. They are to permit the said ship to pass without hindrance. [*Ibid.*, fol. 112. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

April 15.

87. Memorandum of a direction to press the above ship and her crew for the voyage to Dantzic above alluded to, under which Sec. Coke has written a request to Nicholas to send the same to the Officers of the Navy, that they may give order that the men be not taken away by any prest-master. [*It appears from Nicholas's indorsement, that the Elizabeth was taken up by Mr. Breames to go to Dantzic for deer for the King.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 15.
His lodging in
Covent Garden.

88. Sir William Monson to Nicholas. Craves Nicholas to move the Lords of the Admiralty to grant warrant to Sir Willam Russell for impress. It is no more than the writer received upon employments in the Queen's [Elizabeth] time as also in King James's. His expenses now will be the greater, in that he has so long left the sea and disposed of all things belonging thereunto, that he is to begin the world new again. He has been aboard the merchant ships, and this day they set sail for Gravesend. Has likewise been in the Tower for sending forth the gunner's store, which will be effected speedily. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 15.

89. Bill for 9l. 19s. for cloth bought by Nicholas of Thomas Nevill, whom Nicholas describes as his cousin. Olive coloured Spanish cloth is charged at 35s. per yard. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 15.

90. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

April 16.

Doctors'
Commons.

91. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has received the petition made to the Lords on behalf of Abraham Vandecouter and others, and according to the Lords' directions thereupon given, will forthwith proceed to a hearing of the differences between the parties. Suggests that in the meantime

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a stop should be made of the proceedings at Common Law. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p]

April 16. 92. Copy of the preceding. [1 p.]

April 16. 93. William Lord Eure to Sec. Windebank. Lord Baltimore
[The] Tower. acquainted the writer that Lord and Lady Arr: [Arundel of Wardour] would propound some fair offer. Not knowing how far this proceeds from Windebank's affection, entreats him to allow it to lie in his breast. Mr. Lieutenant and the writer have been before the Lord Keeper, whose pleasure will be the writer's guide. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

April $\frac{1}{2}$ 6.
The Hague.

94. Stephen Goffe to Gilbert Sheldon, [Chaplain to the Lord Keeper]. If Sheldon be not cloyed with stories of their Puritans, he will entertain him with his journey to Amsterdam, where he never was before, and now went, as he sees by the event, to be wondered at; for the zeal of his pious countrymen makes all men believe that the writer is nothing less but a papist in his heart, and sent thither underhand by the Bishops of England (which to Dutch ears by them is made an odious name,) to bring in Episcopal government, or else to make the King angry with the States, that so they may fall out, which is much desired, (as our countrymen tell the Dutch,) in England. The Dutch ministers and scholars he lights in company with, when they hear his name startle at him, and in the English Church at Amsterdam he saw the strange conceptions they had of the man who read the prayers. But the sport is, that the Puritans are at pitiful wars amongst themselves, those which will not have a classis, which are the best sort, against them which will have one. Good Mr. Paget, the minister of Amsterdam, made the writer very welcome, and entertained him with many stories. One was concerning the classis, what was done against it by the Dutch ministers, that Paget being cited to be of it, he appealed to the Dutch Classis of Amsterdam, propounding to them his reasons, who presently made an act against it, with divers reasons, whereof this was the chief, because the English ministers who came over into these countries were of sundry opinions, some Brownistically affected, some Jacobites, and some had ways by themselves, and that good it would not be for the peace, neither for the Dutch or English, to give them a distinct body of government. The other story was about Mr. Peters's re-ordination, which Paget utterly disliked. 1. Peters would not be called by the vulgar English of Rotterdam but by the godly and good. He framed a new covenant, and none but they who were of that covenant should have any voice to call him. That covenant Goffe cannot yet get a copy of, but hears that it was a pestilent precise thing, by which trick, he did, as it were, excommunicate two parts of the wonted congregation. 2. Now the New Covenanters must come to the election and confirmation of their pastor, and in this work (said Mr. Forbes, who then was president of the classis and preached the sermon) there are two parts, one which the people must do, the other the Presbytery. Ergo, said he, express your election by holding up your hands, so the men held up their hands; but said he, I see the men choose him, but what do the

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women do? Hereupon the women lift up their hands too. 3. They come to the imposition of hands, which was done by all the ministers present, Mr. Day only excepted, whose hands the Church of England had defiled, and there upon his head lay their hands half an hour, all which time Forbes with the full fruition of his office did pour upon him the burthen of his ministry. Goffe needs not comment upon this ridiculous and strange business, which the Dutch disdain, saying it will make their discipline contemptible, and which we of England have reason to be greatly displeased with, inasmuch as Peters was ordained before. Amsterdam affords many more good stories,—as of the magistrates who marry in the Town Hall, and the bands are published by the cryer upon the stairs, and this kind of marriage our English do highly stand for.—P.S. It is one of Mr. Forbes's propositions that as one man can beget another, so can one minister ordain another. [*Indorsed by Archbishop Laud.* 1 p.]

April 16. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, made at a meeting of the Commissioners for Trade, his Majesty being present:—Lord Cottington reported the business of powder. His Majesty told the Commissioners that Sir Arthur Mainwaring and Pitcairn will serve powder within half a year at 8*d.* per lb. Earl of Newport and Sir John Heydon offer to make it, with a stock, at 7*d.* the pound. “Six, one, and one,” is six parts of saltpetre, one of coal, and one of brimstone. If upon his Majesty's stock of 4,000*l.*, the Earl of Newport and Sir John Heydon will serve it for 7*d.*, if upon their own stock, they will serve it for 8*d.* Evelyn to furnish powder at 8*d.* for six months after the contract ended,—16 lasts the month. Salt; Mr. Comptroller gave account of what he had done with Murford. [*See Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 13.* $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

April 16. 95. Statement of Officers of Navy of the condition of certain ships preparing for the seas. The ships were the Merhonour, the James, the Vanguard, the Reformation, the Rainbow, the Red Lion, the Henrietta Maria, the Leopard, the Swallow, the Mary Rose, the Adventure, and the First, Eighth, and Tenth Whelps. [*It appears from the indorsement that these were all at Chatham or in the river.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

April 16. 96. Similar statement in relation to certain other ships, being, according to the indorsement, those fitting out at Portsmouth. They were the St. George, the St. Andrew, the Swiftsure, and the Third Whelp. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 17. 97. The King to the Lords of the Council in the Star Chamber. A cause between the King's servant Sir James Bagg plaintiff, and Lord Mohun and others defendants, is appointed to be heard this term in the Star Chamber, which cause having proceeded by his Majesty's special direction, though he is not willing to interpose in private causes between party and party, yet as he will readily give furtherance to the punishment of any though never so near a servant that shall justly deserve censure, so will he give all assistance to any that shall be unjustly traduced, especially in acts relating to his Majesty's service in matters within his own knowledge. He therefore signi-

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fies that his Majesty did in those times well accept of those premises so seasonably and cheerfully done unto his Majesty by his servant Sir James Bagg, and that about two years and a half since Lord Mohun repaireing to his Majesty affirmed, and doubted not to prove, that Sir James Bagg had defrauded his Majesty of 30,000*l.*, or words to that effect. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 17.

98. Petition of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Vintners of the City of London to the Council. His Majesty having restored the Vintners of London liberty to sell victual from which they were restrained by a decree in the Star Chamber, whereupon 6,000*l.* is lately paid into the Exchequer, a great part whereof is not yet collected by petitioners, by reason that sundry free vintners refuse to make payment of their rateable parts. Pray the Lords to cause the defaulters to make present payment. *Underwritten.*

98. 1. *Answer of the Council.* The Lords think this petition should be presented to the Commissioners of Trade, with the names of the persons complained of. Star Chamber, 17th April 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 17.

99. Order of the Lords of the Council in the Star Chamber. Gunners and pursers of his Majesty's ships, coming to London to solicit for their stores and provisions, neglect their duties aboard the ships to which they belong, whereby the works proper to their several charges go the slower forward, and a good part of his Majesty's provisions is imbezzled and conveyed away. It is ordered that gunners and pursers shall not be employed to receive stores in London, and that the clerk of the deliveries for the Office of Ordnance and the victualler of the Navy shall deliver such provisions to the gunners and pursers aboard the ships, and take their receipts for the same. [*Seal of the Council attached.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 17.

100. Sec. Coke to Oliver Fleming, the King's agent at Zurich. He gives Fleming notice, both for his own satisfaction and also for stopping such rumours as may be raised concerning the great fleet his Majesty now puts to sea, that his intention therein is not to enter into hostility with any of his neighbours, nor any way to infringe peace, nor to break any treaty, or do wrong to any. But, considering that many insolencies have been committed of late by men-of-war of other nations who have presumed to take prizes within his rivers, upon his coasts, and in his ports and chambers, to the great derogation of that dominion at sea which has always of right belonged to the Imperial crown of this kingdom, his Majesty now puts to sea twenty-six good ships to make good his just title by freeing his ports and seas from such disturbances, to secure the free trade both of his subjects and allies, and to reduce his dominion upon the British seas to the ancient style and lustre. [*Alleged Extract.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 17.

101. Sec. Windebank to the Keeper of the Gatehouse. Warrant Westminster. to set at liberty Thomas Reynolds, prisoner in his charge. [*It is*

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stated in an indorsement that Reynolds was committed on the 10th instant by Sec. Windebank. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 17. 102. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. Pray Nicholas to send Mincing Lane. the writers some speedy advice of the pleasure of the Lords respecting the masters yet unappointed. Desire him to excuse them if they be called for till they can be altogether, which will be on Sunday or Monday at furthest. Pray him also to move the Lords, whether they shall send out the ships one after another to Tilbury or the Downs as fast as they can despatch them, or cause all of them to stay till the fleet be ready. Never knew commanders so coldly solicit for their ships to go out.—P.S. Captain Newport said that he would bring Sir William Monson's hand to say that he will be contented with him for his master, and that he will have no other man. [*Misdated "March" instead of "April." Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

April 17. 103. Notes made by Sec. Windebank on hearing and sentencing Star Chamber. the cause in the Star Chamber against James Maxwell and Alice his wife, who had asserted in a petition to the King that the Lord Keeper had disobeyed the King's reference, infringed his laws, and oppressed the subject. Lord Cottington moved fines of 3,000*l.* to the King and the same sum to the Lord Keeper. The Lord Chief Baron wished in addition that the woman should be whipped, in which he was seconded by Lord Chief Justice Finch. Sec. Windebank suggested that she should be whipped both in London and in Kent, which was concurred in by Sec. Coke. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Thomas Edmondes, and others, including the Archbishop Neile, all concurred in whipping. The Earls of Carlisle, Bridgewater, Pembroke and Montgomery, and Arundel, with the Duke of Lennox were all against whipping, and so was Archbishop Laud. The Earl of Manchester, the privy seal, delivered the sentence for the fines and submissions, but without whipping. [*1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

April 17. 104. Separate examinations of Cornelius Jacobson otherwise Jacob Corneliusson, Leonard Race, Arnold Fithter, Michael Andrewes, Arant Arance, John George, and Bartholomew Tunisson, with reference to a charge against Jacobson, that he being master of the *Love of Amsterdam*, at present in the harbour of St. Ives in Cornwall, intended to put that ship to purposes of piracy. The examinations were taken before Francis Bassett, Vice-Admiral of the North of Cornwall. [*Damaged by damp. [15 pp.]*

April 17. 105. Statement endorsed by the King, "Dimentions of [Sir John] Pennington's modell for the great Ship." [*$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

April 17. 106. Certificate of amounts received into the Exchequer and paid out of the same from the 11th inst. to this day. The balance brought forward was 4,985*l.* 6*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; the receipts 7,113*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; the payments 5,377*l.* 10*s.*; balance in hand 6,721*l.* 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The payments included 500*l.* to Oliver Fleming; Richard Wallis, for Star Chamber diets, 600*l.*; Sir Thomas Baghott, 225*l.* [*$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

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April 18.
Whitehall.

1. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—The Officers of the Navy desire to know whether they shall send the ships one after another to Tilbury or the Downs as fast as they can despatch them. To hear read the Commission of the Admiralty, there being a clause added to it since it was read. Sir Henry Marten is to be there concerning the government of the Admiralty and collecting the profits thereof by Vice-Admirals. To consider a letter sent to the Earl of Suffolk by his deputy Vice-Admiral in Dorset. To resolve what shall be done with Parker, the powder maker. [*Margin*, "He is to give security not to sell any powder but to the King."] [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 18.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. To give order to the Master Attendant and Clerk of the Check at Portsmouth to have the newly pressed men duly mustered aboard the ships and well ordered and governed, and that the Officers every week give notice of the numbers of their men. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 113. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 18.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Peter White (one of the four Masters Attendant) is to be employed master in the Swiftsure, Thomas Austen, another of the said Masters Attendant and master of the Henrietta employed in the Thames is to be placed in White's stead, and the Officers are to recommend a fit person in place of Austen until the return of the fleet. [*Ibid. fol. 113a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

April 18.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. To cause the Merhonour and the James to repair to Tilbury Hope, there to receive aboard the remainder of their stores. [*Ibid., fol. 114. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 18.
Whitehall.

The same to Lord Keeper Coventry. There is due to Sir Henry Palmer 35*l.* 8*s.*, for his services as Comptroller of the Navy for 177 days to the 25th March last, at 4*s.* per day. [*Ibid. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 18.
Whitehall.

The same to Capt. [Peter] Lindsey. There is certain [brass] ordnance at Guernsey, Jersey, Hurst Castle, and other places, which by order of Council are to be brought to London, and others of iron to be sent in their places. He is to repair to the Earl of Newport and receive his directions therein, and after having performed the said service, to return to the fleet and follow the directions of Admiral the Earl of Lindsey. [*Ibid., fol. 114a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 18.

Entry on the Admiralty Register of the appearance of George Slee of Boston, sent for to answer matters objected against him. [*Ibid. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 18.
Whitehall.

2. Lords of the Admiralty to the Officers of the Navy. Concerning the demands of Lady Button, on behalf of her late husband, require them to certify what time Sir Thomas actually served by himself, what time by his deputy, what is due for the time he served personally, at the rate of 5*s.* per diem, and how much money he received by way of imprest. [*Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 18.

Another copy of the same. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 115. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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1635.

April 18.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir John Stowell, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir Edward Rodney, and Sir Henry Barkley. Divers persons dwelling in co. Somerset, contrary to proclamations, have carried forth the earth out of their dove-houses, and divers innkeepers have paved their stables, by which practices the mine of saltpetre is destroyed, not only to the prejudice of his Majesty's saltpetre-makers, but to the great disservice of his Majesty and loss of the kingdom. Require them to examine such complaints of this nature as the saltpetremaker, Thomas Thornhill, shall present, and to cause redress to be made according to proclamation, or to bind the parties over to answer their misdemeanors before the Lords, returning (together with their persons) certificates of their offences. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 115. 1½ p.*]

April 18.
His lodging,
Covent Garden.

3. Sir William Monson to Nicholas. Understands there are exceptions against Capt. Hawkeridge in going with the writer. Desires to know what they are that he may answer for himself. Has known him long to be an able and sufficient seaman, and before he made choice of him he acquainted Lord Dorset, who gave the writer thanks, but if there be any just exceptions the writer is to be ruled by reason. [*Seal with crest. ½ p.*]

April 18.

4. Bishop Pierce of Bath and Wells to [Archbishop Laud]. Report on a complaint made by the Dean of Wells [Dr. George Warburton] against Dr. [Gerard] Wood, Archdeacon of Wells, that he had erected a stable and a wash-house on consecrated ground on the place called the Camerie. The Bishop shows there stood an ancient stable on the spot in question (which was not consecrated ground) and that that stable being ruinous, Dr. Wood took the same down and built a new stable on the ground, also that there was no wash-house at all. [*2½ pp.*]

April 18.

5. Account by Sir William Russell of receipts and payments on account of ship money in continuation of the account of the 12th inst. [*Vol. cclxxxvi., No. 79*]. There had now been received 57,535*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, and the sum remaining to be paid was 46,716*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* or, deducting the 20,688*l.* to be expended by the city of London, 26,028*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* [*1¼ p.*]

April 18.

Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury. The officers of the Household delivered in their account. [*See Vol. cclxxxv., No. 7. 2 lines.*]

[1635?]

April 18.

6. John Hodges to Sir Alexander Denton, at his house in Middle Claydon, Bucks. Thanks for his endeavour to work a peace between the writer, incumbent of Misterton, and Mr. Pulteney his patron, about tithes and rights of the church. Sir Alexander had proceeded in his endeavour by the help of his sister, the wife of Mr. Pulteney. Mr. Pulteney having charged the writer with ingratitude to Sir John Pulteney, Mr. Pulteney's father and the writer's original patron, he recapitulates in his defence various

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transactions between them, and also between himself and Mr. Pulteney. Complains of the unworthy condition of his church, through mischief effected by that unhappy lady, the Lady Darcy, who before her decease was deprived of natural reason, together with Edward How, her simoniacal chaplain, the writer's predecessor, long since contrite. The writer is suspicious of "a middle way" spoken of by Sir Alexander, but if Mr. Pulteney will augment the church's means in a reasonable manner and condescend to the registering of it in the Court of Arches, the writer's demands will not be grievous. His unwieldiness of body prevents his coming to London. Wishes the angels of God may direct his patron and patroness in their journey to the Bath. [3 pp.]

about

[April 18.] 7. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 19.
Cowes Castle.

8. Capt. Humphrey Tourney to Jerome Earl of Portland, Governor of the Isle of Wight. On receipt of his commands with those of the Council he hasted to the Cowes, where he found divers Holland ships, all homeward bound merchantmen, in which he found only four Englishmen, of whom he made stay. Could hear no notice of the ship specified in his warrant. He called for the gunner's lists, which they keep of all ships that anchor in the road, in the which he found such a ship, the St. Martin of Flushing, the master's name Andrew Garretson, which was bound for the same Plantation in Hudson's River, some fifteen days before he returned. He is assured that they did not entertain any man there, which is confirmed by an Englishmen, Valentine Martin, carpenter, who came out with the ship from Flushing and forsook her at Cowes. Concerning the freebooters, which were nine, he found divers Englishmen's names upon their rolls, but most of the men ashore, whom he made stay of wheresoever he found them. There was one of the press-masters with the writer aboard their ships. Has sent to Portsmouth near forty very able men, and is confident that they have not any more of his Majesty's subjects under their command. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

April 19.

9. Report of the present state of the ships prepared by the city of London for the King's service, viz., the Sampson, the Freeman, the William and Thomas, the Pleiades, and the Royal Exchange. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 19.
Office of
Ordnance.

10. Estimate of Officers of the Ordnance of the charge of powder, shot, muskets, and other munition for furnishing the Merhonour, the Swiftsure, the James, the St. George, the St. Andrew, the Henrietta Maria, the Vanguard, the Rainbow, the Red Lion, the Reformation, the Leopard, the Adventure, the Mary Rose, the First Whelp, and the Tenth Whelp: total, 12,059*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* [4 pp.]

April 20.

11. Petition of Robert Earl of Ancram to the King. His Majesty bestowed on petitioner the importation of fifty tons of logwood, and in regard it was a matter of commerce, petitioner

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committed the care thereof to several persons who contracted with William Wall, of London, merchant, for the importation of some quantities of logwood for petitioner's use. Wall imported the same, but seeks to defeat petitioner of his contract, and has raised to himself a great estate by his unlawful dealing in the said commodity. About four years ago Wall petitioned the last Lord Treasurer that his factor beyond seas, not understanding the laws of this kingdom, had shipped 100 tons of logwood, and he prayed for a warrant to the Custom House that he might land the same and give bond to transport it out again. At the time of that petition Wall had no logwood at all bought by his factor beyond seas, but having got this warrant he then wrote to his factor to ship for him several quantities of logwood, and imported not so little as 300 tons, and gave bond to transport the same out again, but did not, by which his bond is forfeited and he liable to punishment in the Star Chamber. Prays that such severe course of punishment may be taken with Wall as shall be thought fit, and that petitioner may have relief. *Underwritten,*

11. I. *Reference to the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Cottington, and Sec. Windebank, to examine William Wall and others, and to certify what they find. Whitehall, 20th April 1635. [1 p.]*

April 20. 12. Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Council.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Certificate of their proceedings as Commissioners for the conservancy of the Tyne, from Michaelmas 1634 to Easter 1635. [1 p.]

April 20. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To allow
Whitehall. Captain Nicholas Crispe and Joseph Baker, owners of the "Nigro Merchant," 110 tons, lying in the Thames, to supply the same with ordnance. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 115 a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

April 20. The same to the Officers of the Navy. Send them a copy of the
Whitehall. Order of Council requiring the Office of Ordnance and the Victualler to send provisions and stores to the ships' sides and deliver them there to the gunner and purser. The Officers are required to take care that this order be observed. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 116. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April $\frac{20}{30}$ 13. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to [Archbishop Laud]. Purposed
The Hague. to have written to him herself, but is hindered by a tertian ague. Notwithstanding, that she might not lose so good an opportunity, she has used her secretary's hand to let him know how glad she is that the King her brother has assumed him into the counsels of his state and foreign affairs, which she says not so much for the interest that may concern herself and the cause of her children, as for the honour of the King, which she persuades herself the Archbishop will put in the first place. [*Indorsed by Archbishop Laud as received 28th April 1635. 1 p.*]

April $\frac{20}{30}$ 14. Charles Louis, Prince Elector Palatine, to [the same]. By
The Hague. the return of Sir Robert Anstruther, his Majesty's ambassador, the Prince gives the Archbishop thanks for his great forwardness

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towards the relief of the poor distressed ministers of the Palatinate. He will not forget it, and if it please God, by assistance of the King his uncle, to restore him to his country, he will labour to let him see how sensible he is of this favour. [*Indorsed by Archbishop Laud as received 28th April 1635. 1 p.*]

April 20.

15. Statement addressed to Archbishop Laud respecting the treaty betwixt the Church and City of Exeter concerning a new churchyard. That treaty is brought to this issue: those of the city are willing to purchase ground for a new churchyard to the quantity of two acres, which they value at 400*l.*, yielding to forbear burials in the cathedral churchyard for the space of twelve years. They require of the church 2,000*l.* towards fitting the place and building the wall. The church offers 100*l.*, and withal will charge itself with the levelling, encompassing and "decoring" their present churchyard, which they value at 360*l.*, arising to 40*l.* a man, which they hold to be a great portion out of the purses of the canons, whose revenues (*annis communibus*) exceed not 100*l.* per annum, and oft-times amount not to near so much, whereas the money offered to be disbursed by the city is only taken out of the common stock, without the charge of any particular citizen. [1 p.]

April 20.
The Hague.

16. John Dinley to Sec. Coke. Has forborne to trouble him about himself, more desirous to amend his fault than to seek his pardon. God knows the remorse of his heart, and how sensible he is of the displeasure of so just a prince. He hopes the Secretary will know from his Majesty's ministers, (who will give no testimony but to the truth,) what effects it has produced in Dinley's carriage there, ever since his Majesty dismissed him from his gracious hands. Were he unfaithful to his Majesty, he could not be faithful to his Mistress, but his heart is upright to both, and the Secretary knows what content it is to be esteemed "as we are." Certainly it were no less folly than wickedness in Dinley to have cross thoughts to his Majesty's service, whose frown is death, and well he knows that nothing could more undo the cause of the Queen his mistress than to divide her from the counsels of his Majesty. Therefore he beseeches the Secretary to conceive of the writer, as of a man who had rather be reformed than destroyed, and be a means to restore him to his Majesty's grace wherein is so much comfort for loyal hearts. Promises in the sight of God, that he will give his Majesty no more occasion to suspect his dealings, wherein he will continue with such uprightness as if he were in his presence as he is in God's, and if besides the loyalty of his actions he please to have any further assurance of his faithfulness, he is ready to put his heart into any bond his Majesty shall command, having no other aim or end in this world than by doing faithful service to the Queen, his Majesty's sister, to live in the gracious shadow of his Majesty, his only Sovereign and God's anointed. [2 pp.]

April 20.

17. James Lord Strange to Sec. Windebank. We say commonly, ill luck comes not alone, the writer is sure it is true with him, for

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besides many crosses he has had of late, these unjust pressings of the writer's sister Stanley are not the least, for her requests ever fall out to him most unseasonable. But though he has lost lately friends, children, some of his own health, and much of his peace, yet he will consider nothing in comparison to his obedience to his Majesty. And though he came not at the beginning of the term according to Windebank's letter, which he received but yesternight, yet he will be at London the latter end of it, and the rather to bring his wife with him being so commanded by his Majesty. She is unfit for travel, rising but last week from her bed, but it were better if they both slept in their graves than be thus perpetually vexed by the mis-information of a most unconscionable woman. His servant whom she (his sister Stanley) blames, justifies that he spake to all the creditors, and they were willing to forbear any prosecution against her, so she would give another note that she was contented the writer should pay them, but she refused. Concerning the Court of Wards, she has refused to join in a commission to examine witness[es], so that his counsel say the business cannot be in readiness for his Majesty's hearing and determining. For what moneys are due to her son from the writer, so she will sign under her hand what he shall pay any creditor for her husband's debts, he will take present course forthwith, knowing his Majesty will cause him to have a sufficient discharge, as he most graciously said he would. Next week he will send 200*l.* to be disposed as Windebank thinks fit, the rest he will provide against his coming up, which he believes he shall be ordered to give among the creditors. [*Seal with crest.* 1 *p.*]

April 20. 18. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury. Proposition for Frenchmen to enter their linen cloth at the Custom House, and there pay English custom and transport the cloth to Spain. The customers and merchants to be heard at the Commission for Trade. Earl of Suffolk to pay the arrears of subsidies and fee-farm rents coming to 622*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

April 20. 19. List of all the peculiar jurisdictions and prebends belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. [1 *p.*]

April 20. 20. Statement respecting various peculiars in co. Salop, the holders of which were charged with nonconformity, with comments in explanation or refutation: for example, Uppington is stated to be a peculiar belonging to Sir Richard Newport, and always to be noted for inconformity, Mr. Barnett is minister there. The commenter has added:—"They have submitted to the visitation, and Sir Richard protesteth that no inconformity is used there, and is known to be a very discreet and conformable gentleman, and a great friend to conformable ministers." [3 *pp.*]

April 20. 21. See "Returns of the Justices of Peace."

April 21. Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Complaint is
Whitehall. made by Sir Sampson Darrell, that mariners and officers of the ships now preparing have not only wasted much of their provisions,

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but have abused the hoy-man employed to bring the same to the ships; Stephen Grigsby, of Rochester, (aboard the Merhonour) has been the principal actor, and the boatswain of that ship rather encouraged the men. The Officers are to cause Grigsby to be exemplarily punished, and if the boatswain have abetted the mariners they are to punish him also, or to cause him to be brought before the writers. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 116 a. 1 p.*]

April 21. Lords of the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London.
Whitehall. Divers mariners taken up for the five ships set forth by the city have run away. The persons addressed are to cause those men whom they employ to take up men for the said ships, to receive warrants from the Officers of the Navy to press men, and to deliver press money to every man they take up, so as to render them liable by law, his Majesty having declared that mariners found delinquents shall receive punishment. [*Copy. Ibid. ½ p.*]

April 21. The same to Sir Henry Marten. Inclose letters from the
Whitehall. Earl of Suffolk, Vice-Admiral of Dorset, concerning insolences committed by the Lieutenant of the Isle of Portland. Desire Sir Henry to certify whether the King's castles on the seacoast are to be assisting to the Admiralty in such business or no, and also to send for the Lieutenant to answer the charge laid against him by Mr. Napper, Deputy Vice-Admiral of those parts. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 117. ⅔ p.*]

April 21. 22. Receipt of Robert Scarborowe, under keeper [of Richmond
Park], for the use of Lord Belhaven, for 29s. from Nicholas, for his gelding's lease for 14 weeks and 4 days in Richmond Park. [*¼ p.*]

April 22. 23. Bailiffs of Yarmouth to the Council. Understanding a ship
[Ya]rmouth. of war of Flushing to be in that harbour, they sent their water-bailly and others aboard, who found four Englishmen therein, whom the writers committed to prison until further order from the Lords. Two of their brethren are appointed to attend the Lords upon this and other occasions. The men submitted themselves to be free of that service to serve the King. [*1 p.*]

April 22. 24. Certain of the Referees for hearing the matters in difference
between Henry Huyston, Matthew Valkenburgh, and other participants interested in the level of Hatfield Chase on the one part, and Sir Philiberto Vernatti, Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, John Corsellis, and other participants on the other part, to the same. They met on the 26th March last, but Charles Marivorne, Abraham Struce and Marcellis Van Duren not meeting them, they could not proceed therein. [*¾ p.*]

April 22. 25. The same to the same. In obedience to the order of the Lords of
the 15th inst., they met this morning, but by reason of the shortness of time nothing could be done. [*½ p.*]

April 22. 26. Mayor and Burgesses of Reading to the same. Have sent
Reading. Sir Edward Clerk, John Saunders, Anthony Brackstone, and Richard

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Burren to attend the Lords, touching the business concerning John Kenrick's will. [*Unsigned; authenticated by the seal of Reading.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 22. 27. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, made at the hearing of the case of Star Chamber. Edward James, Deputy-Keeper of Newgate. Defendant having in his custody Thomas Lunsford the younger, Herbert Lunsford, and Maurice Lewis, close prisoners committed from the Council Board for a practice to kill Sir Thomas Pelham on a Sunday going to church, for a reward of 14*l.* received from Thomas Lunsford suffered them to go abroad without warrant, and one of them to escape. The sentence suggested by Lord Cottington was a fine of 1,000*l.* to the King; imprisonment during pleasure; to be bound to good behaviour when he comes out, and acknowledgments. Sec. Windebank added, that he should be put from his place. The Earl Marshal suggested standing with a paper in Westminster Hall, and prosecution of the principal keeper. Archbishop Laud concluded with whipping, and that the chief keeper should be sent for to the Council Board. [1 p.]

April 22. Lords of the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor of London. The Whitehall. five ships fitted out by the city are to repair to Tilbury Hope as soon as they are furnished, there to remain until further order from the Lords or the Earl of Lindsey. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 117.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 22. 28. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Prays him to move the Lords whether the Officers of the Navy shall make two flags for standards for the Admiral's ship, which some say are not fit to be borne in any ship but when the Lord Admiral himself goes. Prays him to resolve this speedily, because they will require time to make. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 22. 29. The same to the same. The Officers of the Navy find it Deptford. very difficult to persuade the masters whom they have nominated to go to sea. Some say Mr. Bence Johnson is gone purposely out of town to avoid this employment. Knowing the James to be a ship of great draught, and the best of all the fleet, they dare not commit her to any but such as they are certified to be very sufficient. Prays Nicholas to procure a post-warrant for the messenger to go to Johnson at Aldborough, Suffolk. If they do not prosecute this resolution for him, they will have all the masters who are unwilling to serve, to waive them. Have sent a warrant to press Johnson, and the writer hopes Sec. Windebank will suddenly dispatch the messenger. Letters this morning from Chatham, that the Lion, the Vanguard, and the Rainbow are now ready to put about for the Hope. Makes no doubt all the fleet will be furnished at Chatham within six days, and at Portsmouth within twelve, as far as concerns the Office of the Navy: the Victualler and Office of Ordnance promise as much, so that the ships must now stay for their captains and masters. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 22. 30. William Dell to Sir John Lambe. Sir John may remember Lambeth. that Archbishop Laud spake with him and Sir Charles Cæsar, con-

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cerning Dr. Potter, that no inhibition should be granted to his adversary, John Alexander, who has now for divers years unjustly held him in suit for the church's right. Notwithstanding there has very lately another inhibition been procured against the Doctor, with which the Archbishop is very much displeased, and has commanded that it shall be instantly revoked, which he prays Lambe to take special care of.—P.S. Has written to Sir Charles Cæsar by the Archbishop's commands. He would fain know the proctor's name that took them out. *Underwritten,*

30. I. *Note by Sir John Lambe. "I showed his petition subscribed by his Grace to the actuary, and thereupon he refused to seal the inhib[ition]. After the 17th March 1634[-5] an inhibition was sealed in the Audience, per Ireland."* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 22.
Beaconsfield.

31. Dr. John Andrewes to [Sir John Lambe]. Report respecting the circumstances of the arrest of William Allen, made by Gervase Goodman in Fulmer Church on Christmas-day. Mr. Briggs, the rector, attested that being ready to consecrate the sacrament, and as he was going up to the high altar, he heard divers of his parish speak of the arrest. Richard Disborow said that he had heard that Goodman had formerly arrested men in church. Mr. Bradshaw on the other hand stated that Goodman was a well-wisher to the church and church orders, and had been a means that holidays have been of late better observed in his parish. The writer alleges in extenuation of Goodman, that till within these three years all these quarters have been mistaught, that neither church nor churchyard are places of greater holiness than stables or barns, and that all days, (excepting the Sabbath as they are falsely taught to nickname it) are alike, and Christmas-day no more holy than any day of the week. The writer adds, that Sir John Lambe is by the women of that country banned and cursed to the pit of hell for suspending Mr. Valentine, of Chalfont St. Giles, and Mr. Gladman, of Chesham, for not reading the book of sports. He gives other particulars of the women's remarks on ecclesiastical matters. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 22.

32. Certificate of the Officers of the Navy of the present state of the Merhonour, the Vanguard, the Henrietta Maria, the Rainbow, the Tenth Whelp, the James, the Reformation, the Red Lion, the Adventure, the Eighth Whelp, and the First Whelp, which were all at Catham; the St. Andrew, the St. George, the Swiftsure, and the Third Whelp at Portsmouth; the Swallow at Deptford, and the Leopard at Woolwich. [4 pp.]

April 22.

33. Estimate for repairing Dover Castle, 215*l.*; Sandown Castle (Sir John Pennington, captain), 1,243*l.* 16*s.*; Deal Castle (William Bing, captain), 1,634*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; Walmer Castle (Edward Lisle, captain, 1,494*l.* 10*s.*; Archcliff Bulwark, Dover (Anthony Percival, captain, 950*l.*, Sandgate Castle (Richard Hippesley, captain), 610*l.*; Camber Castle (Thomas Porter, captain), 720*l.*; Southsea

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Castle (John Mason, captain), 1,189*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* : total, 8,057*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
[Indorsed by Sec. Windebank as "delivered by Mr. Henry Murray from his Majesty." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 22. 34. Bill of Edward Greene, chief graver to his Majesty, for two silver seals for the Fishing trade, made by direction of the Earl of Arundel and others: total, 12*l.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 23.
 St. Martin's
 Lane.

35. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Reports the proceedings of a Swedish Ambassador sent into England to announce the accession of Queen Christina, to solicit a continuance of the King's favour, and to beg of him not to engage in league with Poland against the Swedes. The King's answer was formal and congratulatory; on the questions between the Swedes and the Poles he promised to act only as a mediator. The Ambassador was well liked and will return satisfied. Roe is informed in fresh letters, that the King of Poland is resolved to proceed *en loyal amoureux*, and that the vaivode of Belsky and Magnus Ernest Doenhoff are to be sent Ambassadors to the Queen of Bohemia and King Charles. From such a marriage may arise new alliances to join the North in one confederacy against the South, of which league the King of England must be the head. The French Ambassador proceeds modestly, laying open the necessity of the opposition of Austria, and offering the King what part he pleases. Opinion is that the Hollanders are partially engaged. Yesterday Mons. Seneterre pronounced to the King, that war was declared with Spain, which leads to the inference that the league is concluded, and the announcement made to discover how we would stand in this neutrality, especially the King's fleet being ready to sail, and an expectation of Spanish ships to convey men and money into Flanders. What his Majesty will resolve is too deep a sea for Roe, but the opinion of wise men is that we may look on a while and let these elephants waste their strength. In the meantime all parties will look upon his Majesty, and he may take his opportunity to throw a little weight into the scale which may best profit him, and when both parties are out of breath, sway the end, and reap the benefit of the war. Is glad that she has received content and good impressions of Archbishop Laud; wishes her to make her acknowledgments to him under her own hand, and to address them to him. The Archbishop is sincere to the good he knows, faithful to the King, will do more than he will say, and is much better than his fame, and within than without. If she try him, advises her to do so in a matter of substance, for she may be sure not to be deceived with appearances, for he is no undertaker, but if his judgment or affection engage him, his deeds shall prevent almost the desires of his friends, certainly his promises. He moved his Majesty lately in Council to take care of the boldness and increase of Papists, and informed him that Ambassadors kept open assemblies, received all comers, and admitted English priests to preach. Good effects expected from his advice. What she may expect of the collection

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he leaves to Mr. Rulis; to Sir John Finet, their marriages, merri-
ments, and triumphs; to anybody the *mignardises* of the time and
Hyde Park. [*Copy.* 3 pp.]

April 23. 36. E. Beaumont to Sec. Windebank. Through ill-health, cannot
present the inclosed from the writer's son, Sir John Beaumont. The
bearer will also acquaint Windebank with some trouble intended
against the writer, for being in town at Christmas last. Desired
the bearer to go to Mr. Attorney, in Lady Denbigh's name, and he
said if Sec. Windebank had notice of it, it should not proceed further.
Beseeches him to stay all further proceedings. Solicits him also to
procure an extension of his son's leave of absence till this time twelve
months, and that his adversaries may stay suit till then. If they
will bring it to a trial at Michaelmas Term next, his son must
return. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

April 23. 37. Certificate by Inigo Jones, of the names of the masters and
crews of the Fortune of Lyme and the Galleon of Weymouth, em-
ployed in carrying stone from Portland to London for reparation of
St. Paul's Cathedral. [*Sent to Nicholas to procure order to exempt
the persons named from impressment.* 1 p.]

April 23. 38. Notes, by Nicholas, on public matters to be attended to:—Ful-
lers' earth not to be transported contrary to an act of Star Chamber.
Orders for regulating captains of castles and forts. The decree in
Star Chamber about inmates to be duly executed. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 23. 39. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 24. Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. The five ships
Westminster. set forth by the city of London have fallen down to Tilbury Hope,
but the Lords have not received any certificate from the Officers
that they have surveyed the same. To cause a survey to be made
and certify thereon.—P.S. Inclose copy certificate delivered by the
Londoners to show how they undertake to have the ships fitted.
[*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 117. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 24. Entry on the Admiralty Register of the appearance before the
Lords of Richard Inkersall, of Sutton St. Mary's, co. Lincoln,
to answer matters objected against him. [*Ibid.* fol. 117 a. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 24. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To allow
Whitehall. James Pickering, Anthony Watts, and Richard Taylor, owners of
the James of London, of 120 tons, lying in the Thames, to supply
that ship with ordnance. [*Copy.* *Ibid.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 24. 40. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Thomas Aus-
Deptford. ten, captain in charge of the Henrietta pinnace, having been called
upon to perform the duty of his place of master-attendant at
Chatham, and to give over the Henrietta to her master, he is most
willing to perform the duties at Chatham, but solicits that he may
not be called upon to do so to the lessening of his means, two of his
fellows being employed at sea, and the other for his advantage con-
tinuing his command of the pinnace at Portsmouth. [1 p.]

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April 24.
Cowes.

41. John Day to Peter Pett, at Deptford. A ship of St. Malo, having been cast ashore, was recovered and brought into Cowes. The captain bargained with the writer to employ him and fifteen other men in repairing her, but has since procured carpenters from France whom he has set to work on such repairs. Begg Pett to take into consideration the wrong thus done to English carpenters. [1 p.]

April 24.

42. Account by Sir John Heydon, of moneys received and paid by Sir William Heydon as treasurer of the auxiliary troops sent by the King into the Palatinate. The total sums received and paid are made to amount stated in German florins, and the balance due to the accountant is in sterling money to 1,362*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Underwritten is a certificate of Philip Burlamachi, that he had examined the account and the vouchers, with certain exceptions. [2 pp.]

April 24.

43. Account of sums received into the Exchequer and paid out, from the 17th inst. to this day. The remain at the commencement of the account was 6,721*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; the receipts were 9,856*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, including 1,000*l.*, part of 2,000*l.*, from the Earl of Bedford, for confirmation of his licence for building; the payments were 11,599*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, including "nurses, coffers, and rockers to the Prince, the Duke of York, and Lady Mary, for their liveries, 610*l.*," to Edward Manning 200*l.*, part of 300*l.*, imprest for inclosing with pales a parcel of ground near Beverley Bridge, and to the same person 1,000*l.* towards making a brick wall about the new park near Richmond. 3,744*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* had been paid out in fees and annuities, including 3,000*l.* to the Queen of Bohemia, 300*l.* to her daughter Elizabeth, 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to the Master of St. Katherine's, 67*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* to the poor knights of Windsor, 75*l.* to William Belou, and 100*l.* to Lady Lewenstein. The balance remaining in hand was 4,977*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* [1½ p.]

April 24.

44. Account extracted from the pell receipts of all sums paid, from the 10th October 1634 to this day, by William Careu [Carew], receiver-general of all fines for retailing foreign tobacco: total 4,492*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* [1 p.]

April 25.
Whitehall.

45. Lord Keeper Coventry and Henry Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, to the King. Report on the petition of Wolstan Dixie and Barbara his wife concerning the suit between them and Sir John Beaumont [see Vol. cclxxviii., No. 95.] The counsel of the latter alleged that they had no power to submit the cause to an arbitrary course, wherefore the writers are of opinion that it should be left to the ordinary course of justice, and that the rather, because Sir John Beaumont's absence in foreign parts is upon his own occasions, and not upon any employment in the King's service, in which respect he cannot properly claim the King's protection, as likewise for that before his departure he had notice of the present proceedings. [Copy. 1 p.]

April 25.

46. Eight propositions of Capt. Phineas Pett, to be presented to his Majesty, for warrants for providing materials for building the

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Great Ship. He enumerates the orders necessary to be given to him that he may obtain timber, pay workmen's wages, transport himself and the mould of the intended ship to Newcastle, and bring himself back again, with various other necessary labours. [1 p.]

[April 25.] Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—George Slee and Richard Inkersall attend in custody. Officers of Navy desire a warrant to send his Majesty's ships as fast as they are ready into Tilbury Hope. Estimate of Officers of Ordnance for fifteen ships, 12,059*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, being 4,184*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* more than the money from the maritime counties will bear to be paid to that office. Petition of fishermen of Milton. What course shall be taken with accountants of tenths of prizes, whose accounts are ready. Lieutenant for the Merhonour, there being a captain. [See No. 1. in this Vol. cclxxxvii. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 25.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Send copy of a paper of propositions presented to the King by Capt. Phineas Pett, [see No. 46,] touching materials for the great ship. The Officers, according to the King's pleasure, are to take a speedy course that those things be forthwith put into execution.—P.S. They are to return their answer herein in writing, on the morrow afternoon at Whitehall. [Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol 118. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 25.
Office of
Ordnance.

47. Capt. Francis Coningsby, Surveyor of Ordnance, and John Reynolds, Master-gunner of England, to the Earl of Newport. They had surveyed divers gun carriages prepared for ships appointed for the King's present service, and found the same so unserviceable that Coningsby had disallowed the same, and having called the Purveyor of the Ordnance to account, he answered, that the plank was the most seasoned he could provide for the present. [1 p.]

April 25.

48. Charles Harbord, the King's Surveyor, to Francis Lord Cottington. Mr. Sydenham had made stay of "falling" any more trees in Theobalds Park, as the Lord Chamberlain had done in Enfield Park, where the writer had marked 40 pollards, many of them decaying trees, to be fallen, which, with some others taken in Theobalds would have finished the work, saved much money, and done no hurt. Justifies the directions given by him on account of the excessive price of timber, having offered 28*s.* the load, and could not have it under 30*s.*, and 5*s.* carriage, which he is ashamed to give and spare the King's own. Thought he had been subject to no controlment in these things other than the King's and Lord Cottington's, and that he might have been trusted to do the duties of his place, which he thinks he understands. Beseeches Lord Cottington to know the King's pleasure. Shall shortly represent to Lord Cottington the exorbitant proportions of firewood fallen there and in other places, under colour of browse, which must, in a few years, decay the King's woods and game. [1 p.]

April 25.
Chatham.

49. Nathan Boulton to Sir Sampson Darrell. On Wednesday last he presented victuals on board the Reformation, which the boatswain

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refused to take in, there being no officers upon the ship to survey the same. Has this day again tendered the same to the said ship, and also to the Red Lion, with a like result. There are three hoys at present laden with victuals, one of which is at least 150 tons. Hears that four more are coming. If these bring not all, prays Darrell to send the rest. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 25. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury. A proposition was under consideration concerning 60,000*l.* in the hands of the Earl of Somerset, which was part of money paid by Henry IV. of France. The East India Company desiring to send a quantity of saltpetre beyond sea, the Lords thought the King should have the quantity he is to buy of them at 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton, before they transport theirs. Mr. How to be appointed to collect the money payable to the King at Bristol for soap. [*See Vol. cclxxxv., No 7. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.*]

April 25. 50. Similar notes, by Sec. Coke. The money to be received at Bristol was 4*l.* per ton. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 25. 51. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

April 26. 52. List by the Officers of Ordnance of ships furnished for the present expedition together with those similarly furnished for the Narrow Seas. It is stated in notes that two of the ships named, although in this list, were "not yet furnished for want of the drakes." [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 26. 53. Account by Sir William Russell of the sums received and paid on account of ship money. The sum received was now 62,056*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, that remaining unpaid 21,507*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 27. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. Send papers
Whitehall. delivered by the Earl of Lindsey and Dr. Talbot, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of co. Lincoln, against George Slee and Richard Inkersall, with a petition by Slee. Request Sir Henry to settle this business according to justice. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 118a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 27. The same to Peter White. Have received a complaint concerning
Whitehall. the insolvency of ——— Tuckerman, appointed master of the Third Whelp. Have thought fit that he should be discharged from the said place. Authorize White to send for him aboard the Swiftsure, and there to lay him in the bilboes until he shall acknowledge his fault to Capt. [Peter] Lindsey, and then to be released. Have given directions to the Officers of the Navy to appoint a better master for that pinnace. [*Copy. Ibid. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

April 27. 54. Account of extraordinary moneys paid into the receipt of the Exchequer since the beginning of the present reign: total, 2,402,153*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* [*Duplicate of Vol. cclxxxv., No. 89. 1 p.*]

April 27. 55. The Council to the several Lord Lieutenants of England and Wales. The daily advertisements of great preparations both by sea and land of the neighbouring princes, as it is of great consequence,

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so it causes the Council, by command of his Majesty, who keeps a perpetual watch for the safety of his people and kingdoms, to signify, that besides the fleet now in readiness to put to sea, it is found expedient to make due preparations to secure the realm in all parts. Instantly on receipt of this letter the several Lord Lieutenants are to cause an exact view and muster to be taken of all the arms and trained forces of their counties, and to see that their arms be complete according to the modern fashion. Special care is to be taken that the soldiers are not only able and sufficient men, but also well affected in religion, and that all of them take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance. Among other directions, it is ordered that the men be so in readiness as to repair to their colours in an hour's warning. All able men untrained from 16 to 60 are to be enrolled, so that, upon any sudden occasion, levies may be made of them. Endeavours are also to be made to increase the numbers of the trained bands, especially of the horse. Directions are given as to the arms of the clergy and of recusants, and as to the preparation of a magazine of match and lead, the making up the beacons, and the appointment of a provost marshal. [*Minute. Endorsed by Nicholas, "This is particular."* 2¼ pp.]

April 28.

56. Petition of Peter Skirnell, Thomas Ruther, Thomas Williams, Richard Taylor, William Pett, William Chaulke, July Wilds, William Tiddiman, and William Stanton, masters of ships and seamen of Dover, on behalf of themselves and other Seamen of the [Cinque] Ports, to the Council. The Lord Warden has been ordered to impress 300 men within the Cinque Ports, of which number 50 are appointed in Dover and willingly yielded unto, nevertheless petitioners and other ports-men trading to London are there impressed, to the infringing of the ancient privileges of the ports and the Lord Warden. *Underwritten,*

56. I. *Order of the Council that the exemption desired by petitioners should be granted. Star Chamber, 28th April 1635. [Copy. 1¼ p.]*

April 28.

Baynard's
Castle.

57. Order of the Fishing Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The Earl of Dover and Sir William Courteen were entreated to go to Sec. Coke and in the name of the Lord Chamberlain and this Association to know from him what answer he had received from Flanders concerning the taking of the buss Salisbury, and if there be no answer that his Majesty may be moved that by this fleet that goes out some subjects of Flanders may be sent in to answer this Association in a course of justice. Sir William Courteen was further desired to continue 1,500*l.* of the Company's debt on interest for one year longer, and that all other moneys and means whatsoever should be employed in setting forth busses. [*Copy. 1½ p.*]

April 28.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Capt. [Peter] Lindsey. On receipt of his certificate concerning Tuckerman, the Lords commanded the Officers of the Navy to send Capt. Lindsey a better master, and wrote to Mr. White, master of the Swiftsure, to lay Tuckerman in

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the bilboes. He is to use diligence in carrying ordnance as the Earl of Newport shall direct, so as to attend the fleet at the rendezvous in the Downs. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 118 a. ½ p.*]

April 28. Entry on the Admiralty Register that Richard Inkersall, having put in bond for his appearance before the Judge of the Court of Admiralty and to obey the order of the court, had been discharged. [*Ibid., fol. 119. ¼ p.*]

April 28. 58. Sir William Monson to Nicholas. Mr. Johnson, being sent by the Lords to know what Sir William thought of his sufficiency to be master of the James, told the writer that for Spain, Italy, or Turkey, he would undertake the charge, but for France, Flanders, or to the northward, he was altogether ignorant. His appointment must therefore rest upon the Lords who only know the secret of the employment. Newport presses to know the exceptions to him, and appeals to Lord Lindsey who approves him. He discharged himself well as master of the Dreadnought when the writer attended the Lord Marshal into Holland. The writer knows no man he would sooner have. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

April 28. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Mr. Vernon presented all the collectors for knighthood; order to call them to account. Order on Mr. Elliott's petition. Newcastle coals; 12*d.* for every chaldron out of Sunderland. Account of payments to the Queen of Bohemia. Coggin's petition for custom of foreign cards. Resolved, the King will give no more defalcation of custom, and the Treasurer has no power to give away the King's custom. To speak with the King about toils and tents, to have an account settled. Mr. West to send a note of what processes have issued upon the warrant of the Lords. Burlamachi and the auditor to attend. Waiter of the Tower to be considered. [*See No. 50. in this Vol. cclxxxvii. 1½ p.*]

April 29. Lords of the Admiralty to Dr. Rives. Send names of masters of hoys, who having been pressed by warrant from Sir Sampson Darrell for the King's service, have run away. He is to proceed against them according to law for their offence. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 119. ½ p.*]

April 29. Order of the same Lords on petition of the poor Fishermen of Milton. Petitioners showed that Lady Teynham, pretending title to navigable streams in Milton, sued petitioners in the Court of Wards, albeit in 1631 they obtained the order of the Lords to stay proceedings in that court, petitioners living near his Majesty's Navy at Rochester, and being at hand to do service on all occasions. The Lords desired Lord Cottington, Master of the Wards, and the Council of that Court to cause proceedings to be stayed until the Lords had advised with him and that Council, or with Lady Teynham. [*Copy. Ibid. ¾ p.*]

[April 29?] 59. Copy, attested by Nicholas, of the order of the Lords of the Admiralty of 28th June 1631, referred to in the preceding article,

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with underwritten letter from Sir Henry Marten to Nicholas suggesting the order above calendared. [1 p.]

April 29. 60. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Report on the eight propositions of Capt. Peter Pett respecting the provision of materials for building the great ship. The Officers agree in the propriety of all Capt. Pett's suggestions, and point out in what form and by what authorities the necessary warrants have been issued on previous occasions. [*Nicholas has noted in the margin the orders made on this subject by the Lords of the Admiralty.* 1 p.]

April 29. Office of Ordnance. 61. Capt. Francis Coningsby and John Reynolds, Master-gunner of England, to the same. There are remaining in the stores of the Office of Ordnance a bastard culverin 15½ feet in length and a demi-culverin of 14 feet. These pieces are not serviceable for ships or the field for reasons stated, but are recommended for use in any of his Majesty's forts or castles. [1 p.]

April 29. 62. Capt. William Smith to Nicholas. Entreats his assistance for renewal to the Earl of Newport, of a warrant, formerly directed to Lord Vere, for two iron murtherers, or two brass minions, for his ship, the rather that having a half deck more than formerly it is the more requisite she should be fortified. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.] *Inclosed,*

62. 1. *Draft of the desired renewed warrant mentioned above. It is similar to the one contained in Vol. cclxv., No. 42. with change of William Smith, instead of Richard Fogg, as the name of the captain of the ship.* [¾ p.]

April 29. 63. Bond of Jasper Heily of St. Martin's in the Fields, gentleman, Michael Arnold of Westminster, brewer, and Robert Lumsden, of Westminster, cook, in 500*l.*, for the appearance of Jasper Heily before Sec. Windebank whenever commanded. [1 p.]

April 29. 64. Similar bond of Thomas Lund of Lincoln, notary public, William Elliott of St. Bartholomew the Less, gentleman, and John Noble of Wigtoft, co. Lincoln, clerk, for the appearance of Thomas Lund before the same Secretary within 20 days after notice. [¾ p.]

April 29. 65. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

April 30. Westminster. 66. Privy Seal for payment to Sir Roger Palmer, Cofferer of the Household, of 162*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* on account of the expenses of the diet of Mons. Skeet [Scheyte], Extraordinary Ambassador from Sweden. [8 lines.]

April 30. Deptford. 67. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The Lords' censure of the master of the Third Whelp before hearing was a little severe, as by his letter may appear, wherein he mentions the captain's indiscretion. The bearer of Tuckerman's letter was in the room with the captain at Fareham when these words grew between them, and says that the minister and Mr. Barton were there also, and had been a good while in the tavern before the master's coming. Brissenden

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the purser incensed the captain against Tuckerman, who had a letter of attorney from some creditors of the purser in Ireland, wherefore the purser thought best to be rid of him. Tuckerman is without exception for skill; for his roughness and potting whilst in Ireland, Edisbury has heard of it. Desires in respect of his wife and children, who are Edisbury's neighbours, and must be relieved by the parish if he be ruined, that he may be heard, and the rather because of the scorn the captain puts upon the Officers also. For Edisbury's part he wishes the Lords would cashier him also. Expects a warrant for sending about the ships to the Hope. [1 p.]

April 30.
Bristol.

68. Bishop Coke of Bristol to Archbishop Laud. Sends copy of the deed of the School of Henbury. Of the eight feoffees only five are living, and if it were not for one or two the thing would be much neglected, and suffer loss. The cause is the want of an overseer for ordering the land and fabric, and taking the accounts, which as things stand are not looked after, and rents are lost to the value of between 30*l.* and 40*l.* On the removal of the former master the Bishop placed an honest and able man in his place. Suggests to the Archbishop to talk to the Lord Keeper so that such orders may be set as the Archbishop shall think fit. [1 p.]

April 30.
Graursend.
[Gravesend.]

69. Names of four Englishmen taken out of the Orange Tree of Amsterdam, Capt. Derick Vanderhyden. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[April 30 ?]

70. Notes, by Sir John Lambe, of the charge in a cause before the Court of High Commission against John Middleton, mayor, and John Thorne, constable, of Arundel, for violently seizing and dragging to prison a clergyman named William Lewis. The facts will be found stated in the Acts of the Court of High Commission under this date. [*The 30th May 1635 has been written on this paper in another hand as having been the day of hearing, but the Book of Acts of the High Commission seems to show this to have been a mistake. On the other side of the same paper are some brief notes, also by Sir John Lambe, respecting the cause of Sir Robert Howard in the High Commission in the years 1625 and 1626.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April.

71. The King to Sir John Pennington, Rear-Admiral of the fleet now going to sea. The King being given to understand that some of Dunkirk, contrary to the articles of peace between the King and the King of Spain, have taken at sea goods belonging to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and his associates of the Fishing Society to the value of 2,000 marks, and have forborne to make restitution thereof notwithstanding the same has been demanded, his Majesty commands Sir John Pennington to take so much of the goods belonging to any of those of Dunkirk and send the same into some of his Majesty's ports that satisfaction may be made. [*Signed, but the day of the date not filled in.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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April.

72. The King to the Commissioners of Sewers for co. Lincoln. Appoints Robert Earl of Lindsey, High Chamberlain of England, to be sole undertaker for draining the whole level within their commission, and requires them to make a general bargain with him for such a recompense in land as so great a work deserves. [*Copy, or suggested draft, without date. 1 p.*]

[April ?]

73. Estimate, probably intended to be that of the Officers of the Navy, but signed only by Phineas Pett, of the expense of materials of all sorts for building the great new ship propounded by his Majesty: total 13,860*l.* [2 pp.]

April.
Whitehall.

74. [The Council to some Officer of the Exchequer.] To send a particular of the manors of Sheldwisht and Windleston in co. Durham and of certain lands in Over and Nether Stratford, co. York. [*Unsigned. 1 p.*]

[April ?]

75. Decree of the Master and Council of the Court of Wards for payment of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to Edward Littleton, his Majesty's Solicitor General, being his fee as such Solicitor General for aiding the Master and Council in cases in the Court. [24 lines on a strip of parchment.]

April.

76. Estimate of the Lords of the Admiralty and Officers of the Navy for setting forth the Swallow with 160 men for six months' service, as employed in his Majesty's service for the town of Plymouth: total, 4,621*l.* [2 pp.]

[April ?]

77. Petition of Thomas Webb and others to [the Lords of the Treasury]. State the origin and progress of the manufacture of red cloth as carried on by petitioners at Stroudwater, co. Gloucester. Their forefathers beyond the memory of man used the trade of making red cloth, but they made only coarse cloths of a blood colour with black Irish lists. Petitioners about thirty years since began to make finer cloth, and dressed them far better, and dyed them into grained and bastard stammells. These stammell cloths, with scarlet bastard scarlets, are found very good and merchantable, and they make of the same near 3,000 every year. They also hope, if they may go on in their lawful calling, to revive the trade of making white cloth. The petitioners hope that they have satisfied the Commissioners that their using mosing mills and dyeing stammells and reds is for the general benefit. [1 p.]

April.

78. Account of the third contribution of the Proctors of the Arches towards the reparation of St. Paul's: total, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, contributed by 33 persons in sums varying from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April.

79. "Articles of divers injuries, oppressions, and grievances done by James Clutterbooke, of Wells, co. Somerset, unto divers of his Majesty's subjects." There are 51 articles written upon a long roll of parchment, charging the person accused with a variety of malpractices, chiefly in legal proceedings and with a view to the extortion of money. [2 skins of parchment.]

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[April ?]

80. Petition of Sir White Beconsawe, high sheriff of Hants, to the Council. In obedience to his Majesty's writ of 20th October last, petitioner has levied 6,615*l.* in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and has by his deputy paid 5,435*l.* to Sir William Russell, the residue being ready. Prays leave to come up in person to London with the residue, that he may pay it with his own hands and take an acquittance in his own name. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[April ?]

81. Petition of Robert Morton, customer of Hull, to the Council. Petitioner had declared his innocency concerning breach of his Majesty's proclamation or order of the Council. The searcher has attended for three weeks and more without being heard, during which time petitioner has remained in town. Prays for a hearing and order for his discharge. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[April ?]

82. Petition of the same to the same. Petitioner, having incurred their displeasure and having been sent for by a messenger, has remained in town six weeks and more, and is now sent to the Marshalsea; all which he acknowledges he has deserved. Prays forgiveness of this his first offence and order for his enlargement. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[April ?]

83. Petition of Robert Earl of Leicester to the Lords of the Treasury. In 1632 petitioner being sent ambassador to the King of Denmark, was forced to borrow money, besides his entertainment. The late Lord Treasurer assigned the Earl payment of 1,000*l.* upon the farm of the greenwax, and thereupon a tally was struck for the payment at Michaelmas last. The farmers promised payment, but have delayed, and now refuse because their moneys have been otherwise diverted. Petitioner having given his acquittance into the Exchequer prays an order for the farmers of the greenwax to pay the amount. [1 p.]

[April ?]

84. Copy of the same.

[April ?]

85. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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[May 1 ?]

1. Petition of Daniel Smith to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and one of the Privy Council. In times past a boom has been kept at Dover pier for letting ships and vessels in and out of the harbour there as is used at Dunkirk and other ports beyond seas. Petitioner prays for the office of Boom-master with reasonable fees. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[May 1 ?]

2. Similar petition addressed to the Earl of Suffolk, not only as Lord Warden but as Warden of the harbour of Dover, and to the Assistants of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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May 1.

3. Petition of John Somer, purser of the *Henrietta*, to the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1627, '28, and '29, there were pinnaces employed in the expedition to Rhé, wherein were not 40 men a-piece, and in regard to the charge of the pursers for providing necessaries, as wood, candles &c., for which they had but 6*d.* per month from the victualler for every man, it was ordered by the Lord Admiral that each purser should receive from the Treasurer of the Navy 6*d.* a month more, which was paid accordingly. The *Henrietta* for four years has been employed in guarding the Medway and Thames, and petitioner has only received 6*d.* a month per man from the victualler (there being only 25 men in her) and cannot as yet receive the like 6*d.* from the Treasurer. Prays reference to the Officers of the Navy. *Underwritten,*

3. 1. *Note by Nicholas that the Lords of the Admiralty think it not fit to give any way to petitioner's request, whereby to draw a charge upon the King. Whitehall, 20th June 1635. [1 p.]*

May 1.
The Merhonour
in the Downs.

4. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Officers of the Navy. Having received into the Merhonour out of the *St. Andrew* no more than two blue and two white flags with six pendants to each of them, there are wanting two red flags and six pendants, one blue flag, and one white. He is also unfurnished with a standard, which makes him not a little wonder, considering his commission gives him as much power as a Lord Admiral of England, or rather more by being General, who is always a representative person of his prince. Prays them to send these articles. [*Seal with coronet and crest within a garter. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

May 1. 5. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

May 1.

6. Presentment of John Hage, clerk, curate of Epworth in the isle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, to [the Court of High Commission]. Farmery Linley of Epworth is defamed throughout the town and country of incontinency with one Margaret Foster, his wife's grandchild. He has been presented to the court of Lincoln, but it will not be taken because he is in some favour with Dr. Farmery. Prays it may be received in the High Commission. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 1.

7. Confession of John Tuckerman, master of the Third Whelp. On 23rd of April last he was very much overtaken with drink, at which time his commander Capt. Peter Lindsey came into Portsmouth Road to take charge of the said pinnace, and the writer is informed that he carried himself something "debawshtly" and gave him bad language. The next day he the second time used opprobrious words to Capt. Lindsey, and when the men in the boat were commanded to go aboard he caused them to stay for him contrary to his commander's order. Expresses repentance and promises amendment. [1 p.]

May 1.

8. Charles de Marivoorde and Mercellus Van Deurn, appointed to examine the accounts of the participants in the level of Hatfield

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Chase, to the Council. Certify the names of the participants who are in arrear of their scots and the amounts due from each of them. Sir John Ogle was behind 398*l.* 12*s.*; Abraham Vernatti 275*l.*; lands now in possession of Lord Bayning, 941*l.*: the total amount was 4,403*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* [1 *p.*]

May 1. 9. Names of four Englishmen taken out of a Flushing man-of-war at Great Yarmouth by order of the Council, and now in durance waiting their pleasure. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

May 1. 10. Names of the Vice-Admirals that now are, with the places to which their jurisdictions extended. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*]

May 1. 11. Account of Exchequer receipts and issues from 24th April. The remain was then 4,977*l.* 9*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, the receipts had been 5,735*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and the payments 9,008*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance of 1,704*l.* 6*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Among the payments are,—to the cofferer of the household the balance of 303*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* for diets of the Marquis of St. Germaine, ambassador from the Duke of Savoy; the Duke of Lennox 1,000*l.* in part of 22,000*l.* for surrender of the Priory of St. Andrew's; Sir William Howard for a fair diamond, 500*l.*; and Sir Edward Wardour for attendance in vacations, 20*l.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

May 2. 12. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords
Whitehall. of the Admiralty:—Slee and Inkersall attend in custody; to resolve whether the ships shall repair to Tilbury Hope as fast as they are ready; petition of fishermen of Milton concerning fishermen oppressed by Lady Teynham; estimate of Officers of Ordnance; whether a lieutenant for the Merhonour, the Swallow, and the Pleiades; what course to be taken with accountants of tenths of prizes; appoint a muster-master; read instructions for the Earl of Lindsey; order to the Company of Soapboilers respecting the right of the saltpetremen to soap-ashes; how the men taken out of the foreign ships at Yarmouth and Gravesend shall be disposed of. [1 *p.*]

May 2. Lords of the Admiralty to John Robinson and Christopher
Whitehall. Dighton, searchers at Gravesend. The persons addressed, having lately taken out of the Orange-tree of Amsterdam two seamen and two soldiers, are to deliver them to the Officers of the Navy at Chatham, to serve in the present employment aboard such of the King's ships as the Officers shall appoint. The searchers are also to admonish Capt. Derick Vanderhyden that he presume not to entertain aboard his ship any other of his Majesty's subjects. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 119 a. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

May 2. The same to Lord Keeper Coventry. Certificate that there is due to Kenrick Edisbury for his services as Surveyor of the Navy for 182 days, from 1st October to 31st March last, at 4*s.* per diem, the sum of 36*l.* 8*s.* [*Ibid.*, fol. 120. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

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May 2. 13. Petition of Abraham Vandecouter, &c., being the same petition mentioned in the order of the Lords of the Admiralty, dated the 13th April last, and calendared under that date. *Underwritten,*

13. I. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty that Abraham Biggs and his attorney and solicitor should forbear to proceed any further in this business at the common law until Sir Henry Marten had heard the matter, and either determined the same or certified his opinion to the Lords. Whitehall, 2nd May 1635. [1½ p.]*

May 2. Entry of the order on the preceding petition on the Admiralty Register. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 120 a. 1 p.*]

May 2. Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey, Admiral of the
Whitehall. Fleet. Sir Robert Honywood and his lady and ——— Wilmot, son of Viscount Wilmot, with their servants and goods, being presently to repair into the Low Countries, the Earl is to give order to Capt. Richard Fogg to repair with the Antelope to Margate Road and thence to transport them to the Brill. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 120 a. ¾ p.*]

May 2. Rules and orders of the Lords of the Admiralty to be observed by all Vice-Admirals, as well for preservation of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty as for better regulating the affairs and perquisites of the same for his Majesty's profit and advantage. Provision is made for the appointment in every Vice-Admiralty of a judge and a registrar and the holding of courts every half year, every Vice-Admiral taking out commissions to try pirates and of oyer and terminer. Provision is also made for presenting all casualties as flotsan, jetsan, ligam, deodands or drifts, and for a due account to be made thereof, one half of all such casualties (after deduction of salvage) being accounted for to his Majesty; all considerable droits (as treasure trove, fishes royal, and ambergrice) being recorded in the High Court of Admiralty, and there adjudged to his Majesty or the Lord Admiral. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 122. 4 pp.*]

May 2. 14. Another copy of the same. [*Endorsed "His Majesty's counsel for the Admiralty, Dr. Aylett." 3¾ pp.*]

May 2. 15. Another copy, being a copy of the Rules as originally drawn by Dr. Thomas Rives, Dr. Richard Zouch, Edward Nicholas, and Richard Wyan, on 3rd July 1634 [*see Vol. cclxxi., No. 15. 1.*], with Nicholas's rough draft of alterations subsequently made therein. [*7½ pp.*]

May 2. Lords of the Admiralty to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Mont-
Whitehall. gomery. Send the above Rules and Orders, and pray him that the same be put into execution in his Vice-Admiralty. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 121. ½ p.*]

May 2. The same to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk. Similar letter. [*Copy.*
Whitehall. *Ibid. ¾ p.*]

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May 2. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir James Bagg. Similar letter.
Whitehall. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 121 a. ½ p.*]

May 2. 16. The same to Sir Thomas Southwell. Similar letter. [1 p.]
Whitehall.

May 2. Minute, that similar letters were written —

To Robert Earl of Lindsey, Vice-Admiral of co. Lincoln.

To William Earl of Derby, Vice-Admiral of cos. Chester and Lancaster.

To Edmund Earl of Mulgrave, Vice-Admiral of co. York.

To Charles Earl of Nottingham, Vice-Admiral of Sussex.

To Robert Earl of Warwick, Vice-Admiral of Essex.

To Sir Thomas Southwell, Vice-Admiral of cos. Norfolk, Cambridge, and Isle of Ely.

To Sir Lionel Talmache, Vice-Admiral of Suffolk.

To Sir Thomas Walsingham, Vice-Admiral of Kent.

To Sir William Guise, Vice-Admiral of co. Gloucester.

To Sir Edward Rodney, Vice-Admiral of co. Somerset.

To Sir Edward Seymour and Sir James Bagg, Vice-Admirals of Devon.

To Francis Bassett, Vice-Admiral of North of Cornwall.

To John Griffith, Vice-Admiral of North Wales.

To Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Vice-Admiral of Munster.

To Edward Viscount Chichester, Vice-Admiral of Ulster.

To Adam Viscount Carrickfergus [Ely?], Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Vice-Admiral of Leinster.

And to Sir George St. George, Vice-Admiral of Connaught.

[*Ibid., fol. 124. ¾ p.*]

May 2. Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey, Admiral of
Whitehall. the fleet appointed to guard the Narrow Seas. His principal care is to be to preserve his Majesty's honour, coasts, jurisdictions, territories, and subjects within the extent of his employment, that no nation intrude thereon, and if he meet in his Majesty's seas any fleet or ships belonging to any foreign prince or state he is to expect that the Admiral in acknowledgment of his Majesty's sovereignty shall perform their duty and homage in passing by, and if they refuse, he is to force them and bring them in to answer their high contempt according to law. He is not to permit any men-of-war to fight with each other, or man-of-war with merchant, or merchant with merchant, in the presence of his Majesty's ships in any part of the Narrow Seas, and if he meet strangers with counterfeit colours he is to cause them to be apprehended. [*Copy. See Dom. Car. I., Vol. clvii., fol. 135 b. 11 pp.*]

May 2. 17. Copy of the same endorsed by Nicholas, the first page wanting. [16 pp.]

May 2. 18. Original rough draft of the same in the handwriting of Nicholas. [8 pp.]

May 2. 19. Extract from the same of a clause authorizing the Earl to take English sailors out of foreign ships. [1½ p.]

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May 2. Entry on the Admiralty Register that this day the Earl of Lindsey, Admiral of the Fleet now preparing, moved the Lords that he might have allowed him a vessel of about 50 or 60 tons to serve for a kitchen, also a muster master for the fleet, and lastly an allowance for his secretary. Their lordships understanding there were no precedents to warrant any of these allowances, and holding it not safe for them executing the place of Lord Admiral to create any precedents in this kind, declined to order such allowances. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 127 a. ½ p.*]

May 2. 20. Petition of Francis Lownes to the Lords of the Treasury. Petitioner was employed by the late Lord Chamberlain to attend on the Spanish Ambassadors whilst they lay at Exeter House and to furnish them with damask and diaper tabling to the quantity of ten or twelve suits a day for the whole time of their being there, with promise before the Lord of Arundel and other Lords that petitioner should be royally paid, so that the ambassadors made no complaint, in regard it was upon the treaty of the match with Spain. Petitioner disbursed 300*l.* in napery besides his own store, most part of all which was worn out and lost. Petitioner has only obtained a privy seal for 550*l.* 10*s.* Prays order for him to receive the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

May 2. 21. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Particulars of account rendered of receipts and payments out of the Duchy of Lancaster yearly: the former were 10,855*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*, the latter 11,160*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.* Among the payments are—"Mr. Pepes, 20*l.*, John Packer, 292*l.*" Arrears due to ambassadors and agents 40,000*l.* Order to the Registrar and Judge of the Admiralty to send in accounts of Admiralty droits. Speak with the King to stay payment of pensions in the Duchy. Privy seal for 100*l.* for inclosing the 1,200 acres of Sir Anthony Thomas's inclosure. [2 *pp.*]

May 2. Notes of the transactions at the same meeting by Sec. Windbank. [*See Vol. cclxxxv., No. 7. 6 lines.*]

May 2. 22. Request of Sir Robert Anstruther, late Extraordinary Ambassador in Germany. In his late employment to Ratisbon and Vienna, the King (in regard of the great dearth and scarcity of provisions in Germany) gave him an addition of 2*l.* *per diem.* Prays that the same allowance may be made since his last going out until his return, every sort of household provision being there at most excessive rates; he had been compelled to contract great debts for which his own estate stands engaged, and he pays great interest. [*Copy of original paper in the German Correspondence. ½ p.*]

May 2. 23. Another Request of the same, that 1,000*l.* may be allowed for the charges of the transportation of himself and family "from Frankfort to Holland and thence into England, with trumpets and convoys down the Rhine," and 300*l.* for intelligences, correspondences, and messages from October until April last. [*Copy of original paper in the German Correspondence. ½ p.*]

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May 2.
Lambeth.

24. [Archbishop Laud] to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Has received two letters from her giving him thanks for his charity and kindness to the distressed estate of the ministers of the Palatinate. Would he were as able to help as he is to pity them. The first letter was in her own hand, the other, sent by Sir Robert Anstruther, tells him the ague had shaken her pen out of her hand into her secretary's. Is nothing so sorry for his want of her pen as for her want of health. Is putting the collection for the Palatinate into the safest and speediest way he can. Thanks for her joy expressed that the King has assumed him into the councils of foreign affairs. Shall never want zeal and fidelity to his master's service, and for the rest may God make him able. The more careful he is of the King's honour, the more he shall be enabled to serve her and hers. [*Copy.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

May 2.
Lambeth.

[The same] to Charles Louis Elector Palatine. Gave the cause of the ministers of the Palatinate all the assistance he was able; an act of charity that he held himself bound to do. Did not look upon any other end but their relief. The noble acceptance of so small endeavours makes the writer happy in the performance of a duty. [*Copy, written on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

May 2.

25. Bill of Richard Butler, glazier, for glass put into the east window of the chapel in Lambeth Palace, and "for the King's arms and my Lord Grace's in the great window at the upper end" of the hall: total, 45*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* [1 p.]

May 3.

26. Petition of John Coggeshall, of Isleworth, to the Council. Lysney and Price are erecting a limekiln in Isleworth, near the river and the house of petitioner, which when perfected must turn to a great annoyance of all passengers by water, of his Majesty's house at Richmond, of the whole of Isleworth, and to the danger of petitioner's house by fire. Petitioner and his neighbours entreat order for the prevention of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

26. I. *Sir Giles Overbury, Nathaniel Bifield, and twelve others, to the Council. At the request of their neighbour Coggeshall they certify that the limekiln above-mentioned will not only be an extreme annoyance to him, but offensive to all that pass that way. It is seated midway in the face of both houses, Richmond and Sion—too fair a seat for so foul an employment. Isleworth, 3rd May 1635.* [1 p.]

May 3.

27. Account by Richard Poole, of saltpetre brought into his Majesty's store by saltpetremen, and delivered to Mr. Evelyn, from the 3rd November 1634; total, 1,290 cwts. 3 quarters 18 lbs., which is 71 lasts 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., and is 321 cwts. 10 lbs. less than the assigned proportion. [1 p.]

May 3.

28. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

May 3.

29. Account, by Sir William Russell, of the sums received and paid on account of ship money. The sum received was now

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66,413*l* 16*s*. 9*d*. and the sum remaining unpaid was 17,150*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*.
[1½ *p*.]

May 3. 30. Certificate of John Aspland, constable of Cambridge, that by a warrant of Martin Pearce, Justice of Peace, and now Mayor of Cambridge, he warned Thomas Robson, Mr. Tench, Mr. Intwistle, — Stimson, and — Harper, to be ready to carry one load of saltpetre liquor for the King's service, and they all answered that they would not do it. He made the same known to Mr. Foxton then the Mayor of Cambridge, and Thomas Robson was before Mr. Mayor, yet no order was taken with him or the rest. [¾ *p*.]

May 4. 31. Petition of Alexander Lord Saltoun to the King. Great abuses are daily committed by deceitful making of all sorts of cordage and cables, and selling for new what is made of old rotten and outworn stuff smoothed over with tar so that it cannot be discovered. By occasion whereof owners are put to double charge for tackle, and tall ships, rich merchandise, and hundreds of the King's subjects are cast away. Prays for letters patent for 51 years of the office of sealer of all sorts of cordage, with a fee of fourpence per hundredweight, and yielding to the King a rent of fifty marks per annum. *Underwritten*,

31. I. *Reference to the Lords of the Admiralty to examine and certify as to the above. Whitehall, 4th May 1635. 1 p.*

May 4. 32. Petition of Daniel Tethrington, clerk, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner, being a poor curate in Essex, has divers years served under the Archbishop when Bishop of London, and still continues ordinary to his successor. Has lately been reproached by John Claiton, of petitioner's parish, yeoman, for the execution of his office of ordinary, Claiton calling petitioner old cheating knave, and saying that he would hang and save a man for 10*s*. Prays that order might be taken for reformation of Claiton, and vindicating the honour of petitioner's place. *Underwritten*,

32. I. *Request of Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe to give account of what is to be done for petitioner's relief. 1635, May 4. [¾ p.]*

May 4. 33. Petition of the Steward and the rest of the poor Company relieved by the Common Charity in the Common Wards of the Fleet to the Commissioners for the Examination of Complaints in the said prison. Thomas Gray, a prisoner and heretofore of the afore-said charity (a man many years so troublesome to his neighbours in the country as to have incurred their general dislike), having attempted for some months past to molest petitioners, was, according to the rules, removed from their company for a month, which time being expired he has gone on in his wicked purposes, and has preferred a most scandalous petition against petitioners to the Commissioners. Prays them to suffer petitioners to stand in their defence against Gray, they being ready to give account of their actions, and to yield him satisfaction if he has been wronged. [¾ *p*.]

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May 4.

34. Philip Smith to Nicholas. Received his notice of a meeting too late, and without warrant for witnesses or *habeas corpus* for those in execution, so that the prosecutors cannot attend to any purpose, of which he prays him to certify the Lords. If they will appoint any day, giving two days' notice, the prosecutors will willingly attend. Dwells in the short street out of Long Acre into Covent Garden. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 4.

35. Capt. Peter Lindsey to Nicholas. Prays him to let Sir John Pennington's letters be presented to the Lords, for till such time as the Officers [of the Navy] send him a master he cannot go out of the harbour. *Underwritten,*

35. 1. *William Brissenden to [Nicholas]. Was in his captain's and Mr. Tuckerman's company, both at Portsmouth and Fareham, when the many abuses were offered to the captain by Tuckerman. Tuckerman has alleged that the captain slighted the Officers' warrant granted to the master. No such words issued from the captain's mouth. [1 p.]*

May 4.

36. Certificate of the catermaster, master's mate, boatswain, and other officers of the Lion's Third Whelp, who being called before Sir John Pennington to declare what damage that ship suffered by reason of putting her on shore on the 19th April last, and by what means she was put ashore, state how a Frenchman's cable came foul of the anchor of the Third Whelp which resulted in her driving ashore. No damage was done to her hull, nor to anything aboard except to two cwt. of bread, for which the Frenchman made satisfaction. *Underwritten,*

36. 1. *A further certificate from William Brissenden, purser, of the Third Whelp, and one of the officers who joined in the preceding certificate, to the same effect as his letter to Nicholas, written under the preceding article. Tuckerman grossly abused Capt. Lindsey both in Portsmouth and Fareham. [1 p.]*

May 4.

37. Letters of absolution of Bishop Juxon of London in the case of George Lowe, who having been found guilty of adultery with Elizabeth Smith had been sentenced in the Court of Arches to perform public penance. That sentence was now changed into a payment of 10*l.* to be applied to pious uses, and that amount having been paid defendant was absolved. [*Copy extracted from the Registry of the Court of Arches. Latin. 2 pp.*]

May 4.

Appledore.

38. Petition of Inhabitants of Appledore and Reeding, co. Kent, to the Commissioners for the river of Roder [Rother]—"that ancient river." Entreat them to consider the great loss the subscribers are like to sustain for neglect of repairing the river Rother. Beseech them that it may be kept navigable as in former times. [*Signed by Thomas Angood, minister, Gregory Watts, churchwarden, and seven others. 1 p.*]

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May 6.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. They have sent the rules and orders presented to them by the Commissioners for examining the Vice-Admirals' accounts to every Vice-Admiral. Pray him to cause them to be registered in the Admiralty Court, and also to send a draft of the oath required in the said Rules and Orders to be taken by the Vice-Admirals upon the delivery of their accounts. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 124. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

May 6.

39. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Reports on the case of George Slee referred to him by the Lords. Slee refuses to give bail or undergo any legal course in the Admiralty, wherefore Sir Henry remits him to the Lords. The truth of the case is, that a jury presented Slee for taking away ten casks of tallow taken up in a haven within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Lincoln and marked by the marshal of that court with the broad arrow for the use of his Majesty. Slee justified his taking away the tallow by alleging that he had first seized it as an officer of the Custom House at Boston, but it appears that after he had seized it the boat which contained it sunk, and the tallow floated down the haven, and was out of Slee's possession before the Marshal of the Admiralty seized the same. Sir Henry conceives that for his carriage in the business he has well deserved to pay the fine of 10*l.* set upon him by Dr. Talbot, and to be committed until he pay the same and the value of the tallow to his Majesty's use. [*1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

May 6.

40. Edward Viscount Wimbeldon to Henry Earl of Manchester. Understands by the messenger who has those two men in charge out of Covent Garden for annoyance done to Lord Wimbeldon, that they are very obstinate, and no ways willing to become conformable, neither will they pay him his fees. They also deal very fraudulently among their neighbours. Desires that they may be committed. [*Endorsed as relating to Richard Harris and John Ward. 1 p.*]

May 6.

41. Petition of Thomas Broad, parson of Rendcombe, co. Gloucester, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner sued Lieutenant Kite before his ordinary at Gloucester in 1633 for tithes. Sets forth the various subterfuges by which Kite prevented petitioner from succeeding in his suit. He now stands excommunicated for non-payment of 4*l.* costs in a pretended cause of appeal, and threatens to procure a prohibition at common law. Petitioner, being so feeble that he is carried in a chair to church to perform his ministerial functions, prays a reference for hearing and ending his suit. *Underwritten,*

41. 1. *Reference by Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe to give account what may be done for petitioner's relief. [Petition and reference, 1 p.]*

May 6.

The Swiftsure.

42. Sir John Pennington to [John] Brooke. Has given leave to his purser to stay behind until he has passed his accounts with the Officers of the Navy. Understands it is in Brooke's power to despatch him the sooner, therefore desires his best furtherance, that

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he may come after Sir John to the Downs in the next ship. [*Copy. Underwritten, "This letter, though nobly written from Sir John, yet toucheth my care and service."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 6. 43. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 7. Lords of the Admiralty to the Officers of the Navy. It being his
Whitehall. Majesty's express command that there shall be a great ship built next year by Capt. Phineas Pett, the Officers are to give warrant to Capt. Pett to prepare for building the same according to the dimensions concluded upon by his Majesty. They are also to give warrants from time to time to the Treasurer of the Navy to impress such sums as they conceive requisite. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 124 a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May [7]. 44. Draft of the same, altered by Nicholas. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 7. The same to the same. To prepare the ketch Minikin to attend
Whitehall. the fleet to sea as the Earl of Lindsey shall direct. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 125.* $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

May 7. The same to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth. In regard of the sickness
Whitehall. lately happened in that town, and for that this is the first time that the four men taken by them out of a Flushingier have put themselves into the sea-service of a foreign state, contrary to his Majesty's proclamation, they are to set those four men at liberty, taking their bonds not again to enter the service of any foreign state. For the charge they have put the bailiffs to in their imprisonment they are to employ them in honest service, until they shall have given reasonable satisfaction by their labour. [*Copy. Ibid.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

May 7. Draft of the same in Nicholas's handwriting. [*See No. 9 of this present Vol. cclxxxviii.* 1 p.]

May 7. The same to the same. The bailiffs having apprehended Thomas
Whitehall. Hopper and John Pratt, seamen of that town, who attempted to go to the North Seas in a fisher boat of France, in order to instruct the French in the art of the English manner of fishing with a drove sail, notwithstanding the proclamation prohibiting seamen to enter foreign service, they are to send up Hopper and Pratt from tithing to tithing to the prison of the Marshalsea, and to return by safe means the examinations taken by them concerning the said business. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 125 a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 7. 45. William Earl of Exeter to Archbishop Laud. Mr. Dugard,
St. John's. schoolmaster of Stamford, intends a suit in the High Commission,
[Clerkenwell.] on pretence of concealment of the school lands by the aldermen and burgesses, a work if true both pious and fit to be reformed; yet in regard the matters complained of are of small yearly value, and the proceedings likely to be chargeable, the Earl beseeches the Archbishop to refer the complaint to some of the Commissioners. Suggests this course out of a desire of peace, and also for that Stamford,

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though a poor decayed town, has been very forward to do his Majesty service, and at his being there two years past expended about his entertainment near 200*l*. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[May 7.] 46. Petition of Benedict Grace, Vicar of Brill, to Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry. By the Archbishop and Lord Keeper the impropiators were admonished at the last hearing to give petitioner a competent maintenance till the right of the church was settled, but they will not suffer petitioner to receive tithes, Easter offerings, nor the benefit of the herbage of the churchyard, as he and his predecessors formerly had; and further at Easter last they compelled some who had paid petitioner's offerings to pay them also, and Thomas Hunt, the impropiators' bailiff, detained four years' offerings out of the poor men's wages. Prays that he may receive the Easter offerings, the present benefit of the churchyard, and competent means for the time past and till the cause be ended. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 8. 47. The King to Archbishop Laud, Philip Earl of Pembroke and Westminster. Montgomery, Chamberlain of the Household, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Treasurer of the Household, and to Secs. Coke and Windebank. Commission authorizing them to hear and determine all questions or complaints touching the Adventurers or Society for Fishing, incorporated by Letters Patent of the 19th July 1632, and to do all such acts as they shall think fit for the advancement of the Fishing business, and the benefit of the said society and adventurers. [32 lines on parchment.]

May 8. 48. The Council to the Warden of the Fleet. Warrant to receive The Star Chamber. into his custody John Wilkinson, Samuel Sherman, Thomas Wood, and William Fisher, and to keep them prisoners until he should receive further directions from that Board. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[May 8?] 49. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Company of Soapboilers of Bristol to the Council. In May last the Council directed petitioners to attend the New Corporation of Soapboilers of Westminster, touching the petitioners' trade, which they obeyed, and were confined by the said corporation to make only 600 tons of soap yearly, which they might vend into any parts without restraint, and without payment to his Majesty. Since which the Council have ordered that petitioners should not vend their soap without Bristol, save only westward and beyond Severn; also that all the soap they sell should be made up in casks, and that they should pay to his Majesty 4*l*. per ton. Petitioners pray the Council to assign a day when their counsel may be heard, to show the reason of their disability to perform the said order. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 8. 50. Proposal endorsed by Sec. Windebank "Projects of a Frenchman concerning inventions of ships, guns, and other devices: delivered by the Lord Herbert." The projects are principally for improvements in war. They comprise a ship that cannot be boarded, and which will destroy everything that opposes it, improvements in landing

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boats, in pontoons, baggage waggons, and platforms for great guns. The concluding article is for the construction of a floating bathing palace, to be placed in the Thames opposite the Queen's Palace, *i.e.* Denmark or Somerset House. [*French.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

May 8.

51. Account of receipts and disbursements in the Exchequer since 1st inst. The remain at that time was 1,704*l.* 6*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; the receipts since had been 12,363*l.* 16*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; the payments 7,775*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; there remained 6,292*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Among the receipts was,—1,000*l.* from the Earl of Bedford, for confirmation of his licence for building in Covent Garden. Among the payments were,—to Sir William Balfour, Lieutenant of the Tower, for diet of prisoners for a year, to Michaelmas last, 390*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; for fees to himself and his warders for half a year 553*l.* 12*s.*; to Sir Henry Vane, in full of 1,763*l.* 9*s.* due to him for principal and interest as Ambassador into Holland and Germany, 300*l.*; to Lady Cock, administratrix of Sir Robert Cock, late clerk of the cheque for his Majesty's Guard, for red cloth, 360*l.* 10*s.*, more for embroidering red coats with C.R. in Venice gold, 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Agmondesham Pickayes, goldsmith, for spangles, 769*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, and Edmund Harrison, embroiderer, 162*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*: in the whole for liveries for the Guard for the 10th year of the reign 1,309*l.* 5*s.* Among the pensions paid at this time were "Fanelli 60*l.*," "Mendosa 10*l.*" [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

May 8.

52. Copy or duplicate of the same. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

May 9.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Keeper of the Marshalsea. To take into his custody the body of George Slee, and to keep him safe prisoner until further order from the Lords. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 125 a. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

May 9.

Entry on the Admiralty Register of the appearance of Edward Ryder, sent for by warrant. He is to attend until discharged. [*Ibid.* 4 lines.]

May 9.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. That the Ann Royal, the Triumph, the Victory, the Repulse, the Charles, the Unicorn, the Garland, the [Happy] Entrance, the Convertive, and the Assurance, be made ready for three months' service in the Narrow Seas. [*Copy.* *Ibid.*, fol. 126. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 9.

Whitehall.

The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport. Similar letter for such things as belong to the Office of Ordnance. [*Copy.* *Ibid.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 9.

53. Estimate, signed by Lords of the Admiralty and Officers of the Navy, for setting forth the ten above-named ships and victualling the same for three months: total, 26,611*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* [2 pp.]

May 9.

Whitehall.

The Lords of the Admiralty to a Messenger unnamed. To bring before the Lords — Miller [Milner], of Lynn, co. Norfolk, to answer to such matters as shall be objected against him. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 126. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 9.

Whitehall.

The same to Robert Earl of Warwick, Vice-Admiral of Essex, Richard Pulley, his deputy, John Sewall, Edward Nuttall,

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Nathaniel Strickson, Philip Allen, Ralph Nore, Richard Fisher, David Spicer, Robert Shaw, and John Smither. The Hopewell of London, William Wilkinson master, coming from Russia to London, laden with tallow, cable yarn, beaver wool, "beaver wombs," and other goods belonging to Richard Swift and others, was lately cast away above the Spits. On a sentence out of the High Court of Admiralty a commission has been issued, dated 5th May, directed to the persons addressed to take possession of the said goods and merchandise for the use of the proprietors. Parcels of the goods being embezzled and carried away into towns which claim to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, the persons addressed are to seize such goods and deliver them to Thomas Shinne for the use of the proprietors. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 126 a. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

May 9. 54. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Wind has blown so hard
The Swiftsure. from the East that he could not get out of the harbour of Portsmouth till the sixth, and then only to Stokes Bay. The St. George and the St. Andrew are not yet ready; by reason of the bad weather could not get their provisions aboard, and to say the truth they wanted their captains or some of power and understanding to have followed them; now all things go on apace. They have their full number of men, such as they are. The Third Whelp only wants her new master: the last was a naughty debosht fellow. Incloses a note of ten gunners pressed in London who have not yet appeared. Prays that they may be sent to him in the Downs. It is reported that all the rest of the King's navy is making ready, and that there is a great preparation in other ports by sea. [3 pp.] *Inclosed,*

54. 1. *List of the ten gunners pressed in London as mentioned above: each of them was paid 3s. 6d. for press and conduct money. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

May 9. 55. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Sir William Russell has five accounts with the auditor undeclared. Phineas Pett to put in assurance to finish the great ship for 16,000*l.* Concerning the question of Greenwich between Lord Berkshire and the Earl of Leicester, Lord Cottington to bring in writing the resolution between him and the Barons. All certificates brought in to be delivered to Sir Robert Pye and Sir Edward Wardour, to report thereon. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 9. Similar notes by Sec. Windebank. Information is here added to that contained in the previous notes, Sir William Russell applying for money was asked by the Lord Archbishop whether he had passed his account. He answered he had five years' account behind with the auditors and could not get it declared. Whereupon he desired earnestly their order might be taken for him. It was ordered that the auditor, Mr. Bingley, should be sent for about it. [*See Vol. cclxxxv., No. 7. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.*]

May 9. 56. Lords of the Treasury to the Registrar of the Court of Admiralty. To make a certificate of all the droits and profits received into that court, as likewise of the disbursements out of the same,

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and what the remain is at this present, together with a medium of the receipts and payments for five years last past, which certificate is to be examined by Sir Henry Marten before it be presented. [1 p.]

May 9.

57. Petition of George Jackman, John Case, and William Coane to Archbishop Laud. Petitioners being officers of the church at Brixton, Isle of Wight, for 1631, presented Alexander Wayte, Thomas Wavell, and William Jackman to the Ecclesiastical Court at Winchester to pay their ancient rates to that church. On which presentment petitioners were maliciously prosecuted by Wayte and the others, and being poor and not able to follow the cause had sentence against them and 40*l.* costs. On an appeal to the Court of Audience they are like to come to greater loss. Having made known their grievances to the Council and craved a reference to the Bishop of Winchester, they have attended a fortnight and cannot obtain an answer. Pray the Archbishop to procure the desired reference. *Underwritten,*

57. 1. *Reference of the Archbishop to Sir John Lambe who is to speak with Dr. Mason to know how these proceedings could be and the costs arise to such a sum, and then if Sir John think fit let him move Sir Charles Caesar to give petitioners expedition that they may not be tired out and undone by suits for performing their duty. 9th May 1635. [1 p.]*

May 9.

58. Bill of [Richar]d Winston and Co. for sweetmeats and dried fruits : total, 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* [*Endorsed by Nicholas "A note of what sweetmeats were at George's christening." 1 p.*]

May 9.

59. Particular of the estate of Edward Apsley, of Worminghurst, Sussex. Mr. Apsley possessed a moiety of the manor of Thakam [Thakeham] and the manors of Le brooke, Pinkhurst, Storrington, and Apsley, in Sussex, with the mansion house and lands of Worminghurst [Warminghurst]; all Hart's Horn Lane in St. Martin's in the Fields, in Middlesex, and 600 acres of marsh land in Kent. His estate was subject to a payment of 200*l.* *per annum* to Lady Apsley for her jointure. [*From the indorsement it would appear that this account was delivered to Sec. Windebank by Mr. Griffith on the 21st May inst. 1 p.*]

May 9.

60. Petition of Stephen Barrett, saltpetreman, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner heretofore obtained warrant for his son, Francis Barrett, to be joined in deputation with him, but his said son having lately taken orders (having been brought up in the University of Cambridge), petitioner prays that his son-in-law, Thomas Impie, may be substituted for his said son. *Underwritten,*

60. 1. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, that petitioner should present a certificate how he has hitherto performed his proportion, that in case he has failed his bond may be put in suit. Whitehall, 28th May 1635. [1 p.]*

May 11.

61. Petition of and signed by the Mayor, Jurats, and other Inhabitants of Dover to the Council. The undersigned being

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informed that the Council are petitioned to settle a boom in the harbour of that town, certify that such boom and the tax thereon will discourage masters of ships to bring passengers and merchandise to their port; that ships with leaks may be discouraged and endangered thereby, and that the knowledge of such a boom may be a means of an enemy surprising ships of the King's allies, which would otherwise make for the said harbour. The undersigned believe that the petitioner's suit is for his private benefit, and certify that if the Council intend to settle a boom, the township will maintain the same without fee. [*The total number of signatures to this petition is 256; 64 (?) were made by marks. 2 pp.*]

[May 11?]

62. Petition of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Dover to the Council. Of late a petition has been preferred to the Council by Daniel Smith for the office and fee of boom-master in that port, pretending the same to be useful and discontinued for want of a settled fee. Petitioners submit to the wisdom of the Council for the re-establishing of a boom, but if they please to have one petitioners offer to keep it without fee from the King's subjects. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 11.

63. Petition of Thomas Wood and William Fisher, of Dedham, Essex, to the same. Were lately committed to the Fleet by the Lords for that conceiving themselves not to dwell in a maritime town they delayed payment of ship moneys taxed upon them until the town might be heard. Since the Lords have declared the town to be maritime, petitioners paid the sums taxed as by acquittance appears. Express contrition and pray release. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed.*

63. I. *Receipt of John Wilkinson and Samuel Sherman, for 5l. 6s. 8d., received from petitioners, being four marks a piece for ship money taxed upon the town of Dedham. 11th May 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

May 11.

64. Commissioners for collecting benevolences for repair of St. Paul's in the division of the commotes of Estimaner and Talybont Isgregennan, in the co. Merioneth, to the same. State their proceedings. They found the people very 'backward, some by reason of poverty and some in respect of divers taxations which are imposed upon them towards repairing several bridges in the said county. Send moneys collected to the Chamber of London, and inclose a schedule of those who have and of those who have not bestowed. [1 p.] *Inclose,*

64. I. *Names of those who have and have not bestowed their benevolences as above mentioned. The contributions vary from one of 13s. 4d. and one of 10s. (those of the Commissioners) to many of 1s. The whole sum collected was 6l. 8s. 10d. The contributors numbered 76; the non-contributors 55. [4 pp.]*

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May 11.
Portsmouth
Dock.

65. John Brooke to Nicholas. At this present, 120 carpenters are at work on the ships. The writer has warrant to give bill according to his prick-book during Mr. Goddard's attendance. He departed ten days since, and Brooke expected farther warrant or the arrival of another master shipwright. In the interim, the artificers clamour extremely for money, and say they will not work if not paid as formerly. All his entreaty can only pacify them until an answer be received to this letter. Prays that some speedy course may be taken. The Swiftsure went out of harbour into Stokes Bay on the 6th, and sailed thence for the Downs yesterday. The writer received from Sir John Pennington an enclosed letter [see No. 42]. The purser will not bring in his foul bills that a fair may be made out, nor leave them with Mr. Surveyor Clark, that he may go to his duty aboard ship. Prays Nicholas, that if Sir John write to the Lords, it may plainly appear that the writer is not culpable. The St. George and the St. Andrew will be ready to depart about the latter end of the week. [*Sealed with crest.* 1½ p.]

May 11.
Tilbury Hope.

66. Capt. William Cooke to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Prays him to understand that Cooke has taken great pains in fitting all the ships now bound to sea, and has been with the Officers of the Navy for some allowance towards his charges, but they will allow him none, except he procures a warrant from the Earl. Entreats his favour therein. Also prays him to send a list of those gentlemen whom he would appoint to the best cabins, that there may be no discontent among them, and that there be sent down from the Tower one dozen halberds and one dozen short pieces, or dragons, for the boat. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 11.
The James.

67. Examination of John Howson, Christopher Aldington, and Jeffery Dobbin, all belonging to the James, respecting various persons impressed as sailors at Lynn, who were alleged to have been cleared by Mr. Miller [Milner], a Justice of the Peace at that place. [1 p.]

May 11.
Rome.

68. Bull of Pope Urban VIII., binding the Regulars to their vows, neither to seek nor accept any dignity out of their several orders. [*Printed at Rome, 4 to, 1637. 5 pp. besides title page.*]

May 11.

Counterpart of lease by Edward Littleton of the Inner Temple, Solicitor General, to Hugh Caulveley of the Lea, co. Chester, for 70 years, if the said Edward Littleton and Dame Sydney Caulveley, his wife, late wife of Sir George Caulveley, deceased, should so long live, of all the lands in co. Chester, of the freehold whereof the said Sir George died seized, and wherein the said Edward Littleton and Dame Sydney are interested on account of the dower of the said Dame Sydney, at the yearly rent of 260*l*. [*See Charles I., Case C., No. 5. 38 lines on parchment.*]

May 12.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

69. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Forbore to write whilst wind-bound at Portsmouth and Stokes Bay, in regard he gave a continual account to his Lord General [the Earl of Lindsey], who was still with them, and secondly, that he only

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expected a slant of wind to set sail, which on the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock in the morning he had. He presently laid hold of it, and got out to sea; but before noon the wind veered back, and so continued till this afternoon, that he got a little breath again, and this instant has come safe to the Downs, where he finds none of the fleet, neither has he seen any ship in the way more than one Englishman, freighted with passengers for Virginia. The St. George and the St. Andrew will be ready by the 14th inst., and the Whelp stays only for a new master. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

May 12. 70. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Has recovered the Downs with much ado, nevertheless he finds he comes first. The rest of the ships at Portsmouth will be ready on Thursday or Friday next; the Whelp stays for her new master. Has written to the Lords and also to the Lord General. Conceives they are but works of supererogation for him to write to the Lords, neither is he certain whether his Lord General will take it ill. Prays Nicholas to write his opinion herein, also, what news is stirring, and what is the cause of the making ready of the rest of the King's ships, as Mr. Surveyor has written down to Portsmouth. [2 pp.]

May 12. 71. Petition of Jeremy Phillips, late churchwarden of Orton Waterville, co. Huntingdon, to Archbishop Laud. As churchwarden he was presented by reason the church was in decay, and for repairing thereof disbursed 8*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Having tendered the parishioners an account, and requested them "to make a general layer," whereby he might be satisfied his amount expended, the parishioners, knowing that John Hatley of the said parish was, with William Yarwell, John Edis, and Robert Hatley, a feoffee in trust of lands given in trust for the said town and church, and that he had gotten into his hands 10*l.* by a sale of wood, ordered that petitioner should be satisfied out of the said 10*l.* John Hatley has refused to pay the amount; slights the order, and denies to produce the deeds of the feoffment to his co-trustees. Petitioner with the minister and others, in July last, petitioned Sir Robert Heath, one of the Justices of the Assize [see Vol. cclxxi., No. 5.], who referred the same to Sir Thomas Cotton and Sir Robert Beville. The latter having died before the reference could take effect, petitioner appeals to the Archbishop for redress. *Underwritten,*

71. 1. *Reference by Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe, desiring him to give account of what course is fittest to be taken for the petitioner's relief, and for restoring the lands above-mentioned to the right use if he find them misemployed.* 12th May 1635. [1 p.]

[May 12.] 72. Petition of John Page, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, Simon Rewse, and William Page, guardians of John Millett, the King's ward, to the same. In the parish church of Hayes, Middlesex, the pulpit was very mean, unbefitting so fair a church, and there was "a final passage" at the upper end of the church in which disordered boys use to stand, whose unruly behaviour disturbed the

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preacher, On the entreaty of the parishioners, petitioners bestowed on the church a fair pulpit and built a fair new pew, in place of the passage before-mentioned. Some persons having informed the Archbishop against these alterations, he has given order to Doctor Rives to pull down the new pew and also the old one, so that the ward, being Lord of the Manor, has not any pew to sit in. Pray for a commission or certificate of the parishioners of the fitness and decency of the pulpit and pew, and that the latter be not pulled down until the Archbishop be fully informed of the truth. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 12. 73. Certificate of Edmund Reeve, vicar of Hees *alias* Hayes, Middlesex. The alley in the church of that parish, in which the Lord of the Manor has set a seat, was of no use to the parishioners, and only had benches in it for youth, who usually misbehaved themselves, especially in time of preaching. States the arrangements consequent on the erection of the new pew, and of "a most decent pulpit, the which is set in the fittest place of the church for the whole congregation's hearing," and the inconveniences which will ensue from the new pew being taken away. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 12. 74. Certificate of Tobias Higgins, rector of Wickwar, and Henry Mousell and Thomas Ithea, the churchwardens. Henry Webb *alias* Wolwoth and Richard Batten were enjoined by the Council to carry certain earth into the pigeon house of Webb, and that Mr. Giffard should certify thereof. Giffard cannot be met with, whereupon the undersigned certify that the pigeon house is filled up with earth to the lower pigeon holes inside. [1 p.]

May 12. 75. Certificate of Edward Wenyewe, feodary for Suffolk, of the manors and lands in that county, whereof Sir John Leaman died seised. The manors were those of Charsfeild *alias* Charlesfield, and Clarvalls *alias* Clarevould. Sir John was also possessed of "one capital messuage now used for a free school . . . in or near Ballygate Street, in Beccles," and lands in Ilketshall St. Andrew, Ringsfield, and Barsham, purchased of Edward Tasborough. [1 p.]

May 12. 76. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 12. 77. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

May 13. 78. Attorney-General Bankes to the King. Cæsar de Haze being questioned for transporting gold and silver beyond seas, on the 28th March last, became bound with Thomas Talbott and Agmondesham Pickayes in 500*l.*, for appearance in the Star Chamber on the 17th of April then following. On the 8th inst. it appeared that de Haze was gone beyond seas, and had not appeared according to the bond, whereupon it was ordered by the Court of Star Chamber that the bond should be estreated into the Exchequer. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 13. 79. Mayor and Jurats of Dover to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden. There have been landed at that town from Calais near one hundred men, women, and children, French and Dutch,

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all Protestants, some of them bringing with them their goods and household stuff. Their dwellings were in and near Calais, but they had lands and tenements in Flanders, and have fled hither for security in respect of the war likely to be betwixt France and Spain. Some few have hired houses, and requested certificate thereof and of the day of their arrival, which the writers granted on the request of some neighbours to whom they are well known, but denied the like to others until the Earl's direction be had. Understand that the others who were landed intend to disperse themselves in this kingdom, and that others are resolved to come over. [*Faint impression of the town seal.* 1 p.]

[May 13 ?.] 80. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted at a meeting of the Lords of the Treasury. The meeting was principally occupied in consideration of the affairs of Braydon Forest. The notes disclose the nature of the arrangement made for draining. The patentees (Jacobson and Sewster) were in arrear four years' rent, the amount of which depended upon the number of acres inclosed. The King's surveyor was to determine that question, and a report to be made to the King. The Duke of York's nurse, Mrs. Elliot, was to paid [?] 300*l.* The list of pensions to be surveyed for the order of payment. Dean Forest to be considered on Wednesday; the Grafton business on Monday after Whitsun week. Sir Francis Crane to have notice. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

May 13. 81. Thomas Williams, master gunner of the Triumph, to Nicholas. The Antelope, Is here in the Antelope against his will, taken out of the Triumph in Margaret by Sir Henry Palmer. Is always willing to do the King service, [Margate] Road. but very unwilling to go in any other man's place. Beseeches Nicholas that at his return from Holland he may go down to the Triumph, being the right ship which he has warrant for. Understands that she is on the list to go to sea very suddenly. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 13. 82. Account of fees paid to the King's servants at the installation of Algernon Earl of Northumberland: total, 84*l.* 10*s.* Signed by most of the recipients. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the Canons of Windsor was received by "John King." [2 pp.]

May 13. 83. Account, signed by the Officers of the Navy, of the number of men required to serve in his Majesty's ten ships now appointed for the seas; total 2,350 men. [1 p.]

May 14. 84. The King to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Letters Patent whereby Westminster. the Earl was constituted Admiral, *Custos maris*, and Captain-General of the Fleet and forces to be sent forth for guard of the seas, commanding the same in accordance with private instructions from the King. Power is given to him to administer the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to such persons as he shall think fit, to appoint officers in place of such as shall die, to execute martial law, to hear and determine all controversies happening in the fleet, with power

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to pardon all penalties, and to knight such as he shall conceive to deserve it in that service. [Office copy. 24 pp.]

May 14. Copy of the same. [See Domestic, Eliz. 1590, Vol. ccxxxvii., a volume of Admiralty Collections, fol. 164 b. 7½ pp.]

[May 14?] 85. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the King. Having considered his Majesty's private instructions the Earl craves explanation of certain clauses. 1. That the bounds of his Majesty's seas may be expressed. 2. Whether ships of the French King or the Archduke or the States may not lie to and again upon their own coasts, as they have anciently done. 3. Whether the States men-of-war may not lie before Dunkirk as they have been accustomed to do. 4. That if no men-of-war are to lie in the King's seas there should be notice given of it by proclamation or otherwise. 5. What shall be done with the herring fishers? [In the margin are written Sec. Coke's answers to these questions: "1. His Majesty's seas are all about his dominions, and to the largest extent of those seas. 2. They may stay in their harbours or roads, or pass to and again for trade, but not otherwise. 3. The Earl is referred to his instructions. 4. This is already done. 5. Unnoticed by Sec. Coke." 1 p.]

[May 14?] 86. Copy of the same.

May 14. 87. Commissioners for collecting a benevolence for the reparation of St. Paul's in the division of Pennlyn and Edernion in co. Merioneth, to [the Council]. Report their proceedings. They found the people very backward in giving. The total sum received is 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* [1 p.]

May 14. 88. Observations by Edward Lord Herbert on the royal supremacy as illustrated by the authority in ecclesiastical matters exercised by Kings mentioned in the Old Testament. The principal object of this paper is to show the inconvenience and unscriptural character of a supremacy "invested in a far-remote and obnoxious prelate, who may sometimes want the power and sometimes the means of giving that order which is requisite." It is stated in an indorsement that this paper "was shewed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury by the King's command." [Copy. 7½ pp.]

May 14. 89. Sir Henry Mildmay and others, Commissioners under a commission, dated the 17th April last, for inquiry into abuses committed by goldsmiths, refiners, wire drawers, silkmen, and others, to the Council. John Sanders, Edmund Webb, and Thomas Weddall being convented before them refused to answer to such reasonable articles as were tendered to them, to the ill example of all other refractory persons. Crave the Lords to bring the said parties before the Council to be ordered therein. [1 p.]

May 14. 90. Account of ordnance in several of his Majesty's forts and castles, for which order ought to be taken for his Majesty's service. Many of the pieces here mentioned are stated to have been claimed to be their own by the inhabitants of the places where they were. [2 pp.]

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- May 14. 91. Separate examinations of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt, both of Yarmouth, mariners. Deponents state that about fourteen days before Christmas last each of them was hired by Robert Carrell of Yarmouth to go to the North Seas in a fisher boat of Dieppe to instruct them to take fish after the manner of the English with "a Drove sail," for which each of them was to have 11*l.* and a barrel of fish for the voyage. In April last the fisher boats came to Yarmouth and the deponents went to sea therein, but three days afterwards were driven back to Yarmouth, and there restrained by the bailiffs. [1 p.]
- May 14. 92. Statement of the manner in which a murder was committed by William Williams and his brother who fled. On 5th June last these two persons came out of a tavern in Neath, co. Glamorgan, upon a fair day, with their swords drawn. The people fled before them, and they marched along the streets brandishing their swords. Returning in the same way, at the tavern door they met with a gentleman's eldest son, whom they killed without colour of provocation by word or deed. William Williams having been indicted and attainted, a reprieve has been obtained by undue suggestions, and although the King has commanded that justice should proceed, this direction is as yet suppressed. [*Stated in Sec. Windebank's indorsement to have been "sent by Mr. Jenkins."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- May 14. 93. Note of demand, probably of a ship's surgeon, for one ton of vinegar to air a ship, the name of which is not stated, with 50 lbs. of sugar, 100 lbs. of rice, and 6 bushels of oatmeal, for the relief of sick men. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- May 14. 94. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."
- May 15. Lords of the Admiralty to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord
Whitehall. Deputy of Ireland. Send him estimate of the Officers of the Navy for setting forth the Bonaventure and the Lion's Ninth Whelp employed this year on the coast of Ireland, amounting to 6,467*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Pray him to take order for payment of the same. [*Copy, but marked on the Admiralty Register as cancelled having been superseded by another letter which included also the ordnance estimate, for which see the 18th inst. Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 127a.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- May 15. The same to Sir Henry Marten. Send copy of their commis-
Whitehall. sion for executing the office of Lord Admiral with the addition lately made. Pray him to certify in what way they should now call to account such persons as have or have had to do with profits of the Admiralty since the death of the late Lord Admiral. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 128.* $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]
- May 15. The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport. The King by letters patent of the 17th April last, on the surrender of Sir William Killigrew, having appointed Sir Nicholas Slanning of Hele, co. Devon, Captain of Pendennis Castle, the Earl is to give order for the delivery of the remains of stores in the said castle to Sir Nicholas. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 128.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

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May 15.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Upon information given that ships coming from St. Christopher's, the Barbathoes [Barbadoes], the Caribbee Islands, Virginia, Bermudas, and other English plantations, go to foreign countries with their goods, to the King's great loss in his customs, the Council have given the Lords of the Admiralty order to cause such ships to come for the port of London or some other port of this kingdom. Pray him to take effectual care for meeting with such ships, and to cause the masters to enter into bond to bring their ships to London, or some other English port; and should the master of any ship refuse, the Earl is to place aboard a sufficient complement of men to bring the ship to London. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 128a. 1 p.*]

May 15.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Heretofore foreign commodities were brought into this kingdom from Calais, Flanders, and the Netherlands to be reshipped for foreign parts, for which much custom was paid to his Majesty, but now such goods are brought to the Downs or other roads on the English coast, and there laden into English shipping bound for Spain, and the same is done by unlading out of English ships homeward bound. The Earl is to take care that all the ships and pinnaces under his command are to be aiding and assisting to the farmers of the customs and their deputy, Anthony Percival, in the reformation of the said abuses. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 129. 1 p.*]

May 15.

The same to Garret Coursey [Gerald Courcy] Lord Kinsale, Sir Randall Clayton, Richard Mansfield, Paul Amies, Leonard Crosse, and Henry Wheeler. On a sentence in the High Court of Admiralty, the Dolphin of Southampton with her tackle and furniture were adjudged to George Rodney of Walthamstow, Essex, and a commission has been issued to the persons addressed to search for and take into custody the said ship and her apparel. Great part of the tackle of the said ship being embezzled and carried away they are to search for the same in any Vice-Admiralty in Ireland, and having found any of the same are to seize and deliver it to Mr. Rodney. The Lord President of Munster also is prayed to assist in the execution of their commission. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 129a. 1 p.*]

May 15.
Whitehall.

The same to Edward Baynard, lieutenant of the St. George, under Capt. James Montague. Warrant to proceed aboard the St. George in accordance with his appointment. [*Ibid., fol. 103a. ½ p.*]

[May 15?]

95. The same to Stephen Danske and Joseph Pett, purveyors for his Majesty's woods. There being occasion to use 2,500 trees for building a great ship, which by former directions were to be felled in Chopwell Woods only, now in regard the full number cannot be found in Chopwell Woods they are to fell so many trees in Peachbank [Pedgebank?] and Brancepeth Park or Woods as shall be needful to supply the number. [*The day of the month not inserted nor the warrant signed; probably only a suggested form. 1½ p.*]

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May 15.

96. Petition of George Slee, comptroller of customs at Boston, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner lies in the Marshalsea concerning a seizure of a small parcel of tallow wherein he proceeded according to the course of the Exchequer, recovered it to his Majesty's use, paid in the King's part, and took out his *quietus est*, whereby he supposed himself discharged. For the offence given to the Lords he is heartily sorry. He did it ignorantly and humbly submits himself. Prays enlargement. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 15.

97. Petition of Capt. Rowland Browne to the same. Was employed as captain in the Adventure of Ipswich in the voyage to Cadiz; in the Patient Adventure of Ipswich for Island [Iceland] to waft the fishermen; in the King's ship Esperance as lieutenant at Rhé; in the Victory as captain till the Officers of the Navy gave order for bringing her into dock at Woolwich; and lastly, in the Seventh Whelp, for Rochelle; for all which services he has warrants under the late Duke of Buckingham's hand. Beseeches employment in the fleet now making ready. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[May 15.]

98. Petition of the Master and Wardens of the Shipwrights' Company to the same. Since the reference from the Lords of the 12th March last [*see it in Calendar under date*] to Sir Henry Marten for composing the differences of the Company they have had divers meetings before the Judge, but can make no conclusion of any constant maintenance for the corporation, the relief of their poor, nor payment of their present debts, by the remiss appearance of the Company on summons. Pray that they may be ordered by the Lords to hold a meeting on Wednesday the 20th inst., and that the persons herewith presented and all others may be commanded to attend or show cause why they should be excused. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

98. 1. *List of persons summoned by the officer of the Company of Shipwrights but had not attended.* [1 p.]

May 15.

Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Order to stop the celebration of the Prince's birthday in St. Martin's. To prepare list of strangers against the next meeting of the Lords. [*See this present Vol., No. 80.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

May 15.

99. Separate examinations of John Davis *alias* Dawes, Thomas Hambleton, Thomas Woodes, and Richard Secker, all pressed to serve in the King's fleet by Mr. Miller [Milner] of Lynn, although persons unfit for the service. [1 p.]

May 15.

100. Account of receipts and disbursements in and out of the Exchequer from the 8th inst. to this day. The remain on the 8th was 6,292*l.* 7*s.* 2.; the receipts since were 5,162*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; the payments 7,631*l.* 14*s.* 1*½d.*; the present remain 3,823*l.* 1*s.* 11*½d.* Among the payments are the following,—to Sir Richard Wynne in part of 1,000*l.* remainder of 4,000*l.*, for building a new chapel at Somerset House, 200*l.*; Edward Manning, for a brick wall about the New Park near Richmond, 1,000*l.*; Lady Vere, wife and executrix of Lord Vere, in part of remain of 5,000*l.* due to him for service in the Palatinate; Walter Montague, 254*l.* [2 pp.]

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May 15. 101. Copy of the preceding, but a little less full in the statement of names. [2 pp.]

May 15. 102. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 16. 103. Commissioners for taking Contributions towards the repair of St. Paul's within the hundred of Counsilt, in co. Flint, to the Council.* Report their proceedings under the two commissions directed to them. On the latter occasion the people had been found far more backward than at first. The sums collected had been handed over to the Bishop of St. Asaph, to be conveyed to the Chamber of London. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

May 16. 104. Commissioners for the same purpose within the hundred of Mould in the same county to the same. Similar report. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

May 16. 105. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Acknowledges receipt of their letter of the 15th inst., recommends that after they shall have obtained the names of any persons for examination as to profits of the Admiralty received since the death of the late Lord Admiral they send warrants for them to appear before them, and on such appearance command them to repair to the Judge of the Admiralty to be examined judicially upon oath. He conceives that this course, with notice that after they have been examined by Sir Henry they must return to the Lords for further proceeding, will give the greater countenance to the business, strike the greater terror into the examine parties, and be likely to produce the better effects. According to their letter of the 6th inst., sends form of oath for Vice-Admirals when they pass their accounts. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

105. 1. *Form of oath above mentioned to be taken by Vice-Admirals.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 16. 106. Copy of the above letter and inclosure. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

May 16. Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings at a meeting of the Commissioners for inquiring into the abuses of the Fleet:—Examination of David Waterhouse and others [*see the next article*]. George Gardiner's petition delivered to Mr. Ingram to answer. Arthur Powell went out in Hilary Term last, being in execution, and voluntarily escaped; the warden said that Powell had a writ to go to a trial in Shropshire to testify, and had not returned; if he do not the warder must pay the debt, but he hears that Powell has agreed with his creditors, and no party complains. [*See Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 33.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 16. 107. Separate examinations of David Waterhouse, Hugh Floyd, John Jones, Sir Garret Rainsford, and Godfrey Cade, taken before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the abuses of the Fleet. The persons examined deposed to the fabrication of day writs of habeas corpus, under which prisoners were permitted to go out. One of these writs was shown to have come through the hands of John Jones, a poor man who was allowed to go in errands for the

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prisoners. Sir Garret Rainsford admitted that he had written many of them for several of his fellow prisoners, and it was stated that Godfrey Cade, a person in the employ of the marshal, signed the names of some of the judges to them. [3 pp.]

May 16. Copy of the same. [See Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 36. 5 pp.]

May 16. 108. Draft of the same, in the handwriting of Nicholas, and signed by the several deponents. [3½ pp.]

May 16. 109. Account of Sir William Russell of ship money received, and of the amount remaining unpaid. The receipts now amounted to 69,801*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, the sum unpaid was 13,762*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* [1¼ p.]

[May 16?] 110. Account of such part of the receipt in the preceding account as had come to hand since the 15th inst.: total 1,599*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* [½ p.]

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May 17. 1. Sir Henry Palmer to Nicholas. Delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty the examination of some men hired by Mr. Miller [Milner] of Lynn to go in the room of able seamen pressed in that town, since which time the men mentioned in the inclosed paper coming with their tickets, and being discharged from the ships, the writer caused their examinations to be taken. There are many more of the same sort that he presumes will be discharged. Prays Nicholas when Milner appears before the Lords to let the examination be produced. [½ p.]

1. I. *Statement of Sir Henry Palmer that being aboard the James to muster the company, John Howson appearing on his call and being a youth not seeming like a seamen, Sir Henry demanded who pressed him. He confessed that he was by trade a glover, never at sea, and that he was by Mr. Milner of Lynn persuaded to take five shillings to go to the King's ship in room of an able seaman. Christopher Addington and Jeffery Dobbins made similar confessions. [Seal with arms. ¾ p.]*

May 18.
Greenwich.

2. The King to Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London. By reason of the scarcity of wood and great increase of buildings in London, there is a far greater quantity of sea-coals spent than formerly, so there must be employment for a greater number of sea-coal meters. Queen Elizabeth caused six coal meters to be added to the four that then were. The King recommends the appointment of two others who are to be nominated by his servant Lady Thomasine Carew. Doubts not the Lord Mayor will readily give his Majesty satisfaction therein, in regard of the reasons above mentioned, out of respect to his recommendation and to the qualities of his said servant, who is a person the King very much values for good service done to him and the Queen. [Copy. 1¼ p.]

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May 18.

Lords of the Admiralty to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Send estimates of the Officers of the Navy and the Officers of the Ordnance for setting forth the Bonaventure for 8 months, and the Ninth Whelp for one year's service on the coast of Ireland, amounting to 7,291*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, whereof 1,977*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is to be paid to Sir Sampson Darrell, surveyor of victuals, 4,489*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to Sir William Russell, treasurer of the Navy, and 824*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to Sir John Heydon, lieutenant of the ordnance. Pray that order may be taken for payment of the same. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 130. 1 p.*]

May 18.

3. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

May 19.

4. The King to the Company of Merchant Adventurers. His Majesty lately signified that instead of Robert Edwards, whom they had chosen their deputy at Rotterdam, they should make a new election of some other fit person. Being since informed of a strong opposition lately raised against the company to impeach the privileges granted to them by the magistrates of Rotterdam, as well for free exercise of religion according to the Church of England as for better ordering their trade, which will require a man of good abilities to supply that place of deputy, the King recommends Edward Misselden for that employment with such stipend as they formerly gave him at Delft. Albeit there have been disagreements between Misselden and their late preacher at Delft, yet seeing that preacher is deceased, the King doubts not those contentions are buried with him, and that they will receive Misselden with a friendly affection. [*Draft. 2 pp.*]

May 19.

5. Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of Canterbury to Archbishop Laud. Set forth the inconveniences which will fall upon the city by remitting the strangers to their parish churches. A great number of poor will fall on the parishes who are now kept without any burthen to the same, and such charge will fall especially on those parishes which are poorest, and if any of the poor strangers be forced to beg it may prove dangerous, the English poor being all ready to quarrel with them. Many inconveniences will also arise in their way of trading, to the danger of overthrowing trades of which no Englishman in their city has ever had any knowledge. Moreover many poor English women, boys, and girls shall no longer be employed in spinning, winding, and other works. The yearly expense of the strangers in relieving their poor is more than 153*l.*, which sum petitioners are not able to raise, being already greatly oppressed with the number of their own poor. This matter is of the greatest importance to this city that has fallen within the memory of man. Pray the Archbishop to suffer the strangers, both natives and aliens, to remain within the government of their own congregation. [*1 p.*]

May 19.

6. Statement of the number of men mustered in his Majesty's ships and also in the five merchant ships (fitted out by the Londoners) riding at Tilbury Hope and ready to sail for the Downs.

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The total was 4,480 men, being 48 above the complement, which 48 were ordered to be discharged. [1 p.]

May 20.
Westminster.

7. The King to the Commissioners of Sewers assembled at Boston by the King's command for the division of the Fens drained by Sir Anthony Thomas. By letters dated 2nd December 1634, the King appointed the persons addressed to set out to Sir Anthony Thomas and the rest of the undertakers the lands decreed to them out of the fens of that level. The King now commands them to proceed therein. And forasmuch as Sir Robert Killigrew, deceased, late vice-chamberlain to the Queen, and Robert Long, together with Sir Anthony Thomas, promised that no part of the higher grounds of the West Fen should be set out to the undertakers, but that their whole proportions should be set out of the lower parts of the same. And whereas the persons before mentioned with George Kirke, gentleman of the robes, and others, were to have the draining of the West Fen, and also of the East Fen, the soil whereof belonged to his Majesty. The King is pleased that the said promise shall now be performed, and that the proportions of the undertakers shall be set out in the West Fen. He also wills them to set out the 1,200 acres which are due to his Majesty from the undertakers. [Sealed with the signet. 1½ p.]

May 20.

Grant to Edward Dendy and Alexander Dunsier of divers debts of several natures, amounting to 900*l.* or 1,000*l.* due the King by Edward Lord Dudley, for divers offences specified in a schedule annexed. [Docquet.]

May 20.

Letter to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland. To issue 7,291*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* out of his Majesty's treasure in that kingdom, for satisfying the charge of setting forth two ships for guard of the coast of Ireland for this present year. [Docquet.]

May 20.

Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—The Earl of Bristol moved for 800*l.* ordered to be paid by the late Lord Treasurer. Certificate of receipts and issues of the Exchequer; balance on the 15th inst., 3,823*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* Business dealt with,—petty farm of currants, French and sweet wines; wines at Chester, lease granted to Endymion Porter, who has let it to a knight of that country. [See Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 55.]

May 20.

8–9. See “Returns of Justices of Peace.”

May 20.

10. See “Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy.”

May 21.

Stamford.

11. Thomas Palmer, alderman, and five others of Stamford to Sir John Lambe. Are certified that the Archbishop of Canterbury has referred to Sir John the nomination of Commissioners between William Dugard, master of Stamford Free School and the writers. Pray him to respite the nomination until the middle of the ensuing Trinity Term, and that Dugard and the writers may attend at the nomination. [¾ p.]

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May 21. 12. List, signed by Edward Carter, of the master and crew of the Unity of Weymouth, employed in conveying stone from Weymouth to London for the repair of St. Paul's. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 21. Entry on the Admiralty Register that Thomas Milner, sent for by warrant, appeared to answer matters objected against him on his Majesty's behalf, and is to remain in the messenger's custody. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 130 a.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

May 21. 13. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

May 21. 14. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 22. 15. Petition of Thomas Crosse to the King. His Majesty in January last required the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen so to order the business [of the reformation in Goldsmiths' Row] as that petitioner should be satisfied for his pains and charges in the prosecution of the same. His Majesty's request being refused, and petitioner, his wife and children, exposed to extreme misery, he prays for letters of mandamus to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. *Underwritten,*

15. I. *Signification of his Majesty's pleasure that Sec. Coke send for such of the City as he thinks fit, and advise them effectually to take present order for petitioner's satisfaction. Greenwich, 22nd May, 1635.* [1 p.]

May 22. 16. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Thanks him for his *The Swiftsure, in the Downs.* "several newsses." Perceives they will have a lusty fleet when these last supplies are joined with them. Prays God they may use them well, to his glory and the good [of] their gracious King and kingdom. Hopes he will send as good commanders with these brave ships that are to follow, and would be glad to know who they are, as also for what cause this supply is set out. He hears nothing there, for there come no Dutch ships and few French. None of the fleet are yet come thither, nor has he heard word from the Lord General though he wrote him of his arrival. [*Seals with arms.* 1 p.]

May 22. 17. Petition of David Van Hooganhosen, of Amsterdam, merchant, prisoner in the messenger's hands, to Archbishop Laud. A cause in the High Commission Court has been promoted against petitioner, upon pretence of venting prohibited books in England, which has depended two years and upwards, and is now ready for sentence. Petitioner was constrained to give bond of 100*l.* with sureties for his appearance, and afterwards obtained leave to go home, giving bond of 40*l.* to come back when the cause should come to sentence. Now coming over to abide the judgment of the court, he brought with him certain Latin books, not knowing that the bringing them was prohibited or offensive; the Archbishop thereupon committed him to the messenger's hands. Being a stranger destitute of friends, prays the Archbishop to pardon his offence, grant him his liberty,

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and suffer him to send his books back again; also, that his cause may be heard next term. *Underwritten,*

17. I. *Direction of the Archbishop to Thomas Mottershed to hasten petitioner's cause as much as he can, and for his books last brought in, (if they be not seditious or schismatical) if he enter into security to carry them out of the kingdom, and never to bring the like hither again, the Archbishop is content that he have his liberty. [1 p.]*

May 22.

18. Information of Nicholas Snooke and Edward Jenner respecting a Holland man-of-war with a prize which anchored off Brighthelmstone and a fleet of about three hundred sail of Hollanders which passed to the westward through the Brighthelmstone fishing boats which were out taking mackerel. Brighthelmstone is described as a very open place, lying against Havre de Grace, and subject to much danger from an enemy, having been twice taken heretofore by the French. Having about 16 guns, which in the last wars were well mounted, but the carriages are now all rotten and broken, the guns are dismantled and can be of no service, whereof the inhabitants have complained to the deputy lieutenants (being of itself a poor place only of fishing) but have had no redress. [1 p.]

May 22.

19-20. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 22.

Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Balance in the Exchequer on the 13th [22nd?] inst. 4,218*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* Bataglion's [John Battalion?] information concerning Sedgemoor. [See Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 80. ¼ p.]

May 22.

21. Account of receipts and issues of the Exchequer from the 15th instant to this day. The remain on the 15th instant was 3,823*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.*; the receipts and payments since, 8,034*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 7,639*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the present remain 4,218*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* Among the payments are,—to the Marquis of Hamilton, Master of the Horse, for provision of horses for the King, Queen, and Prince, 466*l.*; the principal dry nurse to the Prince and Lady Mary, and rockers to the latter, their fees for half a year, 110*l.*; rockers to the Duke of York, 75*l.*; Thomas Killigrew, one of his Majesty's pages, his fee for a quarter, 30*l.* Among fees and annuities—the Earl of Monmouth 375*l.*; the Countess of Monmouth 200*l.*; the Earl of Holland, chief justice of forests, 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [1½ p.]

May 22.

22. Counterbond of Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to William Weld for 200*l.*, with condition for payment of 100*l.*, being the sum secured by a bond of the said Viscount and William Weld to be paid to Thomas Vyner, goldsmith of London, on the 25th November next ensuing. [Seal with coronet and crest. 1 p.]

May 23.

23. Francis Lord Cottington, Sec. Windebank, John Packer, and Nicholas Pay, Commissioners for inquiry into abuses of the Fleet Prison, to the King. Report that they directed the prosecutors to make appear some one particular misdemeanor committed by the

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warden or his deputy, and that several meetings having been appointed, there had been produced as witnesses touching pretended wilful escapes, forgery of day writs and habeas corpus, amongst others, Godfrey Cade, David Waterhouse, and Sir Garrett Rainsford, men notoriously infamous and of no credit, but that, notwithstanding their testimony, there has not appeared anything whereon to ground a sufficient charge against the warden or his deputy, nor, although liberty was given to Philip Smith, the solicitor in this business, to speak with any prisoner, there has not been any complaint made by any prisoner. The Commissioners conceive that the warden being an officer of great trust, and bound to daily attendance on the King's courts, ought not to be further distracted with the groundless clamours of the prosecutors, but that they be left to proceed in the ordinary courts of justice. [*Nicholas has written under this draft or copy a memorandum of the delivery of the original to Mr. Ingram, deputy warden.* 1½ p.]

May 23. 24. Another copy of the same; attested by Nicholas. [1¾ p.]

May 23. 25. Another copy of the same, signed by Lord Cottington, and the date of the delivery of the original to Mr. Ingram, stated by Nicholas to have been the 13th June 1635. [1¾ p.]

May 23. Another copy with similar memorandum of the delivery of the original. [*See Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 36, fol. 16.* 2¾ pp.]

May 23. 26. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Though the
Deptford. Officers have often admonished the captains of his Majesty's ships not to oppress the subject by taking more men out of the Newcastle and other ships passing by them than necessity requires, yet there are many complaints of that nature, and that the boatswains' mates hale them and pull them most violently out of the ships in an uncivil manner, though many of the King's ships are manned beyond the "couplement." The Officers have also told them that it is the King's pleasure to have a proportion of young watermen to serve in every ship, and yet they are daily discharged and other seamen taken out of ships, which they call better men, in their rooms, thereby frustrating the breeding of watermen and unnecessarily hindering trade in merchantmen. Suggest to the Lords to write to the Lord Admiral to refrain these injuries or reform the same. [1 p.]

May 23. Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Send him
Whitehall. copy of the preceding letter, the complaints in which they recommend to him timely to remedy. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 130 a.* ⅔ p.]

May 23. 27. Peter Fountaine to Nicholas. Subsists in credit by good commissions from merchants beyond seas. Sends an account of his whole estate, and prays Nicholas to procure him his liberty and discharge as soon as possible. Has been absent from his affairs three days. If his creditors come upon him for present satisfaction

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he is not able to pay them. He is no way guilty of transportation of coin, and knows not any fault he has committed. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
Inclosed,

27. I. *Account of bad and doubtful debts; among them, Philip Burlamachi, 700l.* [1 p.]

May 23.

28. Edward Nicholas to Attorney General Bankes. Finds in Peter Fountaine's two cash books marked A. and B., which run from 1631 to 1635, divers sums received and paid, but the entry he makes is so short, that nothing can be discovered save the names of the persons who are his correspondents. So in other two books covered with blue canvas, the writer finds what divers persons owe upon the balance of their accounts and what others are to be paid, in which the names of Fountaine's correspondents are expressed, but nothing concerning the transportation of any coin into foreign parts. Cannot find anything whereon to found interrogatories, but only to question him, whether he has not sent over into France, &c., any coin to the parties named. [*Draft.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 23.

29–30. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 23.

31. List, signed by Inigo Jones, of the crew of the Unity of Weymouth, employed for St. Paul's. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 23.

32. Precept addressed to John Ryland, beadle of the forest of Essex, to cause proclamation to be made in all proper places within the same forest, that a Court of Swainmote would be held at Chelmsford on the 9th of June next coming, and to make known to all foresters, vergers, regards, agisters, woodwards, and the four men and reeves of every vill in the forest, with all other officers, that they be at such court at eight in the morning; and that the said beadle bring with him to the same court the names of the persons summoned, with that writ, and all prisoners in his custody with their attachments. [*Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Latin.*] *Appended,*

32. I. *Return of John Ryland of his obedience to the precept above written.* [*Copy.* 1 p. *Latin.*]

32. II. *The Style of the Court.* It was stated to be held before Montagu Lord Willoughby, keeper and steward of the fee of the whole of the forest aforesaid, and the foresters, vergers, regards, and all other officers of the same. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Latin.*]

32. III. *List of the officers of the forest then called.* Three of the regards made default and were fined 5l. a piece, and three others were sworn in their stead *pro hac vice.* [*Copy.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[May 24?]

33. Petition of Peter Fountaine, French merchant, to the Council. Petitioner being close prisoner in the hands of David Scott, with all his books of account, sets forth the great loss and fear of ruin which must ensue to him, being factor for divers merchants in

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France. Prays for his liberty, being ready to put in security for his appearance. [*Indorsed by Nicholas "R[ecieved] 24."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[May 24?] 34. Copy of the same. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 24. 35. Sir John Pennington to Lords of the Admiralty. The St. Andrew and the Third Whelp are come safe thither, and they expect the St. George next tide. He yesterday acquainted his Lord General of an information given by James Norwood, master of a fisherman of Yarmouth, that came from Dieppe on Friday last, that some five days since there came into Dieppe 20 sail of Holland hoys, laden with horses for the wars, and that the French King had forbidden all small ships to go to sea till further order, and likewise that Norwood met 8 or 10 sail of Holland men-of-war upon that coast. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

May 24. 36. Francis Basset to Nicholas. Begs him to call to mind that theretofore commands have been sent to him and others of the Vice-Admirals to return the names of all mariners within their jurisdictions. Conceived this was to inform the number of those people, and where on occasion they might be had. He travelled a whole week to perfect a list. Judge then how sheepishly he looked, when lately travelling on the way he met more than a hundred landmen and seamen travelling from St. Ives more than 20 miles to press-masters, of whom he had never heard. To satisfy the writer's wonder he asked, whither they were going, which question proclaimed his ignorance and the no trust given him, and moves him to pray Nicholas to get the Vice-Admirals in better regard. The Lords would think them fittest for that employment if they were but informed what insufficient fellows these post-haste officers have taken up, and the best seldom lighted upon, who shift away on any notice that strangers look after them, which they durst not do from the officer who is their neighbour, and knows where to find them, and their ability. His intention in this complaint is to advance his master's service, being sorry to have observed such unserviceable men now taken on and all the sufficiency left idle at home. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May 24. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—The matter before the Lords was the management of the Forest of Dean. Sir Baynham Throgmorton offered 7s. 2d. a cord, 12d. more than is now given. Sir Sackville Crow offered 10s. a cord for 12,000 cords. The forest contains 340,000 cords besides timber. Various other particulars are stated but no decision. [*See Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 55.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 25. 37. Archbishop Laud to the Mayor and Commonalty of Canterbury. The petition which he lately received from them concerning the Dutch and Walloon churches does not contain anything which the ministers of those congregations, when they were with the Archbishop, did not represent. Therefore the petitioners cannot expect but that to the same thing they must receive again the same answer. Yet the Archbishop has again, in open Council, acquainted

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his Majesty and the Lords what the petitioners have written, and is commanded to return for answer:—First, that the injunctions concerning the strangers repairing to their several parishes must stand in force; and for the inconveniences which the petitioners desired might be taken into consideration, he gives them this answer,—first, that the command of his Majesty is that, though they conform themselves to the English parishes they shall continue to support their poor as they did before, and look as well to them in all respects, at least till some other order can be taken; and they must not look, being come in strangers hither, to receive so much peace and benefit, and not conform themselves in those things which are required. Second, the allegation that divers of their trades will fail, is grounded upon no reason at all. The Archbishop hopes the congregation does not set rules to their trades while they are at church, nor make it part of the service: and whereas petitioners add that no Englishman has ever had any knowledge in those trades, the Lords like that worse than anything else, for why should the strangers come here and enjoy the peace of the kingdom and eat of the fat of the land, and not vouchsafe to teach such English as are apt. And for that which follows, that poor English women, boys, and girls shall not be employed as they now are, there is as little reason for it as for the former, since nothing in the injunctions needs put any stop to their trades. Last of all petitioners say, that if the congregations be so diminished they will not be able to contribute to the city's charge; there is no more reason for this than for any of the rest, so long as they live in the city and exercise their trades, both native and alien must rateably serve the King and State. Though the Archbishop has made known to his Majesty and the Lords all the petitioners have suggested he cannot be their mediator. Before he made his injunctions he weighed them well and found them fit to be put in practice. He therefore lets them know that the injunctions must be obeyed, and that he shall certainly go constantly on with them, and charges the petitioners, the mayor and governors of the city, to second all these things for the establishment of uniform government, and lets them know that this is the resolution of the Lords as well as of himself. [*Draft settled by the Archbishop.* 1½ p.]

May 25.

38. Petition of William Penn, notary public, to Archbishop Laud. Lived a clerk in the Court of Arches at Canterbury for seven years and upwards, and since has executed the place of Deputy Registrar under Sir John Lambe, in the Archdeaconry of Leicester, for one year and a half. Prays the Archbishop (by right of his metropolitanical visitation of Worcester) to admit petitioner a proctor of the consistory of Worcester, being within the diocese wherein he was born, and where his father and most of his friends live.

38. 1. *Reference to Sir John Lambe to do as he shall find fitting, when the Archbishop's visitation comes for the diocese here mentioned.* 1635. May 25. [*Petition and reference,* ¾ p.]

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May 25.

39. Copy account by Capt. John Mason, formerly Treasurer of the Army, of the numbers of soldiers killed and unaccounted for in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé. The number embarked and subsequently sent out was 7,833: of these 409 were killed in the landing on the island; 3,995 in the assault on the retreat and on another occasion; 120 died of the bloody flux brought on by eating grapes; 320 were missing; and 2,989 returned home. [*This account was this day delivered to Sir James Bagg at his request, for use in his answer to the allegations of Lord Mohun in the Star Chamber, on the 3rd June 1635. 2 pp.*]

May 25.
Woodstock.

40. Bishop Wright of Lichfield and Coventry to Sir John Lambe. Recommends to him the bearer, [*the indorsement states Mr. Ashworth,*] to whom the Bishop, some half year since, granted his registrar's office. He has attended the Dean of Lichfield for his necessary confirmation, but has been put off by several pieces of courtship, the last being that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be consulted and disclaim any right as metropolitan. The Bishop has consequently petitioned the Archbishop and appeals to Sir John to second him. Complains of exactions upon Dr. Aileworth (which the proposed registrar must also expect) far beyond the accustomed fees. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

May 25.

41. Dr. Thomas Rives to Nicholas. Gave order as directed for apprehending seamen who ran away after they were pressed for the King's service. Three of them were of the Cinque Ports and are laid up in the Castle at Dover, the others have been sought for by warrant out of the Admiralty and are not yet found. The portsmen plead not only their privilege of exemption in general, but in special under an order of the Lords, a copy of which he inclosed. If he find it true begs him to acquaint the Lords with it. Cannot find that they took pay or prest-money. But that is not all, for upon speech with Sir Henry Marten the writer finds that, as Sir Henry conceives, there is no law to try a man for running from his colours, no, not if he have received pay or prest-money. The doubt arises on a case in Sir Edward Coke's 6th book, in which it was determined that the statute of 18 Henry VI. was a temporary statute, wherefore the statute of 5th Elizabeth cannot enure upon it. Suggests that this doubt should be referred to the Judges at common law and the Judge of the Admiralty, and that the portsmen might be put upon good bond whilst this matter is in debate. [*Seal with arms. 1½ p.*]

May 25.
Wickwar.

42. John Giffard to the same. Certifies that Henry Webb and Richard Batten have filled up with earth the floor of Webb's pigeon house at Wickwar, co. Gloucester, according to their bond, dated 10th January last. [*Seal with arms. ¾ p.*]

May 25.

43. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 26.
Greenwich.

44. The King to the Judges of all Courts of Record. By letters dated the 13th November 1626, at the suit of Sir Albertus Joachimi.

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Ambassador of the United Provinces, and on behalf of the Strangers of the Dutch and French Churches residing in this kingdom, the King commanded his Judges and all other persons to permit the said strangers and their children quietly to enjoy all privileges granted to them for using their trade or vocations. The King now understands, on the petition of the Company of Merchant Tailors, that the number of Dutch and French tailors is of late very much increased, to the great prejudice of the King's natural born subjects using that art, and that there are above 500 tailors aliens in and about London, whereby the poor handicraftsmen of that company are not able to maintain themselves and their families, whereupon the King, being willing to cherish his natural born subjects, permits them to take their legal course against strangers using trade contrary to the laws of the realm, the customs of London, or the charter of that company. [*Copy.* 3¼ pp.]

May 26. 45. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Sec. Coke wishes Nicholas Deptford. to draw a letter from the Lords to the Officers of the Navy to call for an abstract of the account of Sir Sampson Darrell since he came to the place, but specially and suddenly of the moneys received and issued for the 15 ships bound on the present expedition, and also to take a survey of the remains at London, Rochester, and Portsmouth, the answers to be hastened because Lady Darrell refuses to continue the victualling beyond this month. [½ p.]

May 26. 46. Draft or Instructions for Articles proposed to be exhibited against Henry Dade, of Ipswich, Bachelor of Law, Thomas Vaughan, Matthew Trott, Gabriel Catchpole, public notaries, and Thomas Falstolfe, servant to Henry Dade. Dade is charged with having stated at dinner time at Wickham, co. Suffolk, when he was holding an ecclesiastical court, that he knew the King and his Council would be glad that the thousands who went to New England were drowned in the sea. He and the other parties are also charged with taking exorbitant fees on proof of wills, and from churchwardens on making presentments. [2½ pp.]

May 26. 47. Receipt of Dr. Richard Baylie for 250*l.* from Bishop Bancroft, of Oxford, to be employed for Archbishop Laud's buildings at St. John's College, Oxford. [¼ p.]

May 26. 48. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 27. 49. Sir John Bridgeman to the Council. Has again called Mrs. Prinknash. Goddard and John Vanham before him, and propounded as a reasonable course between them, that either Vanham should on payment of 12*l.* make a lease to some friend of Mrs. Goddard's for the residue of the term and at the rent formerly specified, or else that in consideration of Mrs. Goddard's relinquishing her interest he should release the rent in arrear. Vanham utterly refused these proposals. The writer has therefore returned the petition and certificate which he received from the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

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May 27.

50. Sir Robert Heath to Sec. Windebank. Has received notice of the King's pleasure on Sunday next at the Council board to hear the cause touching the lead mine in Derbyshire, whereunto George Sayer pretends, or more truly Lord Dover and some other in the name of Sayer, he being dead, pretend against the writer and his partner Sir Cornelius Vermuyden. The other side will endeavour to put off the day on supposition of Lord Dover's absence, who is either at Kingston or Hunsdon. Prays that the hearing may be before the King himself and may not be put off. [*Lord Cottington has written under this letter, that the business so much concerns the King's service that he shall no way consider Lord Dover. Seal with arms, imperfect. 1 p.*]

May 27.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. It having pleased God to dispose of Sir Sampson Darrell in the midst of his services for this present fleet, they understand he has received the money due for the victualling for six months, whereof he has put aboard a proportion for four months. Require the Officers to examine; first, what moneys have been paid into his hands; secondly, what victuals he has delivered aboard; thirdly, what victuals he has bought towards the two months' supply; and lastly, what money will remain in his hands. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 131. 1 p.*]

May 27.
Exeter.

51. William Peterson, Dean of Exeter, to Archbishop Laud. As the whole Church of England so theirs in particular is bound to the Archbishop for his pious intentions. The writer made known to their society how ready the Archbishop was to procure their liberty of his Majesty for letting their lands, but understands there is a stop made of all but two of their manors which will occasion new distractions. They have this year paid to the city 800*l.* which was recovered in Chancery, and 860*l.* more they owe for the redemption of those manors, besides a new charge of almost 600*l.* for beautifying their old churchyard. All other churches have only a restraint laid on them for 21 years. They desire to have the same freedom as others. The freeing them from this unusual restraint would occasion peace and quietness among themselves and their tenants. Begs that his Majesty's pleasure might be signified to them, if but by a line or two from the Archbishop's hands, which would free the writer from the suspicion that he did but feign the report of the Archbishop's order for procuring their liberty. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

May 27.
London.

52. W. Burgis to Nicholas. Alderman Garway moved Sec. Coke for warrants to free men from the King's press who are to be employed in the Muscovia Company's ships to Russia. Sends lists of their names who beg him to procure the warrants. In the greatest ship Nicholas's friend, the Company's or rather his Majesty's agent, Simon Digby, with his wife, children, and retinue are to take passage. Desires that the master may be enabled to make up the number of men for that ship to fifty. [*1 p.*]

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May 27.

53. Bond of William Webb of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, starchmaker, and Philip Bourne of London, gentleman, to Archbishop Laud, for payment of 10*l.* in the Great Hall of Doctors' Commons, in the parish of St. Bennet or St. Benedict near Paul's Wharf, London, on 29th September 1636. [*Indorsed "St. Paul's." 1 p.*]

May 27.

54. Similar bond from the same persons, for payment of another sum of 10*l.* on 29th September 1637. [*Similarly indorsed. 1 p.*]

May 27.

55. The like from the same persons, for payment of another sum of 10*l.* on 29th September 1638. [*Similarly indorsed. 1 p.*]

May 27.

56. Petition of Lionel Bostock to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner being 66 years of age and having all his life lived in good esteem, and having lived in Mortlake about 20 years, only envied by two or three refractory people who under colour of pretended purity and feigned strictness of life vent all manner of malice against such as adhere not to their faction, about two years past (although known to be suffering from wounds on his head given him on the highway 20 years past) was by Thomas Scales and Richard Lee and a party made by them chosen to be churchwarden. Dr. Rives, official of that place, perceiving the choice to be malicious discharged petitioner. Scales and Lee were thereupon so bent against petitioner that he was enforced to forsake his house and the parish, and they not being so satisfied, in their office of churchwardens of Mortlake they have presented petitioner for a fame of being a common drunkard, and give out that they have complained to the Archbishop, and that petitioner shall be stopped in his defence in a legal way by appeal to the Archbishop's courts. Prays for liberty by all legal means to defend himself. *Underwritten,*

56. 1. *Direction of Archbishop Laud that the above petition should be showed to Sir John Lambe, whom he desired to, speak to Dr. Rives about it, and to take order that petitioner might have all legal means in the Archiepiscopal Courts to defend himself. 27th May 1635. [1 p.]*

May 27.

57-58. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 28.
Westminster.

59. The King to the Lords of the Treasury and Treasurer and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer. The King having appointed his servant Henry de Vic to continue in France after the arrival of John Viscount Scudamore, the King's ambassador with the French King, and to allow him 20*s.* per day so long as he shall continue there, they are to pay the same accordingly, with such sum for his transportation as shall be allowed by one of the Secs. of State. [*Fourteen lines on a strip of parchment.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. Warrant to issue out of the High Court of Admiralty a patent appointing Jerome Earl of Portland to be Vice-Admiral of Hants during his Majesty's pleasure, in like manner as the same office was granted to his late

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father the Earl Portland, Lord High Treasurer, deceased. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 131 a. ½ p.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Lord Charles Herbert of Cardiff and his brother Philip Herbert, Esquire, sons of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, are by his Majesty's licence going into France to travel. He is to cause some of the ships of the fleet to transport them to Dieppe. [*Copy. Ibid. ½ p.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To allow Sir William Courteen, owner of the Esquire of London, of 130 tons, lying in the Thames, Nicholas Barnes, master, to supply the same with ordnance. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 132. ½ p.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

The same to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Having received a petition from Robert Smith, marshal and water-bailiff of Ireland, showing that during his late abode in that country to be settled in that office his wife died, leaving him six small children, and that to settle his children will require his stay here till Bartholomew day and also his repair sometimes hither. The Lords have therefore granted him licence to execute his office by deputy. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 132 a. ¾ p.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

The same to an Admiralty Messenger not named. Warrant to apprehend Thomas Hopper and John Pratt of Great Yarmouth to answer matters to be objected against them. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 132 a. ½ p.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

Order on the petition of Thomas Milner, of King's Lynn, to the same Lords. Petitioner stated that he had been in custody of a messenger for ten days, and prayed to be called to his answer or that his examination might be referred to the Commissioners [Officers?] of the Navy. It was ordered that the Officers of the Navy should consider the complaints against petitioner, and having heard his answer should certify what they conceive fit to be done. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 133. ½ p.*]

May 28.
Whitehall.

Order on petition of Stephen Barrett to the same Lords, already calendered on 9th inst., as written under the original petition. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 133. ½ p.*]

May 28.
The Third
Lion's Whelp,
in the Downs.

60. William Brissenden to Nicholas. Thursday the 14th the Third Lion's Whelp set sail from Portsmouth and came to an anchor near the Spithead. On Tuesday following the St. George and the St. Andrew came out of the harbour and anchored near the Third Whelp. On Thursday they all sailed for the Downs. On Sunday the Third Whelp and the St. Andrew came to anchor in the Downs, and on Tuesday the St. George. Yesterday being Wednesday the Earl of Lindsey came into the Downs in the Leopard, and in his company the Mary Rose, the First, Eighth, and Tenth Whelps, with four merchantmen. For salutation, the Swiftsure shot 17 pieces, and the Leopard answering hit a poor woman on shore and brake her leg, which caused the Lord Admiral to give command that day,

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on the coming of the Merhonour, the James, and the rest of the fleet that no salute should be by ordnance. That day the seamen being exercised on deck and instructed to use their muskets, one amongst them (which is not certainly known) had a shot in his musket, which lighted on board the Swiftsure and came within two feet of the head of Mr. Peter White,—a merciful deliverance! My lord was very angry at it. This day the Lord Admiral dined on board the Swiftsure. At their coming from Portsmouth, Henry Holt, purser of the St. Andrew, was very sick and prayed for in the church. He came not, neither is yet come. If it please God to call him, the writer prays Nicholas to have him in remembrance. [*Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 28. 61. Draft renewed contract of John Evelyn of Godstone, Surrey, Esquire, with the King. Evelyn stipulates to deliver monthly for the space of six months from the 1st inst. sixteen lasts of gunpowder at the rate of 8*d.* per pound, and to take all saltpetre that shall be made in this realm during that time, paying to the saltpetremen within six days after delivery, after the rate of 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. The King agrees to make the like payments to Evelyn as are mentioned in the contract lately expired. [2 pp.]

May 28. Note, by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—To remember the proposition concerning sea-coal, how his Majesty may be made the sole merchant of it. [*See Vol. cclxxxv., No. 7. 3 lines.*]

[May 28?] 62. Statement by the Adventurers in the Fishing of Great Britain and Ireland of sundry grievances which they pray to have redressed. They desire regulations at Lewis to restrain the country people from doing damage to the fishermen, their ships or nets; the appointment of deputy judges to administer justice in all pleas concerning the fishing business; the exemption of their ships and boats from all taxes; power to admit strangers; to take informations on oath; and a letter to the King's agent at Brussels to desire the taking away of the new imposition lately laid upon herrings in Flanders; and that there be no adventurers or fishers at the Isle of Lewis except those who are admitted by the council for the fishing. [1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

62. I. *Form of proposal by a stranger which the adventurers desire to know whether they may accept or not.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[May 28?] 63. Similar statement of grievances specially connected with the Admiralty of Scotland. They principally relate to jurisdiction exercised over the fishermen by the Deputy Vice-Admirals of Scotland, certain payments claimed from them by the Lord Admiral of Scotland, and wrongs done to the adventurers by Thomas Lindsey, of which a separate particular will be presented. [1 p.]

May 28. 64. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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May 28.

65. Certificate by William Ryley, bluemantle, of the funeral of Sir Sampson Darrell of Fulmere, Bucks (son of Sir Marmaduke Darrell) who died Saturday [23rd] inst. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Christopher Hampden, brother of Sir Alexander Hampden, by whom he had issue six sons,—Marmaduke, Edward, Christopher, William, Sampson, and Charles, and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Margaret. Sir Sampson was buried at Fulmere. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

May 29.

66. Petition of Sir Francis Godolphin, Captain of the Fort and Garrison within the Scilly Islands, to the Council. Petitioner having acquainted his Majesty with the defects of the fortifications, ordnance and munitions in the Scilly Islands, his Majesty, in July 1634, directed his warrant to Lord Wimbledon and others, to report thereon. They gave an account to his Majesty, who delivered it immediately into the Lord Treasurer's hands, willing him to see the work speedily effected, the referees having recommended that 1,000*l.* should be delivered to petitioner for going on with the same. Since which time the King has again recommended the same to the Lords of the Treasury, who seem to expect warrant from this Board for issuing the amount by way of privy seal. Prays them to signify their pleasure accordingly. *Underwritten,*

66. 1. *Recommendation of the Lords to the Lords of the Treasury to take speedy course therein.* Whitehall, 29th May 1635. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

May 29.

67. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants and others of the Company of Clothiers of Colchester to the same. Colchester, consisting of sixteen parishes and many thousands of people whose chief maintenance consists in the trade of clothing, the late King granted them a charter, bearing date the 5th July 1618, for the better government of their trade, with liberty to transport all bayes, sayes, and other stuffs of new drapery into any parts beyond seas, which privilege has of late been denied, whereby their trade is at a great stand. Pray that they may enjoy the privileges granted them by their charter. *Underwritten,*

67. 1. *Order that the petition should be showed to the Governor and Assistants of the Merchant Adventurers, who are to present their answer in writing upon the Wednesday then next.* Whitehall, 29th May 1635. [1 p.]

[May 29 ?]

68. Petition of Arthur Staveley to the same. Petitioner's servant, Richard Walker, was committed to the custody of a messenger on the 8th May on a complaint of Lucy Staveley, petitioner's wife, until petitioner made his appearance. Had no knowledge thereof until the 14th, and made his appearance on the 16th, and has attended ever since, can have no knowledge of his wife's complaint, she having taken away her petition. Prays that his servant may be discharged, he and petitioner awaiting the further pleasure of the Lords. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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May 29.
Whitehall.

Order of Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Five Hundred fishermen of Barking. Petitioner showed that they had obeyed his Majesty's proclamation prohibiting the use of a trawl whilst the fishermen of East Mearsh [Mersea], West Mearsh [Mersea], and Burnham, in Essex, and Faversham and Whitstable in Kent, still continued to catch fish with the said engine. Petitioners prayed the Lords to allow them to use the said engine or restrain all others. The Lords ordered Sir Henry Marten to take means for punishment of all who had fished or should fish with trawls. [*Copy. See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 133.½ p.*]

May 29.

69. Petition of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt, poor fishermen of Yarmouth, to Francis Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, Lords of the Council and of the Admiralty. By letters of 7th May 1635 petitioners were apprehended and committed to the Marshalsea, on information of their attempting to go to the North Seas in fishing boats of France, to instruct the French in the English manner of fishing with a drove-sail, contrary to proclamation. Confess that they were hired by Robert Carrell of Yarmouth, an ancient indenized inhabitant of that town, to be pilots to two French vessels, and from him were to receive 5*l.* a-piece before the voyage and 5*l.* at the end of it. Never intended to violate his Majesty's proclamation or to instruct the Frenchmen as alleged, being hired only as pilots. Have lost their clothes and provision amounting to 12*l.* which the French bottoms have carried away and also their wages. Pray for enlargement. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

69. I. *Acknowledgment of Robert Carrell of Great Yarmouth, merchant, that he owed to Thomas Hopper 5*l.*, to be paid at the termination of a North Sea fishing voyage, wherein Hopper was to go pilot with a Frenchman in the James. 15th March, 1634-5. [½ p.]*

69. II. *Similar acknowledgment in favour of John Pratt to serve in the Hopewell. 15th March 1634-5. [½ p.]*

69. III. *Affidavit of Thomas Hopper in verification of the facts stated in the above petition, with promise never hereafter to serve any Frenchman. Never heard of a proclamation against serving in foreign ships in affairs of fishing. 29th May 1635. [½ p.]*

69. IV. *Similar affidavit of John Pratt. 29th May, 1635. [½ p.]*

69. V. *Certificate of Inhabitants of Yarmouth (all fishermen) in confirmation of the statements and good character of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt. [1 p.]*

May 29.

70. Certificate of receipts and issues of the Exchequer from the 22nd inst. Remain at the commencement of the account 4,218*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* Receipts since that time 3,990*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*; payments 3,113*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; balance remaining 5,095*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Among the payments are,—to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery for keepers

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fees of St. James's Park for half a year, 36*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; to Walter Montagu for moulds of statues formed in Rome, by him bought by his Majesty's command, 266*l.* 12*s.*; to Mons. Hubrecht le Seur in [Hubert le Sueur] part of 216*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, arrear for rent of a house at Lady Day 1635, 100*l.* Among the pensions paid is "Vanderdort, 120*l.*" [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

May 29. 71. Duplicate of the same. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

May 29. 72. Account of moneys paid to John Taylor for his journey into
London. Spain for his Majesty's affairs, from the 13th July 1634 till 24th May 1635: total claimed 368*l.*, paid 200*l.* [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

May 29. 73. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

May 30. 74. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords
Whitehall. of the Admiralty:—Mr. Miller [Milner] of Lynn attends, and George Slee. Officers of Ordnance desire directions for how many round the ten ships preparing for sea-service shall be furnished. To hear the examination of Hopper and Pratt sent up from Yarmouth. Lord Lindsey desires order to the Officers of the Navy to send him the standard; also that William Cooke's son may continue boatswain's deputy in the Anne. Lord Chamberlain desires directions to the Earl of Lindsey to transport Lord Charles Herbert and his brother into France. The Earl of Portland desires warrant for patent for him to be Vice-Admiral of Southampton and the Isle of Wight. To resolve whether the like orders shall be sent to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as Vice-Admiral of Leinster as to the rest of the Vice-Admirals, or that the Lords will move the King for some other to be Vice-Admiral in his place. To resolve course for taking accounts of collectors of tenths and their discharge. To consider form of oath for Vice-Admirals, drawn by Sir Henry Marten, and his opinion what way men shall be called to account for profits of the Admiralty; also what the registrar of the Admiralty shall do on warrant received from the Lords of the Treasury. To consider petition of the Company of Shipwrights, and letter of John Day concerning French shipcarpenters employed at the Isle of Wight by a French captain; also account of saltpetremen short of their proportions. Note of Officers of Navy of men to be pressed for the ten ships. List of seamen run away from the St. George, certified by Capt. Montagu. [*Further notes on the same paper, probably for a second adjourned meeting on the same day.*] Settle the business for munition of the ten ships and speak with the Officers of the Navy about victualling the same. Letter concerning Mr. Miller. Resolve concerning George Slee who has been three weeks in the Marshalsea. Whether Mr. Ryder shall continue in the messenger's custody. Consider Sir Henry Marten's letter touching accounts. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*]

May 30. 75. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Lords of the Admiralty. The Fleet
The Merhonour, is well arrived in the Downs, saving that Capt. Fogg is wanting,
in the Downs. and Capt. Murray is going for the Low Countries, to conduct Henry Murray of the bedchamber towards the Queen of Bohemia. Touching the misdemeanor of pressing men out of trading ships; knows not how

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far this grievance has spread itself, or why such moan should be made to the Officers of the Navy, for no man of those ships has made complaint to him whom he has not righted and sent away content. Is now settling all things for every man's instruction, and purposes without delay to hoist sail and ply up and down upon the Narrow Seas. Twelve fair ships out of Spain are safely harboured in Dunkirk. Thinks himself a little maimed if he want the necessary equipage of a standard, which he conceives to be as due to him as if he were Lord Admiral of England, his Majesty creating him both Admiral and General for this employment, and consequently his representative person. Heretofore men of eminent quality have challenged such a privilege as due to them, and have enjoyed it. Lately Lord Arundel had the same, and not many years ago Sir Robert Mansell. He himself has had the honour in former voyages. It seems as requisite for the present. [*Seal with coronet and crest within the garter.* 1½ p.]

May 30. 76. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. Has caused inquisition
The Merhonour, to be made for Mr. Burke, under whose name it seems his Majesty's
in the Downs. service has been highly abused, but examining the purser's book in the Vice-Admiral's ship, and sending for Sir William Monson's servants to inquire of them what he should be, he finds no such name either entered in the one or known to the other. It would be very requisite that the Secretary should sift out the truth of the matter, whether it were only a neglect, or perhaps some other leger-demain. Has ordered Capt. Murray to waft the gentleman over according to the King's pleasure.—P.S. Since he wrote the above has intelligence that Burke is coming to the Fleet. If the Earl find him the Secretary shall have notice. [*Same seal as the preceding.* 1 p.]

May 30. 77. Warrant of Robert Earl of Lindsey, Admiral, Custos Maris,
The Merhonour. General, and Governor of his Majesty's Fleet, appointing John Lord Poulett, commander of his Majesty's ship the Constant Reformation. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

May 30. 78. Officers of Navy to Lords of Admiralty. Have examined the
Deptford. manner of Mr. Miller's [Milner's] carriage in the presting of insufficient men at Lynn, whereunto his answer is only negative, and that the fellows do him injury in their accusations; their end wherein the writers cannot understand. He cannot deny that he released divers who were masters of ships, and purposely prested as a punishment for conveying their men out of the way. Cannot free him from just blame, but he protested that his future diligence to advance his Majesty's service shall be his aim to redeem any error by him committed. [1 p.]

May 30. 79. Capt. Anthony Percival to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord
Dover Castle. Warden of the Cinque Ports. This day the Mayor and Commissioners of Passage at Rye sent the writer an Irishman who landed there from Dieppe. On examination he confessed himself to be a Romish priest, whereupon they put him to the Oath of Allegiance, which, with much ado, at last he took, yet as his Majesty's law prohibits

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the repair of any such person into this kingdom, they sent him to the Earl's lieutenant at Dover Castle, where the writer has committed him until he shall receive further directions. The Mayor and Jurats of Hastings have also certified that they have sent one Stephen Pilcher, lately pressed for the King's service at sea, who without due order came away saying, "he had as leave be hanged at home as be starved in the King's service." The writer in like manner has committed him to Dover Castle. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

May 30. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by Lords of the Treasury. Note of balance in the Exchequer on the 29th inst. 50,000*l.* demanded to be anticipated,—upon the great farm 30,000*l.*, on the petty 20,000*l.* The Farmers take until Saturday next to answer. They complained that the customs had decayed, and that the pretermitted customs had fallen very much. Old soapmakers offered 8*l.* to the King on every ton, and to sell at 8½*d.* good and marketable soap. Dean Forest; to speak with the King about the Lord Chamberlain's lease. [*See Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 55.* 1 p.]

May 30. 80. Note of provisions in store and agreed for by Sir Sampson Darrell, late surveyor of marine victuals, for ten ships intended for present service. [1 p.]

May 30. 81. Particular of the state of the victualling of the fifteen ships now at sea, under the command of the Earl of Lindsey. This is an account rendered by George Dannett for the representatives of Sir Sampson Darrell. The money received by Sir Sampson on this account from Sir William Russell was 17,531*l.* The amount disbursed, so far as it yet appeared, was 14,175*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* [1 p.]

May 30. 82. Estimate by Officers of Ordnance for copper ladles, lead in shot, sheet lead, crows of iron, cordage, ship carriages, &c., for the Office of Ordnance. Anne Royal, the Triumph, the Victory, the Repulse, the Charles, the Unicorn, the Garland, the Happy Entrance, the Convertive, and the Assurance, the ten ships appointed to the seas: total 2,910*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* [1½ p.]

May 30. 83. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

May 30. 84. Abstract or brief copy of the same. [¾ p.]

May 31. 85. Promise of Daniel Nys to give to the bearer of this paper London. 1,000*l.* in paintings and money, provided Nys be put in possession of the office for preventing frauds in the Customs. [*Seal with arms.* ¼ p. *French.*]

May 31. 86. Minute of application by Sir Henry Knollys to the King, touch- London. ing the disposition of one of the five daughters of the late Countess of Argyle, who died on 12th January 1634–5. The Countess bequeathed her estate (about 5,000*l.*) to the Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Wimbledon, Viscount Savage and others, for the benefit of all her daughters. One of them was in the custody of Sir Henry Knollys, whom she had chosen as her guardian. Sir Henry prayed the King

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to dispose of her in some indifferent hands in England, until the feoffees in trust should settle the estate for the benefit of the daughters. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May 31.

Deed of covenant of Endymion Porter, one of his Majesty's bedchamber, with Thomas Kynnaston and Samuel Bonnell of London, merchants, to assist them in all things which may concern the voyage and adventure of the Samaritan, Richard Oldfield master, and the Roebuck, William Ayers master, with any other ship to be employed in this voyage, under the command of Capt. William Cobb, to range the seas all the world over, according to his Majesty's letters commissive, dated the 27th February last past. Porter further covenants to allow to Kynnaston and Bonnell, out of such profits as Porter shall receive of this voyage, one fourth part of charges occasioned by any detainment or trouble concerning the voyage and adventure of the said ships. [*See Charles I., Case C., No. 6. 21 lines on parchment.*]

[May?]

87. The King to the Company of Merchant Adventurers. The King is informed that that society having taken a lease for seven years from the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox of her interest in certain letters patents for transporting white and undressed cloths, now intend to make void the same lease upon pretence that the wars in Germany have brought a great obstruction and loss to their trade, and that the lease is void because the Duchess has surrendered her letters patent on which the lease has dependency. Nevertheless, because the Duchess is a person that has near relation to the King, and one the King very much values, he thinks it reasonable that the Company should continue her farmers for their whole term of years, or that if they find reason to leave the lease, that out of dutiful respect to the King they should continue one year longer, beginning at Midsummer next. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

May.

88. Petition of Jaques Kint, merchant stranger, to the King. In September 1632 petitioner had 54 pipes of Aniu [Anjou?] wines sent him from beyond seas, for which he paid all customs, but the same were afterwards seized until it was determined whether they were fit for man's drink, which was found by a jury, and the same were restored to him. Yet then Mr. Attorney General exhibited an information against defendant, whereupon it was found that the same were mixed wines. Petitioner then petitioned the King, who gave order to the late Attorney General to draw a pardon for petitioner, which was done accordingly; but stayed by the late Lord Treasurer, who nevertheless granted petitioner a stay of proceedings; as appears by the letter annexed. By reason of his death petitioner is again threatened to be molested, wherefore he prays the King to sign the pardon that was formerly drawn. [*1 p.*] *Annexed,*

88. 1. *Richard Earl of Portland, Lord Treasurer, to the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer. Jaques Kint, with Mark Caloome, Christopher Loeffs, and Jaques de Best, his sureties, having become bound in 600l. for payment*

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of 400l. into the Exchequer on the 26th inst., the Remembrancer is to forbear to make forth any process when the moneys shall grow due, until he shall receive further order from the Lord Treasurer. Whitehall, 25th February 1633[-4]. [Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May.

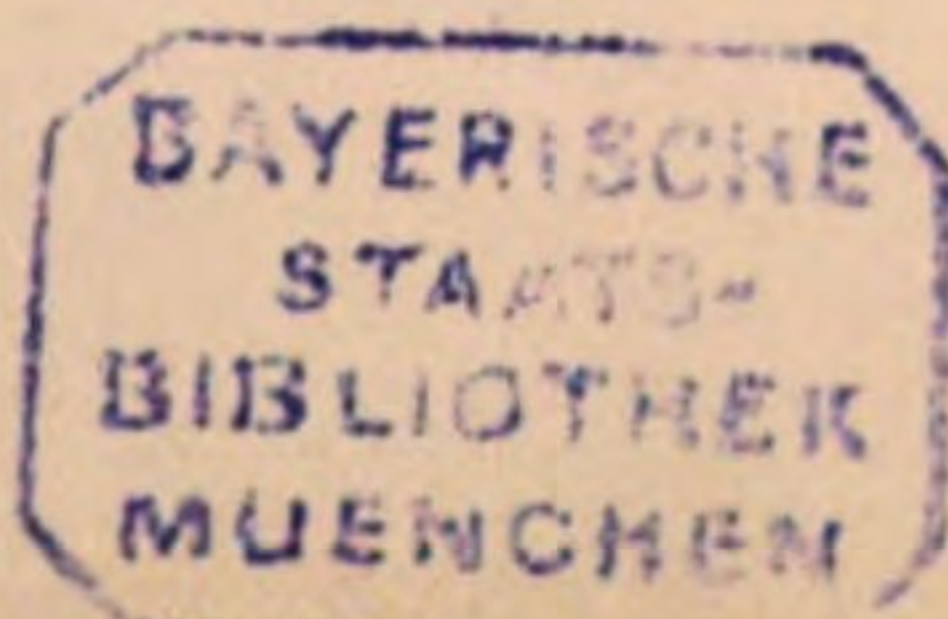
89. Petition of James Clutterbooke, one of the attorneys of the Common Pleas, to the Council. A petition preferred, with divers articles, to the Council, in the name of Thomas Wilmott, has been referred to Sir Robert Philipps and Dr. Paul Goodwin and others. Petitioner alleges that the names of the persons supposed to be wronged were first inserted without their assent by certain attorneys in the law; that divers of the matters have been dismissed before the Judges of the Common Pleas; that if the persons alluded to have since assented it has been by the labour of the said attorneys; that the examinations to be taken by the referees are not to be upon oath, nor can petitioner cross-examine; and that the said attorneys lately preferred a bill in the Star Chamber against petitioner and others for stealing coney, whereas petitioner knows not the persons nor the place mentioned in the bill. Prays the Lords to supersede the reference and direct the prosecutors "if they have a fancy therein" to take a course against petitioner in any of his Majesty's courts. [1 p.]

May.

90. Petition of Sir Philiberto Vernatti, John Corsellis, and others, the participants in the level of Hatfield Chase, to the same. By directions from this board, certain gentlemen have audited the books of the participants and have certified what every one is in arrear of his scots. Many of those in arrear reside beyond seas and refuse to pay, and divers workmen proceed in a legal way against all the participants before the Council at York. Pray that a course may be taken against the lands of those that are in arrear. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[May ?]

91. Petition of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Merchant Adventurers of England to the same. The Merchant Adventurers having removed their staple from Delft to Rotterdam, as the best place for carrying out his Majesty's proclamation prohibiting all transportation of cloth to any other than the mart towns of the Company, Amsterdam, which for many years had been the chief receptacle of the interlopers and disorderly traders, of purpose to cross his Majesty's pleasure, procured an unjust règlement of the trade of England in those parts to be set out by the States of Holland, which they endeavour to strengthen by a placart of the States General both annexed. Present their opinion that the injuries designed by these measures may be repelled, if his Majesty would first call home all his subjects being interlopers and other English merchants living at Amsterdam; second, if no Hollanders were permitted to fish on the coast, or dry their nets on the shores of England, but only those of Rotterdam; with other vindictive measures. But petitioners pray that they may not be nominated to procure the execution of



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these courses, their estate lying in Holland and much thereof in Amsterdam, and that these things may be deferred till the States of Holland put the règlement in execution. [2 pp.] *Annexed,*

91. I. *Translation into English of a règlement of the States of Holland, whereby the Merchant Adventurers were allowed to establish their staple at Rotterdam, subject to certain regulations, among which are these, that before taking in their cloth they enter the same in quantity and quality and cause the same to be "leaded" by the proper local officer; they are not to import any dyed or dressed cloths, nor any other than rough white cloth, kerseys, or baize, nor any mingled coloured cloth; nor are they to transport any cloth out of their present place of staple before the same be sold or contracted for. The Hague, $\frac{14}{24}$ May 1635. [3 pp.]*

91. II. *Similar translation of a proposed placart of the States General forbidding the importation of any dressed or dyed woollen cloths, kerseys, or baize, except only mingled coloured cloth, rough or undressed, which last may be imported for two years and no longer. [2 pp.]*

May ?]

92. Petition of Richard Bowyer, a poor prisoner in the hole of Old Bridewell in London, to the Council. Petitioner has in so high a nature offended that he is ashamed to move the Lords to commiserate his distressed estate. He acknowledges that the censure pronounced against him was too little for the greatness of his offence, and does upon his bended knees beg for mercy and forgiveness from his Majesty, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lords, and the whole etate, being compelled to acquaint the Lords with his most wretched estate. He is a young man censured to live in this most miserable place *durante vitâ* and heavily laden with irons, beats hemp twelve or thirteen hours *per diem*, having no lodging but a little straw, and no relief but the allowance of the house, as also utterly abandoned by all kindred, friends, or acquaintance. Supplicates them to grant him banishment, or a licence to be transported to some foreign parts or islands, and if ever he return without licence he will undergo the severest punishment that can be devised. [*The petitioner had made an escape from prison.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May.

93. Petition of the Workmen Armourers of London to the same. Petitioners being few in number and most of them aged, about seven years past sued to his Majesty for some employment for preservation of the manufacture of armour-making within the kingdom. His Majesty on advice and report of the Council of War granted petitioners a patent which two years since passed the great seal, and was then called for by the Council for further consideration. Pray them to take the same into consideration, and the distress of petitioners, and either to pass the patent, or if there be any omission in it, to give order for drawing up another. [1 p.]

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[May ?]

94. Petition of Thomas Longman to the Council. Petitioner being one of the soap-boilers of Bristol, and a young man governed by his Company, conceived he did well therein, but perceiving they have run into contempt, he disavows their proceedings and submits to pay his Majesty what shall be ordered by the Board. He has undertaken the house and trading of his master, who made 200 tons of soap by the year; 20 tons a year is now allotted to him by his Company on which he is not able to subsist. Prays the Lords to settle his proportion, he giving caution to pay duty for all he shall make hereafter. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[May ?]

95. Petition of Charles Francke, of London, merchant, to the same. Petitioner is close prisoner in custody of a messenger. He is a young man, newly married, entering upon his fortunes in the way of a merchant and with sundry bills of exchange made upon him, which by his sudden restraint will be protested to his unrecoverable loss of credit. Prays that he may be admitted to his present answer, or on good bond be permitted to go about his business. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[May ?]

96. Petition of Isaac Le Gay to the same. Petitioner stands committed to the custody of one of the messengers of the chamber, and has all his books and papers seized, by which means he cannot follow his course of trade. Petitioner being a young man and much indebted, the want of his liberty and books may redound to the loss of his trade, especially being to appear in the Star Chamber at the suit of the Attorney General. Prays for his liberty that he may follow that suit and his other affairs, and also for the restoration of four of his books which have been examined by Mr. Dickenson. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[May ?]

97. Petition of Robert Ellis to the same. Petitioner on Wednesday 20th of this instant May was attached by William Butts, one of the messengers of the chamber, by warrant from the Council Board. Does not yet conceive upon what occasion he is detained. His wife expects every hour to be delivered. Prays the Lords to call him to a speedy answer, or to give order for his liberation on security for his daily attendance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May.

98. Petition of Thomas Lunsford, prisoner in the Fleet, to the Lords and others of the Court of Star Chamber. To petitioner's great grief there have been divers unkind passages between Sir Thomas Pelham and petitioner and his sons, who are neighbours and near in kindred, amongst whom is likely to be great consort and love were those differences brought to a friendly conclusion. Sir Thomas and petitioner are inclined to a reconciliation. Desires that they may treat and bring to an end those unkind suits. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May.

99. Petition of the same to the Council. Petitioner has been imprisoned above four years, and since the last of September was twelve months has been kept in prison because he could not procure so great bonds for the peace against Sir Thomas Pelham as the Lords propounded. By which long restraint his body has become

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infirm, his estate near ruined, his wife and many children in great misery. Petitioner prays them to give leave that his adversary Sir Thomas Pelham may approve of the sum of the bond and the sureties for his safety, and that petitioner may have his liberty. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May. 100. Copy of the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

May. 101. Another copy of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

May. 102. Petition of Elizabeth Daniel, wife of Walter Daniel, to Sir John [Richard?] Hutton, Sir John Lambe, and Dr. Parry, judges delegated in a cause between Edward Leigh, administrator of Dr. Banckworth, and Robert Banckworth. Dr. Banckworth's father intermarried with petitioner's mother, by whom he had issue one daughter, and he brought Dr. Banckworth and petitioner up together, and gave her 100*l*. on her marriage. Dr. Banckworth lent to petitioner's husband eleven years ago 100*l*., and had for the same his bond with his brother joined with him. But her husband failing in his estate gave up all and departed this kingdom, and petitioner and her six children are now kept by her own friends. Prays that Mr. Leigh may deliver up her husband's obligation, he being never able to discharge the same, and his brother but a poor man. [1 p.]

[May ?] 103. Brief letter, by whom written or to whom addressed does not appear. Peter Fountaine has been suggested, but the handwriting is not like that of his preceding papers. The writer advertises the person addressed that all moneys received by him or his son are entered in his cash book, and that if the person addressed stands upon any thing therein, the writer will resolve it. [8 lines.]

May. 104. List of persons dwelling in London, and among them, Richard Legge, Charles Francke, Robert Ellis, Peter Fountaine, and Isaac Le Gay. They were probably all merchants suspected to be concerned in the illicit export of coin. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[May ?] 105. Reasons addressed by Sir John Wintour to the King why the damages found against him at the late Justice-seat for the Forest of Dean should not be enforced. The reasons consist of circumstances which in strictness of law could not be adduced in Sir John's defence in the Forest-court, wherefore, by advice of Mr. Littleton his counsel (then recorder) and of other his friends, he submitted to the King's mercy. The question turned upon the number of cords of wood cut by Sir John for the purposes of his iron foundries. [1 p.]

May. 106. Propositions upon which the Inventors of a mode of manufacturing Salt from sea-water offer to introduce their invention into the kingdom of his Majesty of Great Britain. Exclusive power of manufacturing salt in the way proposed is desired for the term of 50 years, the price being fixed by the King and a payment thereout made to his Majesty. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French*.]

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May.

107. Answers made [by the Salt-makers] to the several propositions offered to his Majesty and the Council by the gentlemen of the new invention for salt works. The novelty of the invention is denied, the price at which they offer to sell salt for fishing voyages is asserted to be ruinous to the fishermen, the monopoly to be highly injurious, and the proportion of profit to be paid to the King is shown to be insignificant.

May.

108. Reasons from the Town of Yarmcuth in particular against the proposition of the new Inventors of Salt. [1½ p.]

May.

109. Note at what rates salt had formerly been made and at what charges it is now made, and what charges may ensue to the making thereof hereafter. Salt was then sold at Shields at 2*l.* 12*s.* per wey, and it had fluctuated between 4*l.* 5*s.* and 5*l.* per wey and 1*l.* 15*s.* per wey. About seven years since coals were sold to the pans at 40*s.* and 50*s.* a ton, and iron at 14*l.* and 15*l.* a ton, and workmen's wages were at 18*d.* the day for making the pans, coals are now sold at 3*l.* 10*s.* and 4*l.* per ton, iron at 18*l.* and 19*l.* a ton, and workmen's wages are 2*s.* per day. [1½ p.]

[May?]

110. Particular tabular statement of every description of ordnance and ammunition delivered to the fifteen ships comprising the original fleet set forth at this time. Compiled [by Sir John Heydon] from the original indentures of receipt given by the gunners. [4 pp.]

May.

111. Certified list of defaulters at the general musters taken this month, in the several companies of the trained bands of the lathes of Aylesford, Sutton-at-Hone, St. Augustine, and Scray, co. Kent. [2¾ pp.]

May.

112. Similar list for Essex. [¾ p.]

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June 1.

1. Petition of John Heldt, agent of Lubeck, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lunenburgh, being the Hanse Towns of Almaine, proprietors of the Steelyard of London, to the King. In the reigns of the King's predecessors from Henry III., they and the Hanse Towns had many agreements for settling the Steelyard upon the merchants of the Hanse Towns, for perpetuity. Petitioner of late understands that in June 1632 an inquisition was found (by the oath of twelve jurors, who had evidence of witnesses unknown by petitioner or his principals,) that the merchants of Almaine had left the Steelyard, and that other Hanse merchants, contrary to former capitulations, enjoyed the same, and that therefore the same ought to come to his Majesty. and that the same was worth 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and was ruined

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and much decayed. Petitioner believes, that if notice had been given him that he might have advised his principals beyond the seas, there would have been such evidence given that the said jurors would not have found the said inquisition. Prays his Majesty to stop all proceedings in law upon the said inquisition, and to give order that no grant may pass the great or privy seal before petitioner be heard by counsel. *Underwritten,*

1. I. *Minute, by Sir Thomas Aylesbury, of the King's pleasure, that one of the Secretaries of State be informed of the true state of this business, and present the same to the King. Greenwich, 1st June 1635.*

1. II. *Reference to Archbishop Laud, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord [sic] Marshal, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, to consider the above petition, and take order for staying proceedings and further grants, and for hearing both parties by their counsel. Greenwich, 10th June 1635. [Copy. 1 p.]*

June 1. 2. Lords of the Treasury to Lords of the Admiralty. To cause
Whitehall. an account to be given of all the droits and profits received in the Court of Admiralty, and of the disbursements out of the same, and what the remain is at this present, together with a medium of the receipts and payments for the five years last past. [*Faint impression of seal attached. 1½ p.*]

June 1. 3. Petition of Thomas Milner to the same. Being sent for by
warrant, on complaint of persons whom petitioner had pressed for seamen, he is now in custody of a messenger. Expresses sorrow and prays enlargement. [*Signed by petitioner. ¾ p.*]

June 1. Entry on the Admiralty Register that the above petitioner, having
Whitehall. been heard before the Lords, had upon submission and payment of fees been discharged. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 133 a. ½ p.*]

June 1. 4. Foulke Reed to [George Rawden]. On the return of his
Mitton. lordship [Viscount Conway] from sea is ready to deal with him about the Lodge. Received the counterpart of the assurance to Sir Robert Lee, and was with him at Billesley, and he sealed and signed thereunto. Has sent 50*l.* by Mr. Varman. The horses shall be sold with all speed. [*1 p.*]

June 1. 5. Thomas Reade to his uncle Sec. Windebank. Knows not
New College, whether to accuse himself of ill fortune or demerit. When he was
Oxford. a candidate all things were in his favour except fortune. That Windebank seconded his wishes he attributes only to his too great kindness, and designates him as the well known Apollo, into whose secret chambers all the Muses make their way, not as guests but as residents. [*Latin. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

June 1. 6. John Browne to Nicholas. There are desired 25 falcons and
15 minions for Plymouth, to furnish many small ships. There shall be security given that they shall be carried to that place, and

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according as they are sold bond shall be given to the Master of the Ordnance that they shall not be alienated. These pieces are not saleable at this market [London], because they are so small. Prays Nicholas to move for a warrant. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 1.
Frogfire.

7. Thomas Choune to Archbishop Laud. Upon Sunday night last, within two miles of the place where the writer dwells, a French bark, laden with goods to the value of five or six thousand pounds, was driven on ground by Dunkirkers. The French mariners pretend that they are goods belonging to merchants of Dover, shipped from Moloccas [Morlaix?] in France, and intended to be transported into Spain in an English bottom. Desires to be advertised whether on a claim from Dover merchants it will be safe to deliver them before directions given from the Council. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 1.

8. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

June 2.
Doctors'
Commons.

9. Dr. Clere Talbot to Nicholas. Requests him to afford Thomas Hopper and John Pratt a copy of the information against them, that when the writer attends the Lords for them he may make such defence as the cause will admit. They are very poor men, and ignorantly brought in by another that is more guilty than they. Requests Nicholas to do them any lawful favour.—P.S. Mr. Slee is now come to submit. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 2.

10. Thomas Wyan to the same. The bearer, George Slee, has submitted himself to Sir Henry Marten, who has interposed an order therein, which Slee has performed. The effect of the order Robert Smith can relate to him. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[June 3?]

11. The Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England to the Council. Answer touching the petition of the merchants of Colchester. They state that the charter granted to the clothiers of Colchester gave them liberty to ship all such bays, says, and stuffs of new drapery into any parts beyond seas where no other charter was formerly granted, therefore the same ought not to impeach the charter previously granted to the Merchant Adventurers for sole transportation of all sorts of English woollen commodities into Germany and the Low Countries. Their transportation of woollen stuffs being small was connived at, until the King's recent proclamation for reducing the trade of cloth transported into Germany and the Seventeen Provinces under government. Petitioners pray that the proclamation may not be defeated by the liberty given to those of Colchester, of all whose corporation there are not above four or five that are merchants and transport those commodities beyond seas, and they do not buy up the fortieth part of the bays and stuffs made at Colchester, the greatest quantity being brought every week to London and there bought up by the Merchant Adventurers and other merchants. At this time there is not commodity enough of their making in London to furnish the market, so there is no stop of trade, as they pretend, and by the

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vent in this city the clothing in Colchester is maintained, much more than by those few merchants, who may be admitted into the fellowship of the Merchant Adventurers for 25*l.* a man. Petitioners pray that the trade at Colchester may be brought under government according to the proclamation. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June 3 ?] 12. Copy of the same. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 3. Lords of the Admiralty to [the Keeper of the Marshalsea]. To
Whitehall. liberate George Slee from his custody on payment of fees. [*Copy.*
Vol. cclxiv., fol. 133 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

June 3. 13. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Stayed last night till Sec.
Deptford. [Coke] came to his chamber after the Council. The Secretary showed Edisbury a note written by Nicholas, and said that his Majesty was accordingly moved, and that it was his pleasure that the Officers of the Navy should victual the fleet and the ordinary till they had further order, to which end he willed Edisbury to speak to Sir William Russell to call for the remainder of moneys from Lady Darrell, and for the King's own moneys assigned upon tallies, and also to cause him to get a privy seal drawn to enable him to receive the moneys, likewise to remind Nicholas to draw a warrant for the Lords to sign, requiring the Officers to proceed to the victualling at his Majesty's pleasure, wherein Edisbury prays Nicholas to require the Officers to survey all remains, to hasten certificate of the state of the store houses, and from thenceforth to take care for preservation of them. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 3. 14. Petition of Michael Evans, clerk, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner attended Sir John Lambe on Wednesday, at which time he thought not fit to dissolve the inhibition granted against petitioner at the suit of Dr. Chedle, but referred the hearing of the cause until this afternoon. As it appeared to Sir John that the rectory in question is a distinct thing from the treasurership, and as it also appeared that the inhibition was granted three weeks before the making of the Doctor's appeal, (which ought not to be done in law,) and for that the appeal is only against the Bishop of Bangor's sequestration and not at all against petitioner's institution and induction, petitioner prays the Archbishop, either to signify his pleasure for dissolving the inhibition or to take the cause into his own judgment, and in the meantime to signify his pleasure to the Bishop, for the establishment of petitioner's possession of the living, whereunto by the Archbishop's favour he was instituted and inducted. [*Indorsed by Sir John Lambe.* 1 p.]

June 3. 15 Hester Powell to Dr. Stoton [Stoughton], minister of God's
Curri Rivall word. Thanks for all Christian kindnesses. She desired John
[Curry Revell]. Addams to pay him the money the writer's sister Phillep [Philippa] Pitt bequeathed to him. It was 50*l.*, and for the words of her will, thus it gives:—"Item. I do give unto Mr. Doctor Stoton, of
" London, being late of Aller, in the county of Somerset, and
" Mr. John Whitte [White] of Dorchester, ministers of the word
" of God, to be disposed of by them to such good uses as they shall

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"think fit, one hundred pounds." Entreats Stoughton to remember Mr. Pavioire, of Langport, who stands in great need of outward means. [*Seals with arms.* 1 p.]

June 3.
In the Star
Chamber.

16. Affidavit of Cuthbert Holland, one of the deputy-searchers for soap. He saith, that he and Mr. Holloward, one other of the deputy-searchers, together with a constable, on 3rd February last, repaired to the house of Robert Wickes, grocer in Friday Street, London, and there seized certain quantities of prohibited soap, all newly poured out of a pan, hot; and that on the 27th February, they repaired to the said house, and found and carried away about 20 gallons of lees, and broke the pans and tubs of the said Wickes which contained the said lees. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 4.
Deptford.

17. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Having received orders for speedy perfecting Sir Sampson Darrell's accounts, they gave directions to William Thomas, purser of the Swallow, to take account from every purser what victuals they had received. In the prosecution thereof, he met with one purser as it seems drunk, but apparently disobedient to the commands of the Officers, in such way as, were it not that he is under the command of the Earl of Lindsey, they would make use of their own power to inflict due punishment, but being tender how the Earl might apprehend it from them, being a Commissioner of the Admiralty, they appeal to the Lords to support the power of the Officers to execute the commands of the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

17. 1. *William Thomas to Officers of the Navy. According to their warrant, he repaired on 30th May aboard the Lord Admiral. He liked well thereof, and wished him to proceed accordingly, and when done to give him account. That night he went aboard divers of the ships, and the next morning, being Sunday, went aboard the rest. When he came on board the St. George, the captain was not there. Inquiring for Mr. Ray, one of the men went to him, and when he came the writer showed him his warrant. He slighted it with ill terms, and would not give any account at all but to the Lord General. He had been drinking all night, but he went on board the Lord General, intruded himself into the cabin of the Earl, and persuaded him that it was an affront to him to have any warrant executed in the fleet but his. Thereupon, when the writer came on board in the afternoon to give account of what he had done, the Earl was well satisfied with what had been done, but told the writer that he took it ill that the Officers did not write to him. The writer excused it as the Lords' warrant required haste, and the Officers commanded the writer to tender their services to the Earl, whereupon he seemed pacified. Suggests that the Officers should write to him. The Swallow, in the Downs. 1st June 1635. [2 pp.]*

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June 4.
Dover.

18. Mayor and Jurats of Dover to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk. They last night received complaint against James Nugent, an Irishman, dwelling in Ostend, and now in their town, for speaking lewd words against his Majesty in the company of Matthew Bennett, mariner of Dover, who speaking of the fleet now set out, the said Nugent said:—"I will go with the King to Hell gate, and there leave him." Have committed Nugent to the goal. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

18. i. *Separate examinations of Katherine Daniel, of Dover, widow, the said James Nugent, Ralph Mitchill, and the said Matthew Bennett. DANIEL deposed that about eight days past James Nugent, of Ostend, merchant, lodging in her house, and in the evening drinking a jug of beer with Matthew Bennett her son-in-law, Ralph Mitchill came thither to them. They spake of the fleet going out, and Bennett said, "I pray God send them a prosperous voyage. There was never such a fleet set out by England;" whereupon Nugent said, "I will go with the King to Hell gate, and there leave him." Mitchill reproved Nugent and told him his tongue was too big for his mouth. NUGENT denied the speaking of any such words, but about five months past in Ostend, some captains finding fault with him about his religion, he said, "What have you to do with my religion? I am a true subject to my King, and if he go to Hell, I will go to the door with him." MITCHILL said that, that afternoon being questioned by Daniel, he had denied that he heard Nugent speak the words attributed to him by Daniel, whereupon she called him a base rogue. BENNETT corroborated the account of Daniel as to the words spoken by Nugent, but could not remember that Mitchill was present at the time. [Attested copy. 1½ p.]*

June 4.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

19. Sir John Pennington to Capt. Kenelm Digby, of the Mary Rose of the Rear Admiral's squadron. Instructions:—These consist, first, of Orders of Instructions set forth by command of the Earl of Lindsey, to be duly observed by all captains and others in his Majesty's fleet for this expedition, dated on board the Merhonour in the Downs on the 30th May last; and, second, certain further orders of Sir John Pennington for the better ordering of his own squadron. [6¼ pp.]

June 4.

20. Opinion of some legal Officer of the Crown respecting a grant to be made of about 1,200 acres of waste land, bearing the name of a forest, and having some few red deer feeding dispersedly here and in the other part belonging to Lord William Howard, but without having any officers of forest, and as the writer conceives very mountainous like Ennerdale. On grounds stated by Mr. Attorney and the Auditor, the writer was of opinion that the proposed grant might pass, especially if the rent were increased to 8*l.* [½ p.]

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June 4.

21. "A note of those men which have enjoyed the several parcels of the glebe of Hinton St. George since the first alienation of it." The writer's object was to show that the families of the successive occupants of these lands had all become extinct within the memory of man. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud as relating to "the fatality of the men" above mentioned. 1 p.*]

June 4.

22. Answer of Thomas Doods, one of the defendants to the information of Sir Edward Mosley, Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, at the relation of Sir John Heydon. The question in the cause was, whether the right to wreck happening at Sidistrond, in Norfolk, was in the defendant, who was Lord of the Manor, or in Sir John Heydon as personal representative of his brother the late Sir William Heydon. Defendant set forth his title deduced from Robert Earl of Sussex, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir John Heydon claimed under a lease from James I. to his late brother. [*Sworn at North Walsham this day. Office copy. Imperfect at the end. 24 pp.*]

June 5.

23. Petition of Ralph Preswick to the Council. Was for six years and a half servant to Sir Robert Le Grys, captain of St. Mawes *alias* Mosse Castle, in Cornwall, who bestowed upon petitioner the porter's place of the said castle, in which service he attended a year and a half, which at 12*d.* per diem amounts to 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and afterwards attended upon Sir Robert in London till his death, on the 2nd February last. Hannibal Bonithon, lieutenant to Sir Robert of the said castle, has lately received of Sir Francis Godolphin, the full pay for the officers and soldiers there, but will not pay petitioner. Prays order for him to pay, or show cause to the contrary. *Underwritten,*

23. I. Order of the Council as prayed; cause to be shown on the 1st August next. *Whitehall, 5th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June 5.
The Hague.

24. John Dinley to Sec. Coke. It pleased Sir Robert Anstruther, not only to take notice of the griefs which afflict the writer's heart, but also to mediate for him towards his Majesty, wherein, although his Majesty suspended his grace, yet Dinley well understands how much he is bound to Coke, who denied not to help him. For which obligation he gives him thanks, submitting himself to God and his Majesty, for it is his grace that he sues for, which is not so unless it be freely given. In the meantime, he knows his duty is to persevere in his obedience, and make his life answerable to his words. Has such a conscience towards his Majesty, that he will live and die with a faithful heart. [*1 p.*]

June 5.

The Merhonour,
in the Downs.

25. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. Now that they have put everything in order they will to-morrow set sail to the westward. They do not hear of any ships yet at sea. This day, two Dunkirk sloops, (which are new-fashioned boats that sail better than any other, and carry six or eight pieces of cannon and twenty muskets,) set upon a Dutch ship in the road of Dover, and, although

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the castle and town shot at them, they had taken her if an English merchant had not come to her rescue, which abuses cannot be remedied but by a constant guard in the several harbours. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 5.

26. Petition of William Watts, one of the forty messengers of the Chamber, to Sec. Windebank. Petitioner is called to account, among the rest of his fellows, about the delivery of letters and writs for shipping. He with six others were appointed to deliver those for South and North Wales, and at the same time by Sec. Windebank's special command, William King was committed to petitioner's custody. For fear of some miscarriage to King, he being a slight fellow, and the Secretary's command strict, petitioner and two others of his fellows arranged with Edward Wickens, one of the forty messengers, to perform the said service in person for 12*l.* 10*s.* Prays the Secretary to certify to the Attorney General that King was in petitioner's custody at that time. *Underwritten,*

26. I. *Note, by Sec. Windebank, that petitioner had King in custody close prisoner by the Secretary's directions, when the letters and writs were sent forth. Westminster, 5th June 1635.* [1 p.]

June 5.

St. Paul's.

27. Edward Carter to Nicholas. [The builders at St. Paul's] have a covenant from the men to whom the warrants [for protection from impressment] are granted, to serve in this employment, for seven months after the date of the warrant. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June $\frac{5}{15}$

St. Sebastian's.

28. Prestwick Eaton to George Wellingham, St. Swithin's Lane. Has now received his letters, many of which were stopped by the way. To procure him no more commissions for eggs or tongues. To send six beaver hats, two white and four black. [*Seals with merchants' marks.* 2 pp.]

June $\frac{5}{15}$

29. Duplicate of the same unsigned. [*Similar seals to the above.* 2 pp.]

June 5.

30. List, in the handwriting of Nicholas, of the distribution of ships to the several shires of England and Wales, with the number of ships, tonnage, number of men, and charge. The number of ships was 45, (1 first-rate, 14 second, 16 third, 7 fourth, 5 Whelps, and 2 pinnaces); the men, 8,650; the charge, 218,500*l.* [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 5.

31. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from 29th May to this date. The remain was 5,095*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; the receipts, 5,877*l.* 12*s.*; the payments, 5,196*l.* 7*s.* 2*½d.*; remained in hand, 5,776*l.* 11*s.* 8*½d.* Among the receipts is, "Sole making an iron chain for mooring of ships, 2*l.* 10*s.*" Among the payments of pensions and fees are those to Andrew, Jeremy, and Clement Lanier, Alphonso and Henry Ferabosco, Estien Nau, 150*l.*, and Peter Young, 22*l.* [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 5.

32. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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June 6.

33. Petition of William Perkins, Richard Clarke, John Milles, Edward Weekes, John Allard, Henry Perkins, and divers others, fishermen of the Thames, to Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners and their predecessors time out of mind have been accounted the nursery of seamen, and have been from time to time pressed to serve the King in his marine expeditions, some of their servants now serving in the present expedition, and in respect thereof have ever been freed from any land service, yet petitioners are now, (and never before,) by the Justices of the several counties where they dwell, charged to provide arms, and serve as trained soldiers. Pray that they may be freed from serving his Majesty by sea and land both. *Underwritten,*

33. 1. *Note by Sir Henry Marten, that he conceives this petition to be very reasonable, and agreeable to the practice of former times, and recommends it to the Lords. 6th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June 6.

The Merhonour, anchor to stand westward with the fleet. Cannot perceive any in the Downs. force the French have yet at sea, but their chief strength is in Brest, to the number of 30 or 40 sail, expecting some Hollanders to join with them. Looks hourly to hear what they intend in Holland, by the Pleiades that wafted Mr. Murray thither. To such a purpose has sent the ketch to Dunkirk, and the Swallow that carries the Lord Chamberlain's sons to Dieppe will satisfy him what is there. One of the Whelps this day brought in a little bark laden with corn, which she took from a Dunkirker that had taken it from a Frenchman. The writer has consigned the bark to the Deputy Lieutenant of Dover Castle, in part satisfaction for 1,300*l.* which the Dunkirkers have taken from the Lord Chamberlain in the fishing business, and for which they are to make restitution in this manner, by warrant from his Majesty to Sir John Pennington in April last. This day two Dunkirkers were so insolent as to set upon a Hollander in Dover Road, where they battered his ship, slew his gunner, wounded most of his men, and at length boarded him, notwithstanding many shot made both from the castle and town, till at length an English merchant passing by rescued him, and so they came to the Downs, where he gave order for a surgeon to take care of those hurt. [*Seal of arms within the garter. 1½ p.*]

June 6.

35. Extract from the preceding letter of the passage concerning the bark captured by one of the Whelps. [*½ p.*]

June 6.

36. Another extract from the same touching the two Dunkirkers who set upon the Hollander in Dover Road. [*½ p.*]

June 6.

The Merhonour, to the Lords of the Admiralty that they may see how the ships in the Downs. stand victualled, and give order for a timely supply. [*Fragment of seal like that to the preceding. ½ p.*] *Inclosed,*

37. 1. *William Cooke, master of the Merhonour, and Peter White, master of the Swiftsure, to Robert Earl of Lindsey.*

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Account of the number of men belonging to the ships therein mentioned (24 in number), and of the quantity of victuals each ship had received aboard, and how much had been expended: the muster taken 30th May last. [1 p.]

June 6.
Dover.

38. Anthony Percival to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden. Yesterday there came into Dover Road two Dunkirk frigates of some 80 tons and 60 men a piece, and gave chase to a Holland ship of burden, some 250 tons. They were in fight above two hours, near the bulwark the writer holds, where there was but one piece of ordnance mounted (the rest of the carriages being all quite rotten), which he discharged to part them, they being in the King's chamber, but notwithstanding the frigates went on, and in conclusion possessed themselves of the Hollander. But it so fell out, that a Straitsman observed a shot made from the King's hold before the Hollander was taken, and thereupon he repossessed the Hollander in his ship and convoyed him into the Downs, where he gave the Lord General the whole relation. The Earl told the writer he would not but that he had shot, for by that means the Englishman had good reason to do what he did, and the contempt of the Dunkirk[ers] was made appear. Beseeches the Lord Warden to acquaint his Majesty and the Lords, how ill provided his Majesty's forts are, which is well known to strangers, and that makes them presume. The fleet passed by Dover Road this morning about 9 o'clock. [*Indorsed "To be moved at Council." Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

June 6.

39. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

June 6.
Whitehall.

40. Notes, by Secretary Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Sir Thomas Roe to be remembered. 1,000*l.* for the Prince's household. Lord Deputy's accounts about Recusants to be taken. Upon the petty farm there will remain, for 1637, 15,000*l.*; the great farm this year is all assigned, and on the next year 70,000*l.* Great farm of three years ends at Christmas, and after Christmas they have three years more at their will. They have tendered those three years into the King's hands. If now they advance, they desire to know, whether the advance will apply to this year or the next. They offer to supply to the full extent of two years in both farms, 15,000*l.* upon the great farm, and 15,000*l.* upon the petty. The new soapmakers have time to consider of their security. They promise to surrender for the King's profit. [1 p.]

June 6.

41. Receipt of Richard Kilvert, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, for 100*l.* received of John Sowth [South], of Kelsterne, co. Lincoln, being part of 200*l.* which Kilvert is to have for passing a pardon to Sowth under the great seal. Sowth is also to pay to Sir John Lambe 2,000*l.* on receipt of the pardon, and to Kilvert 100*l.* over and above the sum now received. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 6.

42. Propositions of Sir Arthur Mainwaring and Andrew Pitcairn, touching the manufacture of gunpowder. They are willing to

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contract to supply 240 lasts of gunpowder yearly, if a sufficient quantity of saltpetre be delivered to them. They are to be paid 8*d.* per pound for the gunpowder, and will pay 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for every 112 lbs. of saltpetre. His Majesty having present occasion for 40 lasts of saltpetre to be converted into gunpowder, over and above the contracted proportion of 240 lasts per annum, the proposers engage that within fourteen days they will work upon the said petre with their three mills, and make six lasts monthly, and complete the 40 lasts by the end of October. [1½ *p.*]

June 6. 43. Certificate of Sir David Cunningham, receiver of the King's revenue as Prince of Wales, that the revenue of the principality is wholly assigned for 1635 and 1636, by warrants and tallies drawn upon the writer by the late Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the whole of the said revenue for those two years, being near 30,000*l.*, is already borrowed in the city, upon bonds of Sir William Russell and the writer, for the service of the Navy. [½ *p.*]

June 6. 44. Account of anticipations as they now stand charged upon growing payments of the revenue. The total amount was 297,859*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* [There is an addition to this account which brings down the anticipations to the 25th July 1635. Between the 6th June and the 26th July there was added 52,456*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* 5¼ *p.*]

June 6. 45. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

June 7. 46. John Knapp, searcher [at Southampton,] and John Miller, deputy to the Farmer of the King's Customs, and the King's Searchers' Deputy at Cowes, to the Council. In obedience to a warrant dated the 8th April last, Miller finding Capt. David Adam, of Amsterdam, in his ship bound for Carasaw [Curaçao], "an island on the coast of the West Indies," to have forty Englishmen aboard, used his best endeavours to fetch them ashore. He then required the aid of the substitutes and deputies of Capt. Turner, captain of Cowes Castle, and himself took passage to Southampton, to give speedy advertisement to the Lords, and return again. This ship was set upon by two Dunkirkers, and endured two or three encounters, and therein lost in fight one Englishman and another hurt; she had about 150 men aboard her in all. There are two small Dutch men-of-war also come into the harbour that have Englishmen aboard, but not many, which shall be visited, and the men taken ashore, to be forthcoming at the return of further directions. These persons have little or no moneys to pay for their expenses, but require allowance for their livelihood, which is 8*d.* a day, the King's pay, as they say. This Sabbath day ended, the writers will repair to the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Peace of the Island, for their aid until the pleasure of the Council be known. [1 *p.*]

June 7. Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. It is the King's Greenwich. pleasure that the Officers provide that the King's ships in the

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Narrow Seas, on the coast of Ireland, and in harbour be supplied with victuals according to the estimates. The Lords require the Officers therefore to call for an account from the executors of Sir Sampson Darrell of moneys received and issued for any of the King's services; to survey the remains of provisions in store; to call for the remainder of moneys from the said executors; and for such other moneys as are assigned to be paid to the late Sir Sampson, and to proceed in victualling until his Majesty's pleasure be further declared. They are also for those services to solicit a privy seal to enable the Treasurer of the Navy to receive and issue these moneys accordingly. [*Copy. Vol. cclxix., fol. 133 a. ½ p.*]

June 7.
Greenwich.

The same to a Messenger unnamed. Warrant to bring Julius Smyth [Smith] before the Lords to answer matters to be objected against him. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 134. ¼ p.*]

June 7.

Minute of a similar warrant to bring before the Lords, Greenway Rives and John Thomas of Whitechapel. [*Ibid. 3 lines.*]

June 7.
Greenwich.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Corporation of Shipwrights. Forasmuch as complaint is made of a continued neglect of the charter granted to that Company, and that sundry persons as well assistants as others refuse to make their appearance when summoned, and that many of the common sort deny their allegiance in not subscribing and entering bond as is required, the Lords advertise the persons addressed of these failings, and admonish them to give notice to every person who is an assistant of the Company that they fail not to make their personal appearance on 18th inst. in the forenoon at their hall, to consult on the redress of what is found amiss in the society, and that the persons addressed signify to shipwrights and others that they appear and pay all such ordinary duties as are in the charter required within seven days, and that if there be any failing the same be certified to the Lords that they may provide a condign punishment. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 134. 1¼ p.*]

June 7.
Dover.

47. Anthony Percival to Nicholas. Certifies that there is settled at Dover a trade for reshipping French goods from that place to Spain, and that very lately the agents for the French merchants received advice of about a hundred and forty pieces of goods from St. Malo which were consigned for Dover, and it fell out that the ship was chased by a Dunkirk man-of-war upon the coast of Sussex, and forced on ground near Seaford, where Mr. Chewne [Choune], a justice of peace, took the goods ashore and keeps them, alleging that he has advertised the Council. Entreats Nicholas to be a means that the goods may be free. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

June 8.
Westminster.

48. The King to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland and President of the Council of the North, and in his absence to Sir Edward Osborne, Vice-President of the same Council. On the recommendation by the said Viscount of Sir William Dalton, the

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King has received him as one of the said Council of his fee in ordinary, in place of Sir Thomas Tildesley, deceased. Authorizes them to administer to Sir William the usual oaths. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

June 8.

49. Petition of John Moore, M.D., to the King. In the second year of his Majesty's reign, petitioner was indicted for recusancy and permitted himself to be convicted on his Majesty's promise to the late Duke of Buckingham (the petitioner's lord and master) that by reason of the said conviction he should not at all be damaged. Of late petitioner has been questioned by the Commissioners for Recusants on the said conviction and his recusancy. Prays a pardon, and also a lease of his Majesty's part of his lands and goods at a rent of 3*l.* or 4*l.* per annum. Underwritten,

49. 1. *Minute by Sec. Windebank, that his Majesty is pleased that the Commissioners for Recusants take care of petitioner in regard of his Majesty's promise, and grant him the lease prayed for, which is to be done with as much favour as they may, his Majesty intending it as a special mark of goodness to petitioner, being a person whom for his services he is pleased to respect, but in no wise to be drawn into precedent for others.* [1 p.]

June 8.

50. Edward Carter to Nicholas. Entreats him for a warrant for protection against impressment of the master and crew of the William and John of Weymouth. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 8.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

51. Capt. Phineas Pett to Nicholas. The writer was hasted away by his Majesty without any warrant for felling timber in Brancepeth West Park. Chopwell Wood comes far short of his expectation, and therefore must wholly depend on Brancepeth, where they shall find excellent provision of long timber, and will require 1,400 choice trees. Has written to the Lords of the Treasury about the warrant, and desires Nicholas to further the procuring of it. If not resisted, he will proceed to fell till the warrant come, or otherwise the service will be much hindered. Incloses copies of former warrants. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] Inclosed,

51. 1. *The Council to the Bishop of Durham, and the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Peace of that county. A provision of 3,000 loads of timber is to be forthwith made in those parts for building a ship for his Majesty's service. The Bishop is to cause teams, carts, and carriages to be had in readiness for conveying the same to the sea side. Whitehall, 30th April 1635.* [1 p.]

June 8.

Custom House,
[Southampton.]

52. Thomas Wulfris to Francis Brooke, collector for the Farmers of the Customs at Portsmouth. Care is taken at Cowes to take ashore Englishmen discovered aboard strangers' ships, for instance, John Miller has put ashore out of a ship of Amsterdam thirty-eight lusty men, and more he intends to find aboard that vessel and in two freebooters newly arrived there. The great ship said to have nearly 150 men in her and bound to Carrasaw [Curaçao] Islands

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at the West Indies, was chased in by two Dunkirkers, and lost one Englishman. The names of those thirty-eight are certified to the Lords. [*Indorsed are the following memoranda by Sec. Coke: "Bishopsgate Ward has of strangers 600 able to bear arms, and English in all 1,800. King of France's letter to be sought and brought to Court." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

June 8. [Southampton.] 53. Thomas Wulfris to Sir Paul Pindar, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Abraham Dawes, and Sir John Jacob, Farmers of the King's Customs in London. Relates the circumstances of the detention of the 38 men out of the ship of Capt. David Adam of Amsterdam, as stated in the preceding and other previous letters. John Miller has been advised (this Sabbath day past) to repair to the Dep. Lieuts. and Justices of the island to take course for the safe custody and maintenance of these people, whom particular officers cannot entertain "especially in such a wild place as Cowes is." [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

June 8. 54. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Lieutenant and Officers of Ordnance to be before the Lords on Saturday and Capt. Mason. Tobacco. Mr. Meautys for fines, 10,720*l.* Rent for half year, 5,541*l.* Exchequer account,—charge, 10,972*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; discharge, 5,196*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*; remain 5th June, 5,776*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* To be reserved hereof, for Evelyn, 1,600*l.*; Sir Abraham Williams, 164*l.* Orders for accounts to be brought in. [*$\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

June 8. [Wolveton.] 55. Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sheriff of Dorset, to Sir John Finch and Sir John Denham. Acquainted the Justices of Peace that the persons addressed expected them to send in their certificates of apprentices and of their proceedings under the Book of Directions. Those that he has received he sends therewith. Those that are behind, the Justices have promised to return themselves or to bring in the same at the next assizes. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

June 8. 56. Account of moneys paid out of the Exchequer to Philip Burlamachi and Philip Calandrini, for interest and redemption of his Majesty's jewels pawned in the Low Countries: total, 47,382*l.* 13*s.* [*1 p.*]

June 9. Entry on the Admiralty Register of the appearance of Julius Smyth, Greenway Rives, and John Thomas, to answer matters objected against them. They are to attend from time to time until discharged. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 134 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

June 9. 57. Certificate of Henry King, William Ward, rector of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, Cadwallader Morgan, rector of St. Bennet Sherehog, Michael Hudson, and eight others, as to the orthodoxy and conformity of Henry Swaddon, clerk, M.A. [*1 p.*]

June 9. 58. Certificate of Inigo Jones of the names of the master and crew of the William and John of Weymouth. [*$\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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June 10. 59. The King to the Lord President of the Council of Wales.
Westminster. The King has made choice of Adam Littleton as one of that Council in place of Edward Watis, deceased. He is to be admitted accordingly and the customary oath to be administered to him. [Copy. 1½ p.]

June 10. 60. Aldermen Sir Hugh Hammersley and Christopher Clitherow to
London. the King. According to a reference of the 23rd March last, they have called the creditors of Richard Vring, prisoner in the Fleet, before them, and seven creditors, whose debts amounted to 680*l.*, considering his former good dealings and present troubles consented to accept their debts in six years. The last three (their debts being 48*l.*) agreed to accept the like payments as the rest, but insisted upon security which the prisoner has procured, but two of these creditors (for 33*l.*) have refused to receive their several bonds, and when required to attend the writers, have given contemptuous answers. As the proceedings above stated have therefore not prevailed for the prisoner's enlargement, to the end this charitable work begun by his Majesty and thus far prospered may be perfected at the last, the writers present the whole truth to his Majesty. [1 p.]

June 10. 61. Petition of Joshua Meene, vicar of Wymondham, Norfolk, to
Archbishop Laud. Beseeches the Archbishop's favour on behalf of his poor and wronged vicarage, and to commit the examination of the cause unto the persons whom he now tenders. The means of that vicarage are extremely disproportionable to the burden of the cure, as will appear by a note left with his Grace's secretary. Underwritten,

61. I. *Draft of a desired reference from the Archbishop of a complaint of the above petitioner against Thomas Weld of Wymondham, for withholding half an acre of glebe from that vicarage. The Archbishop is desired to request Sir Anthony Drury and John Buxton, justices of peace, Hugh Williams, rector of Forncett, and Nathaniel Wadsworth, rector of Bunwell, to call the parties before them in the parish church of Wymondham, and make a return to the Archbishop.*

61. II. *Reference to Sir John Lambe to consider the suggested reference, and give account of what he conceives fit to be done.* [¾ p.]

June 10.
Madrid.

62. Sir John Beaumont to Sec. Windebank. Spain has broken out into open war, with all signs of hostility, as confiscation of goods and barbarous usage of the poor Frenchmen that are there, and for their sakes all strangers fare the worse. The first designs of the Spaniards against the French have had ill fortune, for the Marquis de Santa Cruz coming with a fleet of galleys from Sicily to act something upon Provence has suffered a great wreck and lost nine galleys with many soldiers besides slaves. The King of Spain's journey is

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deferred till September, and to make himself the more able to oppose the King of France he is taking lessons of the art military from Father Camatzo, a Jesuit. The Spaniards have seized upon three millions of French goods in the Plate fleet lately arrived at Gades [Cadiz]. The Turk is marched towards Persia by way of Erzeroum with 200,000 men, his Vizier Bassa by way of Aleppo with 100,000; their immense fleet of galleys makes Italy afraid. The Marquis of Exlada is shortly going commander of 12,000 men into Germany, and would fain have the writer with him, but he could be more glad to serve his own prince. [1 p.]

June 10.
Dover Castle.

63. Anthony Percival to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk. That morning five men of that town went aboard a Dunkirk prize at anchor in the road, and "required the Dunkirkers a shore," and afterwards brought the prize into that harbour, which being a matter of great consequence, the writer committed them till the Earl's pleasure were known. The prize was a French vessel taken out of sight of land on Saturday last. The men who have committed this offence are very poor, and therefore the writer desires his directions for release of the men and discharge of the prize.—P.S. But three of the five men have been committed, whose names are John Kirton, Thomas Green, Thomas Gilbert, the others not being as yet met withal. *Underwritten,*

63. I. *Reference by the Council to Dr. Rives, Judge of the Admiralty of Dover, requiring him after mature deliberation to certify his opinion. Whitehall, June 19, 1635. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]*

June 10.

64. Affidavit of Peter Lenartes [Lennarth], John Duling, Thomas Austen, and Pointz Rolles. In a cause in the Exchequer between Mark Quested and Henry Holt plaintiffs, and the first three of these deponents, patentees of the late Forest of Galtres, defendants, it was ordered by the court on the 11th February 1634–5, that the defendants should take the whole forest at 46s. 8d. the acre upon account towards the debts due to them from Sir Allen Apsley, and should account for the profits made by them. Defendants have delivered in an account to the auditor from which it appears that they have received 1,567l. 13s. 10d., and disbursed 3,142l. 18s. [An addition was made on the 15th by Thomas Austen that there was received for a horse employed in the service of the forest 50s. 1 p.]

June 10.

65. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

June $\frac{11}{21}$.
The Hague.

66. Sir William Boswell to Sec. Windebank. The Secretary having thought the difficulty the writer made to proceed in the business of his Majesty's jewels, without further commission, not to have been impertinent, he will also hold the writer free from blame of delay until he received the Secretary's letter of the 23rd [April], and in it his Majesty's privy seal of 13th April, which came not until the 26th May, when Philip Calandrini, arriving at the Brill, sent them to him, therewith intimating that he would hasten to Amsterdam, and having liquidated accounts, and ordered all things for a speedy

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dispatch he would come himself to the Hague. For five or six days after which, the writer not having heard of him, called upon him by letters, and this morning he has brought Sir William a note and letters stated to be inclosed, whereby the Secretary would perceive how particulars stand for interest, &c., but withal that Calandrini has not means to clear the same without hearing again from England. Wherein the writer begs Windebank to consider that the staff lies not at the writer's door, the delay not arising from him. Calandrini has likewise told the writer how he had dealt with merchants of Amsterdam, to take off the pearls at 26,000*l*. The writer told him that the pearls were well worth 28,000*l*. and more of any indifferent man's money, wherefore Sir William would wish him at least to provide for satisfaction of his own extraordinary demands (1,700*l*.), at their cost who should buy them, above the 26,000*l*. to be paid entirely to his Majesty, and that Calandrini could never do himself more right than to join with Sir William for raising the price as high above that as he could, which he promised to endeavour. [3 pp.]
Inclosed,

66. 1. *Declaration of Philip Calandrini touching the state of the account of the King's jewels pawned in the Low Countries, since the last account delivered and passed the 14th August 1633. The balance due at that time to Philip Calandrini was 11,065*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*., subsequent interest and other charges calculated up to the 1st July 1635 increased the sum to 16,162*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*. [1½ p.]*

June 11.
Whitehall.

67. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—To speak with the Officers of the Navy and Ordnance touching the victualling and furnishing the ten ships with expedition. There are in the messenger's custody three men, for arresting the purser of the *Mary Rose* without leave. Letter to Sir Henry Marten. To consider petition of fishermen near Chatham; also letter sent by the Earl of Suffolk. To resolve what shall be done with Hopper and Pratt. To peruse letter sent long since by the Earl of Lindsey. Officers of the Navy recommend Phineas Eddy to be cook in the *Triumph*, and John Hughes cook in the *St. Dennis*. To consider a paper presented by the Captains of his Majesty's castles in the Downs. [1 p.]

June 11.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. Approve the way which he advises for calling to account persons who have touched any profits of the Admiralty since the death of the late Lord Admiral, and also the oath for Vice-Admirals. Pray him to send a true list of such persons as are accountable for profits of the Admiralty of whom notice may be had, where the same have been answered, or where they as yet remain, that the writers may send warrants for them to appear personally as Sir Henry advised. Further to take order, that the oath of the Vice-Admirals be administered to all Vice-Admirals when they deliver in their accounts. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 135. 1 p.*]

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June 11.

68. Petition of Julius Smith, servant to Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, to the Lords of the Admiralty. By warrant from the Lords petitioner is apprehended by Robert Smith, a messenger, and [remains] in his custody. The cause is for arresting Henry Ibbotson and Temperance his wife, he being a purser of one of his Majesty's ships. Petitioner did not know that Ibbotson had any such employment, nor could believe that any officer in this present service should be about London on the 1st June, but rather on ship board. Ibbotson is at liberty upon bail, the suit being for 156*l.* owing to petitioner by Temperance Ibbotson as executrix to her former husband Henry Blackall. Ibbotson can be in no further hazard, for after petitioner has judgment for his debt, he can have no execution but only against the goods of Blackall the testator. In case petitioner should not proceed upon this action it will be in the power of Temperance to pay other creditors of Blackall, and so petitioner will be in danger to lose his debt. Prays release, and also the release of the bailiffs employed by petitioner in the arrest. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

68. 1. *Affidavit of petitioner, that when he caused Henry Ibbotson and Temperance his wife to be arrested, he did not know that he was purser in any of his Majesty's ships in this present service. Sworn 11th June 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

June 11.

69. Sir Henry Palmer to Lords of the Admiralty. Certifies that Henry Ibbotson, purser of the Mary Rose, being come up to London to indent for the victuals in his charge, had leave to stay for two or three days, being about to be married for his great preferment, in which time he was arrested, and could not return to his ship. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 11.
Whitehall.

Order of Lords of the Admiralty. On hearing what Julius Smith could allege, for arresting Henry Ibbotson, for which act he with Greenway Rives and John Thomas, bailiffs, were committed to custody, it was ordered that Smith should withdraw his suit against Ibbotson, upon which Smith and the bailiffs are to be discharged. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 135 a. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

June 11.

70. Certificate of Thomas Wyan, that [Humphrey] Street had put in bond in the Admiralty Court to answer for ballasting ships contrary to his bond given heretofore. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 11.

71. Agreement between George Wither and Robert Crosse, that Crosse and his partners shall deliver to Wither all the books of Hymns which are in their hands unsold, also all money received for books sold, provided 57*l.* be first deducted for moneys and diet formerly paid to Wither by Crosse and Toby Knowles. Wither to deliver up all former contracts concerning the patents for the said Hymns. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 11.

72. List made out by Capt. John Mason of all forts and castles in his Majesty's pay, with the names of the captains. [1 p.]

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June 11. 73. Cause List of business before the High Commission this day, with additions and notes in the handwriting of Sir John Lambe. There is also endorsed the following memorandum, also in the handwriting of Sir John Lambe. "Sir H. Mildmay. That the K. and he talking of the six committees, and that one of them, &c., the Lord Lincoln was he; and that the Lord Deputy, then one of them, did acknowledge it." [=3 pp.]

June 12. 74. Petition of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London, to the King. The Company of Goldsmiths having been incorporated by charters of Edward III., the late King and other Kings, the search and government of all gold and silver were granted to them, and in particular it was provided that no man should sell any bullion or workmanship of gold or silver but "in the Goldsmithry in Cheap or at the Mint"; and the King and Council have lately ordered the reducing them into Cheapside and Lombard Street for avoiding inconveniences which daily happen in receiving and melting stolen plate in obscure and remote places. Nevertheless the Goldwire Drawers have petitioned to be incorporated and to have two finers, and the Mercers and the like buy and sell deceitful goldsmiths' wares, especially in the Old and New Exchanges and St. Martin's Le Grand, and pedlers and petty chapmen intermeddle with the trade of "goldsmithry," whereby the commonwealth is much abused and petitioners are impoverished. Pray a[reference to the Council, and that in incorporating the Wire drawers the rights of petitioners may be preserved, and that for a reformation of the abuses complained of the King would grant his proclamation. *Underwritten,*

74. 1. *Reference to the Council as prayed. Theobalds, 12th June 1635. [1 p.]*

[June 12.] 75. Petition of Henry Hodges, Sheriff of Somerset, to the Council. In obedience to the writ for provision for his Majesty's shipping, petitioner on 28th March last gave directions to the constables of the hundred of Tintenhull, with three or four of the most sufficient men of each maritime place within the same, to rate the maritime places there for raising 20*l.* by the 16th April last. The constables slighting the same, brought the petitioner an answer on the 14th April from Sir Robert Phillips, that their hundred was not maritime, and would pay no money until Sir Robert had spoken with the Lords. On which on the 6th May petitioner made an assessment on the hundred according to ancient rates; viz., the borough of Ilchester and Northover 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and other maritime places, 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and sent warrants to the constables for levying the said rate. But Thomas Hilliard, constable of the borough, and John Napper and Joseph Chafey, constables of the hundred, of set purpose to cross petitioner's actions, three days afterwards made an unequal rate, Napper affirming that he did not care more for petitioner's warrants than for a straw under his foot. The constables refusing to collect petitioner's assessment, his Majesty's service has

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remained undispatched. Prays that the constables may be sent for. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 12.

76. The preceding petitioner to the Council. They have been most untruly informed by petition of some of the inhabitants of Tintenhull that the writer, out of private respects to some persons, has hindered his Majesty's service, concerning a ship. Desires leave to make the truth appear, and prays them to prefer the credit of the High Sheriff of the county to the petition of any of the inhabitants or the constable of Tintenhull, who prefer their own private affairs to the furtherance of his Majesty's service. Will make it appear that the said constable, upon receipt of the writer's warrant, said: "He cared no more for the sheriff, neither would he reckon more of his warrant, than for a straw in the ground." [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

[June 12?]

77. Petition of John Stone, tithingman of the manor of North-over, to Henry Hodges, sheriff of Somerset. Petitioner, a poor man, was often threatened by John Napper, constable of the hundred, that unless petitioner gathered the ship money according to his directions petitioner should be undone, for he should have a messenger sent for him. Petitioner answered that he was ready to gather the money if he might have a warrant, which the constable denied. After various endeavours to obtain a copy of the sheriff's warrant he at length obtained one, but was told by the other constable, that he would make no rate by the said warrant, because Sir Robert Phillips had given order to the contrary. But petitioner made a rate and gathered the same. The constable of the hundred further expressed that he would make no rate upon the said warrant, saying that "the little man" (meaning Sir Robert) would bear him out. Petitioner prays the sheriff to receive the money collected, and if petitioner be complained of to excuse him. [1 p.]

June 12.

78. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—Warrant to Lady Darrell to pay to Sir William Russell the money in her hands, being 3,500*l.*; whereof 1,000*l.* returned out of Ireland is to be paid into the Exchequer, and from thence to Sir William. Account for the Recusants in the North to be brought in in ten days; in the meantime to pay Sir William what remains. For collections of the waiters' proportions due to the Treasurer, 2,400*l.* due for a whole year; to be presently paid; a warrant to that effect; to pay it into the Exchequer. Arrears of the gentlemen ushers due in Lord Marlborough's time 600*l.*; this deferred to supply the present charge of this progress. Sir John Heydon; Selwood and Roche sold by the King's own contract for 20,000*l.*, whereof the arrears of the quarter-books are to be satisfied. Sir John's account to be hastened. The carpenter and another undertake to provide ten carriages a day till there be made 136 carriages for the ten ships. The carriages for Portsmouth to be made, and Sir John to receive 300 for them. Bedchambermen to be paid for this half year 6,000*l.* Mr. Fleming to have three years presently, and afterwards an assignment for the rest. Mr. Smithesbie

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to be considered. Mr. Gerbier's merchant to be sent for to have assignment. Soap business; heads of proposed arrangement between the old soap-makers and the new company. [2 pp.]

June 12. 79. Declaration of Henry Earl of Holland to the Lords of the Treasury, concerning the state of the fort at Landguard Point in Suffolk. Sets forths its defenceless condition, there being 40 pieces of ordnance there, yet for a want of carriages they lie unmounted and unuseful, the moat and counterscarp are unfinished, the bulwark and curtains are decayed, and the soldiers are reduced to extreme poverty, weakness, and almost nakedness. There is in arrear to the officers, gunners, and soldiers 5,600*l.*, for which the late Lord Treasurer has been from time to time solicited, but it could not be obtained. [1½ p.]

June 12. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To permit Whitehall. Maurice Tompson, Gregory Herne, Edward Baxter, and John Severn, owners of the *George* of London, a new ship of 180 tons, lying in the Thames, to supply the same with ordnance. [Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 135 a. ½ p.]

June 12. The same to the Officers of the Navy. In consequence of the Whitehall. death of Sir Sampson Darrell, by his Majesty's command, they are to see to the victualling of the *Anne Royal*, the *Triumph*, the *Victory*, the *Repulse*, the *Charles*, the *Unicorn*, the *Garland*, the [Happy] *Entrance*, the *Convertive*, and the *Assurance*, for two months' service. [Copy. *Ibid.*, 136. ½ p.]

June 12. 80. The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To issue out of his Whitehall. Majesty's stores two lasts of powder at 12*d.* per pound to Edward Johnson, John Sares, John Baker, and Samuel West, masters of four ships ready to put to sea. [Copy. ¾ p.]

June 12. 81. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. The Deptford. writers formerly gave notice of their proceedings for the timber of the Earl of Southampton, that they had contracted for, at 22*s.* the load, and that they had assurance the whole kingdom could not better 1,000 trees agreed for there. The ministers of the Earl have lately acquainted the writers with the prejudice sustained by the Earl in having his timber so long restrained from sale, and that ready money for disengagement of his debts was the principal motive occasioning his felling thereof, and have desired a speedy answer. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

June 12. 82. Estimate of Lords of the Admiralty and Officers of the Navy for 1,000 trees to be had in the Earl of Southampton's wood, Tichfield, Hants: total, 2,294*l.* 10*s.* [1 p.]

June 12. 83. Sir Henry Palmer to his kinsman, Sir Henry Vane. Henry Deptford. Ibbotson was arrested at the suit of [Julius] Smith, because he could not have the widow that Ibbotson married. It was ordered, that Smith should free him, which order he disobeys, by which means Ibbotson is kept from his charge. Entreats Sir Henry Vane to see the one righted and the other punished. [1 p.]

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June 12.
London.

84. J. Nicolls to Capt. George Carteret. Rumour throughout the town and at court that Carteret had been poisoned by two sailors whom he had compelled to go to sea in his ship. The writer's unwillingness to believe the report, and his joy on receipt of a letter which revealed Carteret's miraculous resurrection from the dead. The town full of rumours. The *Swallow* was said to have sent to the bottom a ship of war of the Hollanders before she had left Deptford. The writer prays for Carteret's success according to the universal expectation. The nation may thus attain as much honour and reputation as ever. Sends a letter received from Southampton accompanied by a bale of linen, which Mr. Lermyte takes care of until he has Carteret's order for its disposal. The writer has just been told that an express has arrived from Dungeness, with certain news of an engagement between the fleet and the Hollanders, before Calais, where the latter are totally defeated, and the Marshal [the Knight Marshal, Sir Edmund Verney?] has carried the man with all diligence to the King to give a full account of the matter to him. Desires to be recommended to Mr. Paulett. Sidney Beare is in London, with a Spanish gentleman whom the Cardinal Infante has sent to the King, on the state of affairs in that quarter, where the French and Hollanders are in possession of the country and are likely to expel the Spanish. [3 pp. *French*.]

June 12.

85. Statement of receipts and payments of the Exchequer since the 5th inst. The remain at the commencement of the account was 5,776*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*; the receipts since 14,790*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; the disbursements 18,530*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; leaving a balance of 2,037*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* Among the payments are:—5,000*l.* for a pendant diamond lately bought by the Queen from Belchior Rodrigues, a Portuguese; to Thomas Pott, master of the King's harriers and beagles, upon his allowance of 2*s.* *per diem* for keeping slug hounds, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; to Gottschelike Barr, musician, half a year, 50*l.*; John Foxe, one of his Majesty's musicians, half a year, 20*l.*; Robert Chambers, for attending his Majesty's late commission for distinguishing the moneys and jewels of the late Duke of Buckingham, 40*l.* Among the payments for fees and annuities are,—“Theophilus Lupo, 20*l.*”; “Dr. Richard Steward, 100*l.*”; “William Legge, 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*” [2 pp.]

June 12.

86. Draft of the same. [1½ p.]

June 13.

87. Sir Robert Anstruther, late Ambassador Extraordinary in Germany, to the Lords of the Treasury. Memorial as to the sum due to him. The arrear on his allowances was 10,500*l.*, a very great part whereof his own estate was liable for, although taken up for public services. These debts also drew great interest with them, and were by every ordinary importunately demanded, to his great vexation, wherefore he prayed that for preservation of his credit abroad the 10,500*l.* might be issued to him, or such part thereof as might make him able to clear his engagements. [½ p.]

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June 13. 88. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. It will be needless for The Merhonour, him to write intelligence as he knows Nicholas will find the things in St. Helen's at full in the Lord General's letters. Their coming to this road Road. was to keep what they had gained, more than out of any necessity, though now they are here they take in water and ballast; had they kept the sea yesterday they had questionless been driven to the Downs. The [Mer]honour will prove one of the best sailers of the fleet, but a little tender; the James proves to be a stiff ship, and fast upon a wind; the Leopard a good ship, but the Swallow the better sailer. So soon as the weather proves anything fair, the Earl intends to ply towards those "Mounsters," and what shall thereafter happen worth relation Nicholas shall receive from the writer. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 13. 89. Declaration of the account of Richard Viscount Molyneux, Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, for the 10th year of the King's reign. The arrear carried from the last preceding account was 13,502*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* and two parts of a farthing. The receipts from the parts of the North were 9,687*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*; those from the South 3,581*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*; making a total of 26,771*l.* 4*s.* 9¾*d.* and two parts of a farthing. The payments amounted to 13,586*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; and the remain as well of arrears as issues was 13,184*l.* 19*s.* 2¾*d.* and two parts of a farthing. [1 p.]

June 13. 90. Abstract, by Sir William Russell, of money charged, paid, and resting, concerning the setting forth of 15 ships already at sea: the total charged was 83,564*l.*, of which sum there had been paid 71,819*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* and there rested 11,744*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Of the amount received 17,531*l.* 10*s.* had been paid to Sir Sampson Darrell, 7,075*l.* to Sir John Heydon, and of the remainder, 47,213*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, part had been issued by Sir William Russell for cordage, &c., and the residue remained in his hands. [1½ p.]

June 14. 91. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. As The Merhonour. they were misinformed, so they did misinform him, that a fleet was coming to look at them. The French and Dutch met at Portland on Sunday, and parted on Tuesday, at both which times they shot many pieces of salutation. Have sent to inquire what they do. Contrary wind and foul weather made the English fleet put into the Isle of Wight on Thursday night. As soon as the weather is fair shall put to sea, and hold on their course westward. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 15. 92. Robert Earl of Warwick to the Lords of the Council. Having Warwick House. received their letters for sending an account of moneys levied in Essex concerning the matter of arms, he advertises that the salary formerly paid to the muster-master is conferred upon two Low Country sergeants, who exercise all the trained bands and receive annually 6*d.* for every foot arms, 1*s.* 6*d.* for every light horse, and 2*s.* for every lance, which is paid by those charged with the arms; they also send those that serve in their arms furnished with such

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proportion of match and powder as is required. As for the charges of other officers of trained bands, the captains bear their own, and all such other officers' charges as are requisite for the service in every particular company. Concerning the magazine of the country,—that the writer found fully supplied when he first received the command, and it has been continually repaired as there has been cause, at the charge of the country. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 15.

93. Petition of Henry Ibbotson, purser of the *Mary Rose*, now at sea, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner being arrested by Julius Smith for a debt of 156*l.* of Ralph Blackall, brother-in-law to the said Smith, for which Henry Blackall, petitioner's wife's former husband, with three others, stood bound as surety, lately by petition acquainted the Lords therewith, who ordered that Smith should withdraw his suit and set petitioner free, which order Smith neglects to perform, so that petitioner is still detained. Smith never molested petitioner's wife during her widowhood for the said debt, nor any other of the sureties, and only to seek petitioner's disgrace, and to lay the said debt upon him, caused him to be arrested, wherein he has constrained petitioner to disburse at the least 6*l.*, besides his own extraordinary expenses fifteen days. Prays that he may be liberated, and Smith compelled to pay the 6*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

93. I. *Copy order of the Lords of the Admiralty above mentioned, and calendared under its date of the 11th June inst.* [1 p.]

June 15.

94. Petition of Julius Smith to the same. Petitioner now understands that Henry Ibbotson was a purser in one of his Majesty's ships, which at the time of the arrest he knew not. It being the Lords' pleasure that Ibbotson should be freed from his arrest, petitioner has delivered the sheriff's bond to Mr. Nicholas, but prays that he may be at liberty to proceed against Temperance Ibbotson as executrix to Henry Blackall, and that Henry Ibbotson's name may be used for legal conformity, and to that purpose that petitioner may have an appearance, otherwise it will be at the liberty of Temperance to satisfy other the creditors of Blackall, and petitioner will lose his whole debt. [1 p.] *Indorsed,*

94. I. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty. Ibbotson is to see this petition and give an appearance, or else, upon notice and proof of his refusal, they will give petitioner leave to take course against him in law. Whitehall, 27th June 1635.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

94. II. *Affidavit of Nicholas Hilton, that he showed this petition to Ibbotson, who read the same with the answer thereto on the 23rd September last, and then delivered the same back again to deponent. Sworn 9th October 1635.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[June 15.]

95. Sir Henry Marten to the same. On receipt of their reference on the petition of the Fishermen of Barking, he sent down an

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officer to seize such trawls as he should find fishing contrary to proclamation, who hired a ketch and went to sea, and there found and seized the 36 trawls which are here enumerated with the names of the owners. [2½ pp.]

June 15. 96. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Nicholas. Is beholden to Nicholas for writing the passages of those parts which he prays him to continue. Wishes him to distribute the letters inclosed, and to send word whether the Lords received those letters he wrote by post, and what they say to that account of the fleet's victual. [½ p.]

The Merhonour,
in St. Helen's
Road.

June 15. 97. Petition of Richard Thornton, clerk, parson of South Hyckham, co. Lincoln, to Archbishop Laud. The lordship of South Hyckham being inclosed, and tillage turned into pasture, the tithes became much diminished, the inhabitants, tenants to Robert Cæsar, pretending customs, which former incumbents could neither prevent nor reform for want of a parsonage house and glebe land, though by an ancient record it appears there was both a house and glebe lands in "campo de South hicam," but now there is none at all; the complaint whereof is to be followed in the Archbishop's metropolitical visitation. To break such unreasonable customs, petitioner commenced a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court at Lincoln against Richard Fotheringham, one of the tenants, which Sir Charles Cæsar, the landlord's brother, understanding, requested the Judge of the Court by letter to stay the proceedings for awhile, whereunto petitioner having notice willingly condescended, in hopes the business might be compromised. During this intermission the term probatory became lapsed, which afterwards the Judge restoring again, having stayed the proceedings by reason of that letter, yet Fotheringham has appealed to the Court of Audience, where Sir Charles Cæsar is Judge, and the cause is now ready for sentence. Petitioner prays that Sir Charles may take some other whom the Archbishop shall think fit to join with him in the hearing of this business. *Underwritten,*

97. I. *Reference to Sir John Lambe, to show this petition to Sir Charles Cæsar, and to see that some other judge be assistant to him at the hearing of this business, otherwise the Archbishop will dismiss it out of the court. June 15, 1635.*

97. II. *Request of Sir John Lambe to Dr. Rives and Dr. Aylett, that they would be assistant at the hearing of this cause. 17th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June 15. 98. Petition of George Tuke to the same. In the cause between petitioner and Charles Cotton and Olive Stanhope, now wife of Charles Cotton, upon sentence in Easter Term in the 9th of Charles by the Judge Delegates, it was ordered that Cotton and his wife should pay petitioner 100*l.* costs in the Delegates, and 400 marks in the Arches, at three days of payment; the third payment of 200 marks being to be made at the feast of St. Blaise in the 9th of

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Charles. This payment is not yet made, and although Olive has twice been excommunicated for non-payment, she has from time to time obtained absolution on promises which have not been performed; besides which, proceedings to procure further delay have been taken in the Court of Delegates. Petitioner prays that he may receive his just debt, with costs and damages for its long forbearance. *Underwritten,*

98. i. *Minute of desire of the Archbishop, that Sir John Lambe would speak with the Delegates, and take care that petitioner might have his charges without further delay.*
15th June 1635. [1 p.]

June 15.
Edinburgh.

99. William Levingston to his younger brother Thomas Levingston, tailor, in the Strand. Private letter written in a state of ill health and in expectation of death. [1 p.]

June 16.

100. Petition of Michael Evans, clerk, to Archbishop Laud. Dr. Chedle being treasurer of Bangor, held the rectory of Llanvihangel-y-Traethan and Llandecwyn, [co. Merioneth,] as a thing annexed to his dignity, whereas in truth it was a living with cure. Thereupon petitioner had his Majesty's presentation thereunto, and was instituted and inducted. Since which time, Doctor Chedle has committed several strange misdemeanors, and by means of Evan Jones his farmer and others, has taken away a great part of petitioner's tithes, and has molested him with an injunction from the Council of the Marches, and with two suits concerning the said rectory. Upon petitioner's answer these suits were dismissed, and petitioner sued Jones for his tithes at Bangor, and was ready for a sentence, when Dr. Chedle sends down an inhibition. By this means, petitioner's suit against Jones is stayed, and Dr. Chedle is like to carry away petitioner's whole year's profits. Petitioner being ready to try the title at law, prays the Archbishop to desire Sir John Lambe to take the inhibition into consideration for petitioner's relief, and also, that the Archbishop will write to the Bishop of Bangor to proceed to sentence against Jones. *Underwritten,*

100. i. *Minute of the answer of Archbishop Laud. "I am informed that this cause has been twice dismissed by the Council for the Marches of Wales, and that the living is with cure, and the King's title prejudiced, in all which respects I desire Sir John Lambe to consider seriously of it, and instantly to dissolve the inhibition unless he can give me very good reason to the contrary."*
June 16th, 1635. [1 p.]

June $\frac{16}{26}$
The Hague.

101. John Dinley to Sir Thomas Roe. The Queen of Bohemia's sister-in-law, the Electress of Brandenburg, is willing to receive Mistress Jane Rupa into her service as soon as the place shall be void. They have had the brave Chancellor [Oxenstiern] there for a few days, hasting to the meeting at Brunswick. In his passage through France he gave such light and vigour to their counsels that

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they are since engaged farther than the world expected. He made a long visit to the Queen of Bohemia, who, although sick and weak upon her bed, was wonderfully pleased with his company, and never felt less tediousness in the discourse of any man. There he has left a great opinion behind him, as of the most accomplished statesman that has ever been seen in these countries. All men wish for the success of his counsels, which so far concur with the public good as they seem to strike against the machinations of Austria, which are the public evil. Junction of the army of France with that of the Prince of Orange, and their advance into Brabant. Retirement of the Cardinal Infante, and danger of his situation. The King of Poland's love for the Princess Elizabeth begins to break out apace. Private messengers have been sent, and a great ambassage is preparing. Comfort of the Queen of Bohemia in a gracious visit by Mr. Murray from the King. The Queen is now well recovered after nine-and-twenty fits of a tertian ague. [4 pp.]

June 16.
Dover.

102. William Waad to Thomas Witherings. About six in the morning on Sunday, the ketch that the writer had hired went thence with the mail, and about two hours after a shallop of Calais board[ed] them, and kept the mail two hours. After examine [examination?] they found no money, and let it and them pass, after rifling a gentleman that was in the bark. This morning, some three leagues off Calais, the same shallop came in the calm, rowing to them again, and rifled him and one of London, from whom they took 12*l*. Witherings may be pleased to inform the Lords, for there will be else no passing of letters; and for the mail, they took that away at first boarding, and have carried it to Calais; after that, another shallop boarded them on the south end of the Goodwin, and finding nothing to prey on let them go. [*Indorsed by Sec. Coke.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 16.

103. Discharge or quietus to Bishop Mountague of Chichester, by Henry Browne his deputy, collector of the first payment of the fifth subsidy of the clergy, granted in the third year of the reign, for 321*l*. paid into the Exchequer on account of the same subsidy, being 311*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. in money, 7*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*., allowance to the collector, and 1*l*. 2*s*. to the auditor. [10 lines on a slip of parchment.]

June 17.
Westminster.

104. Letters patent to Thomas Colchester, Richard Bankes, and William Dove, authorizing them to collect certain debts or arrears intended to be mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the original of these letters patent, so that one moiety thereof should be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster and the other moiety thereof to Anne Stewart Lady Saltoun and her assigns. [*Copy.* 1½ p. *Latin.*]

June 17.

105. Sir Dudley Digges to the Lords of the Admiralty. When the writer purchased the hundred of Faversham he was most willing to be subject to the Admiral jurisdiction, but by the power passed to him to keep water courts for ordering the fishermen, his tenants, he is encouraged to sue that as they gave him notice of

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the restraint of selling oysters to strangers, so their pleasure on any new occasion may be signified, which he will cause to be observed. So he might have prevented the trouble fallen on many poor fishermen of that town, who (conceiving they might use such nets as they had ever been suffered to use in those waters) were lately for trawling arrested by their boats and sails, &c., the want whereof will soon bring great misery on many poor souls that live by their labours. Beseeches the Lords that whatever they resolve concerning their nets or the writer's former suit, that they may be restored to their boats and sails, &c., on their promise no more to offend in using trawls, which he ingenuously confesses he thinks do much destroy fry and small fish. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 18. 106. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to Lords of the Admiralty.
Suffolk House. Nominates Francis Gape for registrar and William Bishop for marshal of the Vice-Admiralty of Dorset, and desires warrants to them for execution of their offices. [*Indorsed by Nicholas "Query whether Mr. Fursby be not marshal there." Portion of seal with crest within the garter.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 18. 107. Thomas Wyan to Nicholas. Incloses exceptions against the account of Sir George St. George. Is preparing a list of such as have meddled with any Admiralty droits, for which he is put to a new search by reason of the death of Mr. Davies. Prays Nicholas to put the Lords in mind to appoint Commissioners to peruse the accounts of Vice-Admirals. Sir Henry Marten desires that a copy of the oath to be taken by Vice-Admirals may be subscribed by the Lords, to be shown to the Vice-Admirals when they come to give in their accounts, otherwise it will be hard to persuade them that the Lords require them to take such an oath. [1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

107. I. *Exceptions taken by Dr. Thomas Rives, Dr. Richard Zouch, Edward Nicholas, and Richard Wyan against the account of Sir George St. George, Vice-Admiral of Connaught. Dated 30th September 1634. [3 pp.]*

June 18. Entry on the Admiralty Register that Humphry Street, having put in bond in the Admiralty Court to answer the business there commenced against him, was this day discharged from further attendance on the Lords. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 136. 6 lines.*]

June 18. 108. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of Lord Keeper Coventry's charge
The Star Chamber. to the Judges. After treating upon the corruption of sheriffs, the partiality of jurors, champerty and maintenance, which were all to be severely looked into, the Lord Keeper noticed the benefit from Recusants, which was "dedicated to public uses," depopulations, reforming the abuses of alehouses, the conviction of rogues and binding apprentices, and the general putting in execution of the printed book of orders, and proceeded to remark on the equipment of the fleet. Not only, he remarked, had the land forces been set in order but the fleet. The dominion of the sea was the ancient right of the Crown, and the guard of it the security of the island.

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The good subject will not suffer this dominion to be lost or diminished. Wooden walls the best of this kingdom. English commodities cannot be vented without preservation of this dominion. Absolute necessity to set out a greater fleet the next year, new writs to this purpose, the assistance not only of the ports but of all the kingdom to be required. The judges at the assizes to let the people know his Majesty's care to preserve the ancient dominion. How just it is the King should take this way, seeing all are concerned in it. [1 p.]

June 18. 109. Note of the coined moneys of angel gold, crown gold, and silver, with the pix (the privy mark being the bell) from the trial of the pix on 27th June 1634 to that of this day. The amount of gold money coined had been 89,117*l.* 16*s.* 1*¾d.*, that of silver 234,654*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* [*Endorsed by Sec. Coke.* 1 p.]

June 18. 110. Duplicate of the same. [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank.* 1 p.]

June 18. 111. Another copy of the same. [*Endorsed by Lord Cottington.* 1 p.]

June 18. 112. Legal case stated in initial letters. A. being sick sends for B. to make his will, and informs him that he designed B. himself and C. to be executors. A. states to B. the particulars of various intended legacies, which B. writes down, but he does not take any written note of the appointment of executors. A. becomes worse and dies. The question was whether this was a good appointment of B. and C. as executors. Under the case are written the opinions of Sir Francis Ashley, Sir Robert Heath, Egremont Thynne, Thomas Hetley, [R.] Wandesford, Richard Taylor, Henry Clerke, and E. Woodcroft, all of whom were of opinion that the will and appointment of executors were both legally good. [2 pp.]

June 18. 113. Receipt of Edmund Hodgson, clerk of Robert Bateman, chamberlain of London, for 89*l.* 7*s.* collected by Bishop Mountague of Chichester of the clergy of his diocese towards repair of St. Paul's Cathedral. [*Underwritten is a memorandum of Clement Mosse that the same was entered in a ledger book remaining in Merchant Taylors' Hall, London.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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June 19. 1. The King to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Westminster. Cambridge. By the statutes of that college, it is ordained that all Fellows who have become Masters of Arts, unless within six years they be ordained priests, shall *ipso facto* cease to be Fellows, except two who shall be set apart for the study of medicine. The King, under the royal power reserved in the said statutes, excepts from the operation of that statute two others of the Fellows who shall

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be devoted to the study of civil law, and appoints Allen Henman, M.A. and Fellow of that college, the first of such two civil lawyers. [*Copy. 4 pp. Latin.*]

June 19. Docquet of the preceding.

June 19. 2. The King to Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The King having appointed a justice seat to be held for the New Forest and also for the Forest of Chute, and of Alice Holt and Woolmer, by the Earl of Holland, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all forests on this side Trent, for the New Forest on the 12th August at Lyndhurst, for Chute on the 22nd August at Woodhouse, for Alice Holt and Woolmer on the 20th August at Benstead. The Chief Justice is to be present and assistant to Lord Holland on these occasions. [*Copy. 1½ p.*]

June 19. Docquet of the same.

June 19. Similar letter to Sir John Bridgeman, Chief Justice of Chester. [*Docquet.*]

June 19. Similar letters to Sir John Finch, Sir John Bridgeman, Sir Thomas Trevor, and Sir Francis Crawley, for similar courts to be holden in co. Northampton. [*Docquet.*]

June 19. Grant to Henry Mordant of two fairs to be kept at Thunderley, Essex, for the ease and benefit of persons passing that way, with all toll and profit thereunto belonging. [*Docquet.*]

June 19. Grant of denization to James Roberts, clerk, born in foreign parts. [*Docquet.*]

June 19. Grant of the office of Clarencieux King-at-arms with the fee of 40*l.* per annum to Sir William Le Neve, late Norroy, void by the death of Sir Richard St. George. [*Docquet.*]

June 19. Grant of the office of Norroy King-at-arms with the like fee to Sir Henry St. George, late Richmond herald. [*Docquet.*]

June 19. 3. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Council Whitehall. for the Fishing business:—To consider grievances of the adventurers in association with the Earl Marshal. To appoint who shall pay Mr. Greene for two seals made for the Society and Council of Fishing. Three councillors to be appointed for this business of Fishing in the places of the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Menteith, and Sir George Fletcher. [*½ p.*]

June 19. 4. Petition of [Henry Lord Maltravers, Sir Christopher Nevill, and the rest of the Committee for Fishing of that association whereof the Earl of Arundel and Surrey is chief] to the Council for Fishing. The 19th Jannary last, by reason of a storm at Stornaway in the Isle of Lewis, one of the ships of petitioners laden with herrings, as also one of their busses riding at anchor in the harbour there, were forced ashore, yet ship, buss, goods, and crew all saved.

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Notwithstanding Thomas Lindsey, a fisherman of Craile in Scotland, pretending to be deputy to the deputy of Lord Lithgoe [Linlithgow,] Vice-Admiral of Scotland, seized the said ship, buss, and goods as wreck by force of arms in a hostile manner without showing any commission, and not only vilifying their certificate but affirming that King Charles had nothing to do in the Isle of Lewis, and vowing to be the death of every Englishman in the island. Further, whilst petitioner's busses were fishing at the loughs, many of the highlanders came among their boats armed with swords, bows and arrows, and other warlike weapons, and carried away their kettles and other necessary provisions for pretended duties due to their several lords. Pray letters to his Majesty's Council at Edinburgh for present release of their herrings, and that Lindsey may be sent for and receive punishment, and further that the Lords of the Loughs may be bound to restrain their tenants from committing any outrage against petitioners' fishermen, or their busses or nets, or from disturbing their fishing for pretended duties, and that all demands for ground-leave may be settled at reasonable rates, and that the Earl of Seaforth may do the like for pack-houses, store-houses, lodging rooms, or any other way concerning their fishing. [Copy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 19. 5. Rough draft, by Nicholas, of minutes of the proceedings of the Council of Fishing at their meeting this day:—The Lords, on the complaint contained in the above petition, resolved to attend his Majesty thereon, and move for letters to the Council of Scotland to the effect mentioned in the next article. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 19. 6. Order of the Council of Fishing. That his Majesty should be moved to write to the Council of Scotland, to take effectual course for punishing some of the principal parties that have committed the insolences mentioned in the preceding petition, and also to settle such order with the inheritors of the lands where the fishing lies as may quiet tumults and make the fishermen be more friendly treated, and that what the inheritors shall make appear to be due to them, order shall be taken for settling the same. And for quieting the suits depending in the Admiralty of Scotland, and preventing future controversies, the Lords think fit presently to depute four judges to hear and determine the questions there depending for the pretended wrecks in the harbour of Stornaway, as also all future differences concerning the business of fishing. The Lords further resolved to move his Majesty to command that in matters of difference touching ground-leave, erecting of houses, drying of nets, payment of duties, or other questions whatsoever concerning the fishing business, the parties grieved should repair to the judges deputed for redress, and not be compelled to sue or answer in any other court. [Draft corrected and signed by Nicholas. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.] Indorsed,

6. 1. Minute of the letter suggested above to be written to the Council of Scotland. [Rough draft by Nicholas. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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- [June 19 ?] 7. Another draft by Nicholas of a minute of the contents of the letter suggested to be written to the Council of Scotland, with the addition of another letter also suggested to be written to the Duke of Lennox upon the same subject. [2 pp.]
- [June 19 ?] 8. Fair copy with alterations of so much of the preceding as relates to the letter suggested to be written to the Council of Scotland. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- [June 19 ?] 9. Another fair copy of the same with other alterations. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- [June 19 ?] 10. Fair copy of the minute above mentioned of letter suggested to be written to the Duke of Lennox. [1 p.]
- [June 19 ?] 11. Petition of [Henry Lord Maltravers, Sir Christopher Nevill, and the rest of the committee for fishing of that association whereof the Earl of Arundel and Surrey is chief] to the King. Similar to the petition from these petitioners to the Council for Fishing presented this day and calendared above No. 4. [*Probably a draft of a petition suggested in consequence of the order of the Council of Fishing made this day and calendared above No. 4.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- [June 19 ?] 12. Statement extracted out of various letters of the precise offences which Thomas Lindsey was charged with having committed against the fishermen and others in the employ of the Association. When the agent of the adventurers set up his Majesty's colours upon the Castle at Stornoway, Lindsey caused the colours of the Duke of Lennox to be set up by them, telling the people that the Duke had more lands in England, Scotland, and France, than he that wrote himself King of France; and that King Charles had nothing to do in that Island, saying that he was never proclaimed there. [3 pp.]
- June 19.
Chatham. 13. Capt. Thomas Austen to Lords of the Admiralty. Is informed by Mr. Merret, the ketchman, of divers trawlers being at the North Foreland belonging to Milton and Barking. The trust imposed upon the writer in the preparation of the King's ships for service is now so far proceeded in, that if he may run down with the Henrietta pinnace he doubts not to give them a good account thereof at his return. For what remains to be done of the service at home he proposes to entrust the boatswain of the Prince. [1 p.]
- June 19.
Exeter. 14. Deputy Lieutenants for Devon to Francis Earl of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant. On receipt of his letters inclosing those of the Lords of the Council, they had strengthened the watches of the beacons and assigned troops to be assistant to the port towns according to the enclosed directions. They had also appointed places of rendezvous to the trained regiments. Difficulty of procuring powder on account of the scarcity occasioned by supply of the fleet. A fleet of twelve sail of States men-of-war and two Frenchmen have lain at anchor in Torbay windbound, and have often sent ashore for water and provisions. In regard of their peaceable carriage, small number, and earnest endeavour to depart, the writers

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thought it not fit to discover so much suspicion as to make show of their forces to them, wherein they desire his direction how to act on any similar future occasion. [2 pp.] *Inclosed,*

14. I. *Deputy Lieutenants for Devon to the constables of the several hundreds in that county. Form of directions for management and watching of the beacons. They were to be overseen by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, one of whom was to visit each beacon every night in turn. The beacons were not to be fired except by order of one of the overseeing gentlemen; nor unless a preparation to land a considerable number of soldiers were shown by putting out divers boats at once.* [1 p.]

14. II. *The same to the Earl of Bedford. Notifying to him appointments made of officers of the field for his approbation. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Edward Giles, Sir George Chudleigh, and Walter Yonge were the principal persons named.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 19.
Exeter.

15. Three Deputy Lieutenants for Devon to Francis Earl of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant. In the preceding general dispatch he will find a script containing the names of certain officers of the field, without whom they thought the troops could not orderly be drawn together. Some others the writers might have added, especially a judge marshal; a fitter man cannot be chosen than that diocese enjoys for the chancellor of it, Doctor Parry, whose present sorrows made the writers doubtful to present him with the rest, until they found means to gain an intimation of his willingness to serve. P.S.—The Earl will be shortly attended by their wonted agents for powder. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 19.

16. Injunctions of Archbishop Laud in his metropolitical visitation held in the chapter house of the cathedral of Winchester, by Sir Nathaniel Brent, vicar general. Eight articles were enjoined upon the Dean, Dr. John Young, and the Chapter. I. That they should provide four copes. II. That they should transmit to the Archbishop a copy of their statutes. III. That the little garden in the church-yard should be done away with within a month, and the buildings in the same church-yard be pulled down before the feast of St. Mary Magdalene next coming. IV. That the Dean and prebendaries should bend the knee on entering and leaving the choir, and should stand during the reading of the creeds. V. That no one of the choir should presume to read the Epistles or Gospel unless he were in holy orders, and that the Epistles and Gospel should be daily read at the holy table of the Eucharist. VI. That the dean and prebends should in turn perform divine service and read the Epistles and Gospel at the holy table. VII. That nobody presume to walk in the church in time of divine service or to sit covered in the choir. VIII. That one of the vergers should attend daily, personally, in the choir in time of divine service or of preaching. The Archbishop also enjoined the churchwardens of St. Maurice in Winchester

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to remove two seats from each side of the chancel, and that no seat should be there placed; and also, on the petition of William Newton, a parishioner, that the holy table of the Eucharist be railed round in decent manner. [*Copy.* 1½ p. *Latin.*]

June 19.

17. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 12th inst., when the remain was 2,037*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* The receipts had been 30,951*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*; the payments 31,076*l.* 2*s.*; the balance remaining 1,913*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Among the general payments is,—“Job Harby, of London, merchant, for his Majesty’s secret service, 15,000*l.*” Among the fees and annuities,—“Alphonsus Bales, 5*l.*; Endymion Porter, 250*l.*; Lady Cornwallis, 150*l.*; Edward Poulton, 25*l.*; the Earls of Holland and Carlisle, 1,000*l.* each; Richard Barwick, 22*l.*; Dr. Beton, 100*l.* and 50*l.*; Richard Delamaine, 10*l.*; Sir Robert Ayton, 70*l.*; Richard Zinzan, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*” [2 pp.]

June 20.
Greenwich.

The King to Archbishop Laud, Henry Earl of Manchester, keeper of the privy seal, and the rest of the Lords of the Treasury. Warrant to fell 1,500 timber trees of oak in Brancepeth West Park, in the diocese of Durham, for building the great ship, the same trees to be such as Capt. Phineas Pett shall mark out. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 137 a. 1 p.]

June 20.

18. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—The audit of the jewels to be required of Auditor Phelipps. Mr. Sec. [Windebank ?] to bring the returns from Sir William Boswell. A[udi]t [?] to be at Whitehall on Saturday afternoon. Cloth business on Monday after. [¼ p.]

June 20.
Whitehall.

19. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—To contract with Mr. Evelyn for making gunpowder. To read letters from the Earl of Suffolk, Officers of the Navy, and others. To consider petitions. To resolve what shall be done with Hopper and Pratt of Yarmouth. Certificate presented from Sir Henry Marten of trawls and boats seized by the Marshal of the Admiralty for fishing contrary to the proclamation, and the Marshal says that all the nets which the fishermen of Faversham used were of a mesh of less scantling than they ought to be. [½ p.]

June 20.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Jerome Earl of Portland. Send Rules and Orders to be observed by Vice-admirals [see Vol. cclxiv., fol. 122] and pray him to have the same put into execution in his Vice-Admiralty. If there be wanting any of the officers of judge, registrar or marshal required by the orders, pray him to recommend to the Lords fit men for the same. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 136 a. ¾ p.]

June 20.
Whitehall.

Form of oath to be taken by all Vice-Admirals or their deputies when they deliver their accounts, as the said oath was this day signed by the Lords. [*Ibid.* ½ p.]

June 20.

Order of Lords of the Admiralty on petition of John Reynolds, master gunner of England, and proof-master for gunpowder. Petitioner showed that he had been proof-master for twelve years and

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had had an allowance of 6*l.* every barrel of a cwt., but that those who now buy gunpowder out of the King's store were unwilling to continue the payment unless directed by the Lords. The Lords desired the Earl of Newport to consider the petition and certify what wages petitioner receives as proof-master. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 137. ½ p.*]

June 20. Entry on the register of the Admiralty of the discharge of Edward Ryder sent for by warrant, the complaint against him being referred to the Officers of the Navy. [*Ibid. 5 lines.*]

June 20. Similar entry of the discharge of Julius Smith, Greenway Rives, and John Thomas, on Smith paying messengers' fees and also 4*l.* to Ibbotson for costs. [*Ibid. 4 lines.*]

June 20. The like of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt, they having entered into bond of 100*l.* not to serve any foreign prince or state, or teach any of their subjects the art of fishing with a drove sail. [*Ibid. 5 lines.*]

June 20. 20. Petition of Richard Rowe, of Milbrook, Cornwall, to Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner's father-in-law, John Evans, received a letter from the Lords bearing date 20th December last, with order to pull down certain walls in Empacombe, or to show cause to the contrary, which walls it is pretended debarred his Majesty's officers and the inhabitants to go to their ships. These walls with the tenements adjoining Evans gave to petitioner in marriage with his daughter in May was twelve months, and the way which is allowed to petitioner in his lease, both for man and horse, leads to all the houses and cellars thereabouts. In consideration whereof, and for that the said walls are not built upon any ancient way, and that one Thomas Stephens, a deputy to the farmers and a brewer, living near thereunto, reports that he will have it all down if it cost him most part of his estate, the reason of his malice being because petitioner has discovered commodities transported out of the kingdom by Stephens contrary to proclamation and has made known the same, and because petitioner has there built a brewhouse, wherefore Stephens being very rich seeks to ruin petitioner, who is not able to contend with him; and moreover, because petitioner attended here at the day limited to show cause negative, therefore petitioner prays that the walls may stand, and that the Lords will grant a commission to justices of peace to examine the inhabitants and be certified of the truth. [*¾ p.*]

June 20. 21. Affidavit of Thomas Stephens that about Christmas last he served John Evans, the elder, with an order from the Lords of the Admiralty to pull down certain walls erected by Evans, to the great annoyance of the Officers of Customs at Maker, Devon, or to show cause to the contrary, all which he contemptuously refuses to perform. [*¾ p.*]

June 20. 22. Petition of David Spicer, one of the Officers of the Admiralty, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Recites two proclamations pro-

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hibiting the use of the engine called a trawl, in pursuance of which proclamations, petitioner, being thereto appointed by the judge of the Admiralty, has spent much time, labour, and at least 40*l.*, and this last week seized 36 trawls. Prays for satisfaction out of the trawls and vessels lately seized. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 20.
The Merhonour,
off Dartmouth.

23. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. Has made all the haste he could thither. When he arrived at Portland, the fleet of French was gone. Is advertised from the Mayor of Dartmouth, that on the 15th inst., 14 Flemish [*sic*] ships came into Torbay; the next morning they stood to the westward, and said they were to meet with another fleet of French about the Lizard, or not far from Plymouth, but they laid to and again about Dartmouth, until Thursday night, and then went away to the westward. Yesterday, fifty-six sail were seen there in a fleet. Shall now touch at Plymouth to be informed what they know concerning those united forces, and so make the best haste he can to find them out. Sends a letter which the French Admiral wrote to the Mayor of Weymouth, on a message to him in Portland Road to know what were his intentions with such a fleet on his Majesty's coast. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

23. 1. *Mons. Mantty to the Mayor of Weymouth. Regrets to observe the great apprehension of the people on the subject of an idiot who told them that the French were waiting for a larger fleet. Sends the man that the mayor may judge of his capacity, and if the mayor will send a person to inspect their orders, the writer will be glad to let him see the intentions of the King [of France] which bind the writer to honour and respect everything that belongs to his Majesty of Great Britain. Begs him therefore not to take any umbrage at their assuring him that their presence there is forced, and that as soon as their vice-admiral is in condition to depart they shall quit the English coast. Portland Road, $\frac{1}{2}$ June 1635. [1 p. French.]*

June 20.

24. Copy of the same. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

24. 1. *Copy of the inclosure in the preceding, but misdated. Wishes him to give credence to La Roque, the bearer. [1 p. French.]*

June 20.

25. Balance sheet of the Society of Adventurers in Fishing, established under the direction of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. The account sets forth the amount of capital received, the cost of six busses then in the employment of the society, and of their lands and buildings at Stornoway and elsewhere, the value of the herrings and salt on hand, and the amount of arrears of subscribed capital due from various enumerated shareholders in the company. Among the assets of the company is enumerated, "damage done by the Dunkirkers to be recovered, 2,000*l.*" [2 pp.]

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26. Statement by Sir William Russell of amounts received and outstanding on account of ship money:—The total sum received was now 77,383*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* out of 83,564*l.*, so that there remained unpaid 6,180*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, of which sum, 2,955*l.* charged upon the City of London was to be supplied in shipping, therefore the amount now really unpaid was 3,225*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* [1½ *p.*]

June 20.

Nicholas to John Pennystone and [Edward] Kirster. On a complaint delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty by Martin Coates and Richard Wood, master gunners of Bay Sconce and Warham Sconce, (a copy of which is therewith sent,) the Lords have commanded Nicholas to require the persons addressed to appear before them on the 27th inst. to answer the same. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book. DOMESTIC—JAMES I., VOL. CCXIX., p. 111.*]

June 21.
Greenwich.

The King to John Harrington of Kelston, Somerset. Harrington had surrendered to the King his interest in the manors of Briarley, co. York, Farlton in Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, Farlton in Kendal, Westmorland, and all other lands of Sir James Harrington attainted of treason in the first year of Henry VII., and which John Harrington had by grant from Queen Elizabeth, dated 25th August 1570. His Majesty granted to Harrington one-fifth part of all profits from the premises so surrendered, and appointed the remaining four parts for repairing the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, the ancient yearly rents being reserved to the crown. [*See Correspondence of Levant Company, Vol. i., No. 93. 22 lines on parchment.*]

June 22.
Mitton.

27. Foulke Reed to George Rawden, at Lord Conway's house in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Particulars of endeavours to dispose of certain horses but without success, except in one case, where Mr. Kite helped off with Mr. Bruff's nag to a young gentleman that came to his house, who was in great want of a horse. The price was 6*l.*; but the gold was light, so there was 6*d.* loss. It was much more than he was judged worth. The others have all been returned unsold from one fair, and will be sent to another on Wednesday next. [1 *p.*]

June 22.

28. True state of the Free School and Collegiate Church of Wimborne Minster, Dorset. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent of 3rd May 1635, erected a free grammar school in Wimborne, and appointed 12 parishioners to be governors; she also appointed that there should be a schoolmaster, and three priests, and three clerks to celebrate divine service to the parishioners of Wimborne, and for the maintenance of school and church granted the governors tithes worth 500*l.* per annum, parcel of the revenue of the dissolved deanery of Wimborne. The governors consisting for the more part of landlords and their stewards and officers, many tithes were utterly taken from the church, and the residue leased at gross undervalues, so that there is not paid to the school and ministers more than 150*l.* per annum. [*Endorsed by William Dell, secretary to Archbishop Laud. 1 p.*]

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June 23.

29. The King to Sir Abraham Dawes. In the time of the late King and since, there had been collected 20s. per ton on all sorts of wine brought into the port of London, and 13s. 4d. per ton on all sorts of wine brought into any of the out-ports, which has been neglected for many years without his Majesty's consent. The person addressed is to see that the same be put in practice from Michaelmas next, and to insert the same in the latter part of his book. [*Minute.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 23.

London.

30. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Has stayed to this hour to hear of her recovery, the perfecting whereof will much depend upon her own cheerful mind, once above all depression of fear or melancholy. This day Curtius presented letters to the Queen from the Prince Administrator. The contents he knows not; but observed that the dedication and compliments were censured as uncourtlike, especially the title "*A mon très honoré Cousin,*" a style rather assuming than attributing, for so greater princes honour their inferior; and these old forms are with them esteemed rudeness, who live, speak, and do all things *a la modo*, and by these are their essentials judged. Shall be glad of Mr. Rulis's arrival before the writer retires for the summer and the court disperses, that he may know what her Majesty believes of Poland. Roe is advised that she has cause to have a better opinion of that business. It is an argument of God's care of her and her children that in this conjuncture such a king seeks her alliance against the art and importunity of all her enemies, and without much encouragement from her friends. God's wisdom works by ways to men unknown. They may not be of his counsel lest they attribute to themselves part of his glory. Roe will be happy by Rulis to receive her commands to Archbishop Laud, and to serve her in his humble ways. His Majesty begins his progress the 1st July, but goes not far. The Queen then removes to Oatlands; the Prince, Duke, and Lady Mary remain at Richmond. It is believed that Lord Cottington shall have the desired staff before or at the first return of the King, and for his place of Chancellor [of the Exchequer] no man is so voiced as Arthur Ingram, and the reason that he who could make 9,000*l.* a year of nothing may more easily multiply it by hundreds for the King, because the first step from nothing is more miraculous than from something to the borders of infinity; and this was the wonder in the creation, that more was done in an instant than in all time. Her Majesty will discover the writer's nature above despair, by the return of Mr. Durie, who will give her an account what he has advanced there, and how he goes armed out; nor does the rumour of war nor the peace of Saxe deter them. The more their friends are oppressed the more likely to unite, and if the Elector of Saxony has chosen this time to forsake the society of the churches of his own profession, Sir Thomas may prophecy of him that from hence Sir Thomas expects revenge, and that the Elector has forfeited all the promises of protection made by God to his church. Beseeches her Majesty to favour Durie, and to fortify this good man's endeavours by her authority and counsel. He goes out

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like an apostle, with a scrip and and a staff, and in that poverty Sir Thomas also trusts, for it is another of God's ways not to do his work by the rich and mighty. Roe only desires Durie may try out this year at least, that the attempt perish not in England. Roe is changing his dwelling nearer London, that he may at least be within the air of affairs, not to bury himself to deceive the sexton of his fees. However fortune shall look upon him, he will look confidently on her, and believe she is a Pagan goddess that can only hurt those who made her. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

June 23. 31. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Considering these stirring times, and not knowing what number of ships may be employed next year, they put the Lords in mind that a convenient preparation of hemp may be procured to be wrought now, when the days are of good length and the time of the year fitting to work it in. A great quantity of sail canvas, both French cloth and Ipswich, were fit likewise to be thought of, being a commodity that cannot be had on a sudden, whereof the writers have had late experience by the great difficulty to find a sufficient quantity of Ipswich canvas for the ten ships now bound forth. Six hundred tons of hemp will be a competent proportion, accounting what is already in store. There will want also a supply of sail canvas, masts, deal boards, boat oars, and seasoned plank of several scantlings, tar, &c., all which they estimate at 38,750*l.*, and for a magazine of cask, corn, beef, and pork, 20,000*l.* [1¾ p.]

June 23. 32. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. Made
The Merhonour. haste from the Isle of Wight: that morning they met with a great fleet from Rochelle, with salt, which made them provide their guns; but the French they expected at Portland went away the day before they came. The Mayor of Dartmouth sent word of six and fifty ships near Falmouth, but they do not hear it confirmed at Plymouth, whither they came on the 21st. The next day they thought to have set sail, but the wind has been so extreme, that it would not suffer them. Never saw so cold a summer. This night he believes they will set sail, and when at Falmouth will be able to judge what the service of this summer will be. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 23. 33. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to the same. Jones, clerk of the passage at Dover, has been called up as a delinquent. If he be faulty will not excuse him, but his place being of great trust and his attendance necessary, desires his despatch. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

June 23. 34. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. His letter of
The Merhonour. the 16th inst. came yesterday to hand in Plymouth Sound, where he is ready to set sail intending to see the Land's End, and so to make a short return from thence. Touching that extract of a letter from Dunkirk there is not a truth in one of those particulars. All that has been done was that small French bark laden with corn which he sent to Dover by virtue of the King's warrant to Sir John Pennington. He acquainted the Lords therewith on the

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6th inst. [see Vol. ccxc., No. 34.] Two or three more Dunkirk men were brought to the Earl, who had taken only some few French, but the Earl dismissed the captains and meddled not with any of their prizes. The King's instructions have bound him to carry an equal hand betwixt the subjects of his allies, and from that compass he will not vary. Has not had to do with any Hollander, but when occasions are offered shall perform as friendly offices to the Dunkirker as either to the French or Hollander. Is beholden to Windebank's son that he takes in good part his entertainment a-shipboard with him, is sorry it is no better, and thanks Windebank for his kind acceptance of so small a courtesy. [1 p.]

June 23.
Plymouth.

35. John Martyn to Francis Bassett. Has sent the bearer Humphrey Smith to acquaint him that the writer has now received letters from the owners of the ship called the Love or Charity, who acknowledge themselves obliged to Bassett for preserving their ship and goods, which otherwise had been much wasted by a lavish skipper, and desire the writer to express their thankfulness to Bassett by a gratuity, which shall be effected accordingly. Their further desire is that the ship may be brought about thither with all speed, to which end he entreats Bassett's assistance. [1 p.]

June 23.

36. Order of the Court of High Commission in the case of John South, of Kelstern, co. Lincoln. Defendant having been sentenced to a fine of 1,000*l.* with the performance of public penance, as is stated at length in the Acts of the High Commission under the date of the 3rd April 1635, and also under this date, the fine was this day mitigated at 200 marks, and the amount to be paid by defendant in lieu of performing penance was referred to Archbishop Laud. *Underwritten,*

36. 1. *Receipt of Thomas Mottershed, receiver of ecclesiastical fines and forfeitures, for 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being the mitigated amount of the fine above mentioned. The amount was received from Sir John Lambe.* [2½ pp.]

June 23.

37. Certificate of Officers of the Navy, of the dates on which the four months' sea victuals of the 15 ships in extraordinary service on the Narrow Seas would expire. *Copy.* [1 p.]

June 23.

38. List signed by Inigo Jones of the crews of the Star of Weymouth and the Blessing of Weymouth, ships employed to transport stone from the Isle of Portland for the repair of St. Paul's, London, for seven months. [1 p.]

June 23.

39. Order of the Court of Wards and Liveries, on the petition of Thomas Percivall, that a writ of mandamus or commission of that nature be awarded into co. Bedford to inquire after the death of Cuthbert George. [1 p.]

June 23.

40. Note of names of those against whom process had been stayed by warrant from the Attorney-General. The cases were those of George Cope and William Salisbury, Francis Symons and Benjamin

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Gill and others, Sir Henry Constable, Viscount Dunbar, and John Broughton. The warrants were all those of Attorney-General Noy, except that of Lord Dunbar, which was issued by Sir John Bankes. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 23. 41. Certificate of Sir Christopher Hatton, Charles Harbord, and Richard Lane, the King's Commissioners upon the return of the Commission touching Sir Miles Fleetwood's compositions with the tenants of the manor of Grafton, co. Northampton. The result of the examination of the compositions alluded to was that they had been calculated upon undervalues, but the Commissioners were not able to arrive at full conclusions, many of the tenants not attending the Commissioners or sending in their leases. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 23. 42. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

June 24. 43. The King to Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey. Frances, Greenwich. wife of Humble Ward, being sole daughter and heir of Sir Ferdinando Dudley [Sutton], who was son and heir apparent of Edward Lord Dudley, and died in the lifetime of his father, some question may arise touching the precedency of the said Frances. At the special request of the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, his Majesty signifies that, notwithstanding the father of the said Frances died in the lifetime of her grandfather, the said Frances shall have the same place as if her father had been actually Lord Dudley, and that the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, shall cause these presents to be registered in the office of arms. [Copy. $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 24. 44. Declaration of the King present in the Council for the Greenwich. business of Fishing. On complaint made by some adventurers associated in the business of fishing with the Earl Marshal, that their servants were drawn from their labour in fishing at Lewis and other parts of Scotland by officers of the Admiralty of that kingdom, and questioned in the Admiralty there for matters concerning the said fishing, his Majesty declared that he would not have the fishermen of this society questioned for anything concerning the said fishing business in any Court, or before any other judges, than this council only and such judges as shall be by them deputed. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 24. 45. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Lords of the Admiralty. Has had Plymouth Sound, under sail, in haste. no great distress of weather since he set sail at the Downs, yet the leak so increased in his ship as he conceived it necessary to hear the opinions of the principal masters, shipwrights, and carpenters, which they have certified. Upon further trial at sea, in case her leak increase, desires to know whether he may take the Triumph at Portsmouth, or put this ship [the Merhonour] in at Plymouth to have her made serviceable. [Seals with arms. 1 p.] Inclosed,

45. I. *Principal Masters, Shipwrights, and Carpenters to the Earl of Lindsey. Certify that they have made search but cannot find where the leak is, or that it has increased since the last night. Conceive, as they are not to go out of the Channel, the ship may proceed until they find the leak increase. 24th June 1635. [1 p.]*

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June 24.

46. Petition of Capt. Alexander Moure to the Lords Commissioners for the Fishing of Great Britain and Ireland. Petitioner with his brother, 36 years ago, undertook by command of our late sovereign to plant the isle of Lewis, and as undertakers they went there with their whole estates and remained there seven years. Thereafter, upon a sudden incursion and surprise, petitioner lost his brother, and both their estates to the value of 8,000*l.*, himself receiving many dangerous wounds. Returning home to King James for redress he was forced to go into foreign countries to the war, and after long travel returning to England about 14 years ago, was by command of King James, delivered by the late Duke of Richmond and Sir William Monson, ordered to stay here under promise of satisfaction, to give information in a treaty concerning the fishing of the isles of Scotland and new planting the same. About 10 years ago he had a similar command from the present King through Sir William Monson, whereupon petitioner has stayed, and in his long attendance has spent 1,000*l.* which he had purchased in his travels in the wars, and is now so far engaged in debt that he dare not walk the streets. Prays relief. [1 p.]

June 24.
Winchester
House.

47. Archbishop Neile of York to Archbishop Laud. Dr. Potter has done the inclosed of his own head without the writer's privity. The writer did not so much as know of Archbishop Laud's intended visitation, neither does he think Archbishop Laud would do anything to the prejudice of that which concerns the writer as visitor of that college. Wishes good success to that which Archbishop Laud endeavours for the good of God's church. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Inclosed,

47. 1. Dr. Christopher Potter to the same. *Is glad to hear that the Archbishop intends a visitation of the colleges, and sorry that he is like to find a great necessity of it. One main reason of their irregularities is because they have been left every head to his own humour; hence it is that God, the King, and the Church are so ill served, because their youth are not constantly bred up in the love of order and obedience. It were pity they should find any privilege to frustrate his good intentions. Nor does the writer think that any Visitor will believe the Archbishop to enterprise upon his power, seeing he expresses his visitation to be merely ecclesiastical, not any way collegiate, not how they conform to their local statutes but how to the canons and customs of the Church. Yet because the writer has heard the Archbishop of York say that he takes this college (whereof he is Visitor by their statutes) to be his own peculiar, merely exempted from the Archbishop of Canterbury's jurisdiction, and has things to plead whereof the writer stated he had enclosed copies, Potter beseeches the Archbishop to confer with his brother of York and to let him know that the writer had acquainted the Archbishop with his claim, lest he should believe the writer to be undutiful or negligent to preserve his right and that of the house. Though he cannot*

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understand how this visitation will touch any part of that power which their founder gave to their Visitor. Presumes Archbishop Laud has seen the late reply upon the writer's book. The author is betrayed by his speech to be a Jesuit. His Majesty may by it clearly see the bloody disposition of these boutefeus, who damn to hell all Christians that dissent from the Trent Council. The writer has enough to say for himself and for the cause, but will do as the Archbishop or his Majesty shall command. Mr. Carleton their proctor and the writer thank the Archbishop for late great favours to Carleton and his cause in his grace's court. Carleton believes his adversary Lang to be a person notoriously obnoxious and a great shame to their coat. One of the proctors lately suspended by the archbishop has desired the writer's mediation for his release. Hopes by this excellent example the archbishop has done a very great courtesy to all his clergy, and that it will warn the officers to mind justice and their duties. Beseeches him to extend his mercy to them, and to accept their submission and good promises for the future. Qu[een's] College. June 22, 1635. [2 pp.]

June 24.
Dover.

48. William Waad to Sec. Coke. Tuesday the 16th he received advertisement by certain seamen, whom the writer employs for carriage of the merchants' letters to Dunkirk and to bring the same from thence, that coming by Calais their shallop and such passengers as were in it were rifled of all the money they had and some trifles, and the mail (wherein his Majesty's and the merchants' letters were put) was taken away by men of Calais who laid them suddenly aboard with a small shallop full of musketeers. This advice coming to the writer in the night very late, he wrote to Mr. Witherings, the post master, (whose deputy he is,) and did not then give the Lord Warden's deputy notice, by which means the news came to his Majesty's knowledge before it was written of to the Lord Warden. Beseeches him to conceive that the error he committed herein was through ignorance, and promises greater care for time to come. [1 p.]

June 24.
Dover Castle,
9 at night.

49. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to the same. This day at his coming thither he found the Ambassador from the Cardinal Infante returning homewards, who sent word that he was informed by a frigate that came for him that 20,000 men are come out of Germany to the assistance of his master. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 24.
Sharpham Park.

50. Edward Deyer to Sec. Windebank. Has received a mandate from him concerning a lieger book, or manuscript, that is in his hands, and may advantage his Majesty's service. Conceives the book is not of consequence to the King, yet will be ready to present it to his Majesty's feet, or to the Secretary. But insomuch as he holds that parcel of land he has from the Crown, and this book is the principal evidence he has, and having had a suit for many years

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with Sir Thomas Thynne, the writer prays that the book may remain in his possession, or that he may transcribe the same before next term, at which time he or some friend will wait upon the Secretary. [1 p.]

June 24.
Deptford.

51. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Attended Mr. Comptroller [Sir Henry Vane] on Monday morning, but could not perceive from him nor Mr. Secretary [Coke] any order for any of the ships to be prepared to go out first, though Edisbury moved for a warrant to that effect. Sends three letters from the Officers of the Navy to the Lords, which he could wish were delivered when Mr. Comptroller were present, because he will be forward to settle some housing for the officers at the storehouse on Tower Hill. The Comptroller gave direction also to pray Nicholas to send him the letter concerning the expiration of the 15 ships' sea victuals, that he may inform the King thereof. Mr. Meautys told the writer that he would get the Lords' letters to assist the press-masters very speedily dispatched, and sent word by Mr. Mason that he would get the Lords' hands to them this Wednesday; if they be ready prays Nicholas to further the messengers with them; the officers have lost all this week for want of them. Prays Nicholas also to procure a warrant to the Lord Warden's Vice-Admirals to call a muster of seamen belonging to the ports, and appoint the prestmaster his number to be prest, as is ordered to all vice-admirals. The officers proceed snail-like in their business, without life as it were, having not faith enough to forward their directions, yet he thinks there is nothing omitted, but being not called upon, as at other times, he thinks it is without cheerfulness. Is in good hope they shall have four ships victualled by Tuesday night, and if they have order they may send one after another to the Hope. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 24.

52. Thomas Choune to the same. Letters from the Council dated 12th inst., were on the 23rd delivered to him by Mr. Primble [Pringle], of Dover, a merchant, formerly of good account, but of late fallen into some decay. The letters command delivery to be made to the owners, and Primble brought no deputation from them or their factors. The goods being worth 10,000*l*. he durst not adventure them. That the owners are French merchants, dwelling in France, and the merchants of Dover only factors, appointed for receiving and consigning the goods into Spain, he conceives is in the letters supposed, but for his own indemnity he wishes the directions could be made more certain. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 24.

53. Thomas Wyan to the same. The writer was at Nicholas's house to have given him an account of his proceedings with Sec. Sir John Coke concerning the business of Mr. Murray. He went to Sir John's house at Garlickhithe, and there heard that his family was removed to Tottenham, but supposing him to be at Greenwich, he rode thither and there found him not, and so rode to Tottenham, and there acquainted him that, about half a year since, Mr. Murray, sending for copies of records to furnish his proceedings in the Exchequer for reprisal goods taken by letters of marque issued out of the Admiralty,

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the writer wrote to Nicholas thereupon and received directions not to show Murray anything. Sir John replied that he did not remember that he ever heard the business moved, and asked Wyan if he had directions under the hands of the Lords; but after some further understanding of the business he confessed that there was no reason that Murray should proceed in the Exchequer for any such cause, and willed Wyan to deliver nothing to him, but to will him to address himself to the Lords, saying that they would put him right, making profession of readiness to uphold the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. This is the sum of their discourse. [1½ p.]

June 25. 54. The King to Sir William Uvedale, Treasurer of the Chamber.
Westminster. Recites a privy seal dated 29th January 1629, whereby the King declared that the allowances previously given to the officers of the removing Wardrobe of Beds, for making ready the King's standing-houses and progress-houses for himself and the Queen, and for their attendance on ambassadors, christenings, masques, and feasts, should cease, and that in lieu thereof there should be paid to the said officers 620*l.* annually in certain proportions. The King now alters the proportions of those payments, and directs the Treasurer of the Household to pay to Clement Kinnersley, the yeoman, 200*l.* *per annum*, to Thomas Ockley and Nicholas Gaunt, the two grooms, 100*l.* *per annum* each, and to Robert Inckersall, Robert Bishop, and John Lambert, the three pages, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* each. [Copy. 2 pp.]

June 25. 55. The same to the Governor and Company trading to the
Westminster. Levant. The consulship of Aleppo being void the King recommends Anthony Mildmay to be chosen to the same, in regard of his experience gained by travel into those parts as for other abilities. [Copy. 1 p.]

[June 25?] 56. Petition of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Ilchester to the Council. The Sheriff of Somerset, by warrant of 28th March directed to the constables of the hundred of Tintinhull, for levying 20*l.* upon the maritime places, willed that three or four men of those places should join with the constables in taxing every person liable, and make return before the 16th April. Upon that warrant John Napper, one of the constables of the hundred, came to Ilchester and told some of the inhabitants they must pay the whole 20*l.* He was informed that he was not to rate the borough, but the borough offered to join with him in making an indifferent rate. Two or three days after he came again, and said, that Ilchester and Northover must pay 15*l.* of the 20*l.* Whereupon some of the inhabitants appealed to the sheriff, who, on the 6th May, made out a warrant to the constable of the borough for raising 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, which he assessed on Ilchester and Northover, and to the constables of the hundred of Tintinhull for raising 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* within the maritime places. But John Napper giving scandalous speeches of the sheriff, drew to him his fellow constable, and on the 9th May set rates upon several inhabitants of Ilchester and Northover, in which more men of

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ability were left out than were rated, and the parish of Tintinhull, being more than twice the value of Ilchester, taxed to pay but 3*l.*, where in all other other payments Ilchester and Tintinhull are rated alike; viz., each a sixth part of the whole hundred, yet have the constables, or others of the latter place, petitioned the Lords as if the sheriff had dealt partially. Pray relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 25.

57. Affidavit of Roger Shattock, servant to Henry Hodges, Sheriff of Somerset. Recites, as stated in the preceding petition, the warrants of the 28th March, the assessment by the Sheriff on the 6th May, and that he granted his warrants to the constable of Ilchester, the tythingman of Northover, and the constables of the hundred to collect the amounts assessed. Deponent tendered one of these warrants to John Napper, who at first refused it, but afterwards received it, saying he did not care a fart for it, nor would do anything thereupon, for he reckoned no more of the sheriff or his warrant than for a straw in the ground which with his foot he spurned at, and said he would maintain what he had done if it cost him 500*l.* All which was done openly in Ilchester, on a market day, in the hearing of divers persons. Sir Robert Phillips being then in town sent for deponent, and after long discourse before divers persons said, that in his judgment Napper had done discreetly, and what was done by him was by Sir Robert's approbation, and charged deponent to tell Mr. Sheriff that he should send Sir Robert word to his house at Montague [Montacute] the next morning what he meant to do therein, and willed divers there present to witness what was spoken. In short time afterwards the sheriff sent deponent to Thomas Hilliard, constable, of Ilchester, and to the tythingman of Northover, for the amounts assessed. Hilliard answered that he had not, neither would collect any money by that warrant, for Sir Robert Phillips had commanded him the contrary, and that Sir Robert would answer it, but the tithingman of Northover had collected most of the money and paid it over to the sheriff. Divers maritime places refused to pay, and said they would pay no money till they knew what success Sir Robert Phillips had. [1 p.]

June 25.

London.

58. Sec. Coke to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Since the Earl went to sea the account the writer has been able to give the King out of his letters has been only of a fall from his coach and of the stay his fleet made in the Downs, then near St. Helens, and thence of his plying along the coast to Plymouth, where the mayor advertised the secretary of his being on Sunday last. All this gave his Majesty little satisfaction, who expected to hear the fame of his acts in the open sea, whereof he has committed the custody to his trust. And though the civil answer sent by the French Vice-Admiral to the Mayor of Weymouth [*see this present Vol., No. 23, 1.*] be well taken, yet it had been more for the King's honour and the Earl's if this office had been done with due homage to the Earl, which is the more considerable, because the report is common that the French have forced some of our merchants to strike sail unto them, and that the French and Dutch conjoined have visited our merchants' ships;

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an act of direct pretence to equal power in our seas, which the Earl must not endure. As he must not suffer our ships to be visited by men-of-war of what nation soever, so must he be careful to protect them from all wrongs. And in particular, if any of our merchant ships come from the Straits, Spain, or Portugal, and bring Spanish coin or other commodities of those countries, he must provide that no man go aboard or give them interruption. In like manner, if any of our ships go from hence to any port, he must secure them by his convoy, and for the honourable execution of his employment he must strive by all means to keep the open sea. As oft as he sees cause to discover the strength of any fleets he may send a Whelp or other light ship and reserve his fleet for real actions. The Earl's invitation, and chiefly his Majesty's direction, out of the sense of his own honour and interest make the Secretary thus freely enlarge himself; the Earl's valour and wisdom will give him best instruction. [2 pp.]

June 25.
London.

59. Sec. Coke to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. Thanks for his letter, [*see this present Volume, No. 32,*] and wishes it had contained, not misinformations, but such noble effects of his worth and wisdom as were desired and hoped for. Has written to the Lord Admiral, whereby he will perceive that neither spending time in harbour, nor at anchor, nor coasting along our shore, will answer the expectation they have of this fleet. "You must command the seas, or be commanded. Wisdom seeks not danger when with honour it may be shunned; but where honour and dominion lie at stake, brave men will set up their rests." To Conway's good counsels and resolutions, the writer can contribute but his prayers that the good success and noble conduct of this action may be a pledge of future happiness to the state, and of increase of honour and advancement to himself. [1 p.]

June 25.
Dover Castle.

60. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to Sec. Coke. Was no sooner come there than he sent for his officers, blaming them for neglect of giving him timely notice of the taking of the King's packet of letters by a shallop of Calais, and not examining the matter. They answered that one Waad, deputy here for Witherings, the postmaster, gave them no knowledge of it. The Earl had sent for the Englishmen that were in the shallop when the letters were surprised and enclosed their examinations. Desires to know, in case any of Calais come with boats to Dover, whether he shall cause them to be stayed, especially any of the persons that committed this fact. There is so general a defect of carriages, ordnance, muskets, and munition in Dover Castle, and all the rest, that he is ashamed to see in what state they are. Is sending up some prisoners to him with their examinations. [*Seal with crest within the garter.* 1 p.]

June 25.

61. Edward Nicholas to Sec. Coke and Sir Henry Vane. Sends copy of Sir William Russell's certificate of receipts for the shipping business, which, on the 23rd inst., appeared to be 9,326*l.* more than was received the 16th inst., and besides the sum of 55,870*l.*, which

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he has received, there is levied and in the sheriffs' hands, 37,386*l.* more, which in all makes 93,256*l.* Hopes next week there will be much more paid in. Has delivered to Sec. Windebank a similar copy of Russell's account, which Nicholas supposes he will send to the King. George Evelyn, one of the six clerks, died on Tuesday last, and Mr. Cæsar is sworn in his place, according to the late grant of the King to the six clerks. [Robert] Smith, Marshal of the Admiralty, has brought news that there is a Dutch or Hamburgh ship, laden with wax, pepper, &c., left at sea as a derelict, off Sole [Southwold], within twelve miles of Yarmouth, and the Bailiffs or Officers there, having sent forth boats, have brought her into that place and intend to confiscate her as belonging to that corporation; but the writer conceives they have no interest in such derelicts or wrecks which they fetch or bring from the sea into their jurisdiction, but only in such as happen within their precinct, and has therefore sent to Sir Henry Marten to cause a commission of inquiry to be issued for seizing the same, and the marshal proposes to go therewith to Yarmouth to-morrow, and to seize what may be had, for the King's use. The Lords of the Admiralty, on the recommendation of the Officers of the Navy, having given warrant for a cook in the King's great ship the *Henrietta Maria*, Nicholas hears that the Earl of Lindsey has, by warrant granted at sea, placed a Frenchman in that place, which Nicholas will not believe, knowing that it was never since his time known that any Frenchman was admitted scarce to go aboard, much less to be an officer in any of the King's ships, and he doubts not if way begin now to be given to one stranger it will be a precedent to bring in others, which may be of very ill consequence to the King's Navy, and of all others as things now stand; he conceives it most dangerous admitting Frenchmen, that King being ambitious to exceed our King in strength of shipping. [*Draft, written upon the fly leaf of a letter addressed to Nicholas. 1½ p.*]

June 25. 62. Dennis Fleming to Sec. Coke. Understands by Sir Robert Pye, how effectually he moved the rest of the Lords of the Treasury for the present payment of some part of the writer's wages long in arrear, as also for settling the remainder, for which he returns him all the thanks in his power. [*Seal with arms. ¾ p.*]

June 25. 63. John Pringle to Nicholas. Mr. Brames with other merchants of Dover employed the writer and his son to procure an order from the Lords [of the Admiralty] for the French goods, [*see this Volume, No. 52.*], and to send him with that order to Mr. Chewen [Choune], who is satisfied with the order for the delivery of the goods, but desires to have better satisfaction of the meaning of the order. It is to deliver the goods to the owners. Now the owners are living in France; his desire is to be satisfied whether the Lords' meaning is that the goods shall be delivered to the factors of Dover as owners. Entreats his answer. [*½ p.*]

June 25. 64. Petition of George Wadland, of Leicester, to Archbishop Laud. Being farmer of the tithes belonging to Wigston's Hospital and poor in Leicester, he commenced a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court

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there, against Arthur Hall, for tithes appertaining to the said hospital and poor, and obtained sentence against him in October 1632, upon which Peter Whitehead, proctor for Hall, appealed from the sentence, first to the Arches and then to the Audience Court of Canterbury, from both which places the cause was remitted, but Whitehead has again appealed to the Audience Court, where the cause has depended about a year and is ready for sentence. This term, to procure further vexation and expense to petitioner, Hall moved for a prohibition at the Common Pleas, and by a rule of the said Court stayed the proceedings in the Audience Court until petitioner should procure the rule to be dissolved. Prays for a speedy hearing in the Audience [Court] and good charges thereupon, and that Whitehead may be called to answer the premises. *Underwritten,*

64. 1. *Minute of the desire of the Archbishop, that Sir Charles Caesar should despatch this cause with all the expedition that might be, and the Archbishop sees no reason why Sir Charles should not give petitioner very good costs if these suggestions be true; and he desires Sir John Lambe to give him an account of Whitehead, being under his jurisdiction. 25th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June 25. 65. Request of Thomas Stephens, that if [Richard] Rowe has a new commission, Sir Barnard Grenville, Sir Richard Edgecombe, Sir James Bagg, Ambrose Manyton, and John Martyn, Mayor of Plymouth, may be nominated as commissioners. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 25. 66. Minute of proceedings of Sir Nathaniel Brent, commissary of Southampton. Archbishop Laud and Vicar-General, with Dr. William Lewis, Dr. Benjamin Laney, and Dr. Edward Standley, similar commissaries in a certain high chamber in Southampton called the Dolphin. Daniel Sauvage, minister of the French church in that town, John Clungeon and Peter Zeal, aldermen of the town, being present, Daniel Sauvage, being interrogated, stated that he had administered in the French church for two years, and that about fifteen fathers of families ordinarily frequented the same, of whose families six were aliens and the rest natives of England. He further stated that he used only the catechism of the French church, and that in the afternoon of Sundays he expounded by the way of preaching useful questions derived from that catechism. Sir Nathaniel Brent enjoined that all natives of this kingdom should thenceforth frequent their parish churches, leaving to aliens their present liberty until the Archbishop should otherwise ordain. [*Indorsed is a memorandum that "they have lately promised all manner of conformity in a letter sent unto me, dated October 12, 1635;" under which stands the date of "November 4, 1635;" in the handwriting of Archbishop Laud. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Latin.*]

June 25. 67. Receipt of E. Caldwall for 10*l.*, a quarter's rent, to William Caldwall, paid by Edward Nicholas, for a house, garden, stable, and coach-house in King Street and Axe Court, Westminster. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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June 26.

68. Petition of the Two Congregations of Strangers in Norwich to Archbishop Laud. His Vicar General lately enjoined the natives of the congregations to resort to their parish churches, and perform all duties ecclesiastical according to the discipline of the Church of England. Represent to the Archbishop:—1. That if the natives be taken from them, the aliens being of the meaner sort and not the fourth part of the congregations, it will be impossible for them to maintain their ministers and poor, and consequently they must needs be dissolved, which they believe contrary to the Archbishop's pious intent. 2. That many of the natives cannot understand the English tongue so as to be edified by the prayers and sermons. 3. That divers of those who do understand English often resort to their parish churches, and are willing to frequent them yet more in regard of the injunction. 4. That both aliens and natives demean themselves "respectively" towards the English discipline, neither do they harbour any factious English as members of their congregations. 5. That the injunction will draw upon the parishes a needless charge of multitudes of poor. 6. That the congregations, besides their charge in maintaining their ministers and poor, amounting to 500*l.* per annum, pay all duties to the English parish ministers and poor where they dwell as well as any other English parishioners, and consequently no benefit to be expected to their parishes by their coming to them. 7. That many of the natives not having served seven years apprenticeship, and being notwithstanding tolerated by Order of Council granted only to such as are members of their congregations, shall upon their departure lose the benefit of the toleration. 8. By two Orders of Council the Bishop of Norwich has power to order such as would be disordered in both congregations unto whom they willingly submit. 9. That since the injunction some among them begin already to take liberty to themselves, and refuse contributions to necessary uses, as, namely, to send deputies to wait on the Archbishop. Pray the Archbishop to suffer them yet to enjoy the benefit of the King's and his predecessors' noble grace of toleration. [*Indorsed by Archbishop Laud: "Rece: Junii 26, 1635."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 26.

69. Petition of George Smith, clerk, M.A., to the same. The rectory of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, is in the King's gift, and yet has been usurped by the patentees (under colour of a grant of the manor of Fulbeck) some 80 years. Moreover, Mr. Berisford, the pretended patron, presented the last incumbent simoniacally, and the living is now void by death. Petitioner prays for leave to become suitor to the King for a presentation, having taken pains and been at charges in discovering this title, and that his grace would sign this petition so that petitioner may enter a caveat for the King's title, which Mr. Berisford intends to prevent by getting his clerk instituted before the King's title can be shown, and has gone to the Bishop of Lincoln about the same this morning. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

69. I. *Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe. If an inhibition will fairly lie against the Bishop in respect of the King's*

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title, the Archbishop requires him to grant it immediately. [¼ p.] Indorsed,

69. I. i. *Memorandum that Sir John Lambe gave consent that an inhibition should go out. 26th June 1635. [6 lines.]*

[June 26.] 70. Minute of petition of George Smith calendared above. [¼ p.]

June 26.
Hackney.

71. Edward Misselden to Sec. Windebank. Prays him to receive Deputy Lowe's relation of the disrespect of his Majesty's letter by the Merchant Adventurers at Rotterdam. They have turned their court there into a violent faction of malicious men, who have abused his Majesty's command, to return unto their former malicious aspersions, and have traduced Misselden so extremely that any indifferent ear will never desire any defence on his part. He hopes his Majesty will see how much his government and service in that place suffer, to be managed by young men so far from judgment, yea from common discretion and charity. The last time Quarles came over and undertook to be their champion, but now they have sent over Avery, who supplies the place of deputy, to do the deed. Avery is the man that wrote that letter to Edwards to bring in Dampart [Davenport], whereof the Archbishop has heard, and he was ever Mr. Forbes' chief elder and champion. Of late there was a strange passage. When the Prince of Orange went into the field, and all the churches were sent unto by the States to pray for success, Mr. Peters' and Dampart's English church at Rotterdam was sent to as the English church, and the Company's church was neglected; as if theirs were the only church allowed by authority, and ours an obscure or schismatical church; and this deputy, whose place it was to have complained against it, was content to swallow so great a dishonour done to his Majesty's church and government. This man being brother to Mr. Avery at Hamburgh, his Majesty's agent there, has great hopes of favour by Sec. Coke, so that the writer entreats Windebank to move the Archbishop to take care of his Majesty's ear, *in quemlibet eventum*. Prays that [the] second direction the Sec. gave the Company here, may outgo that malicious message sent to Hamburgh by those of Rotterdam, that so they may show themselves more obedient to his Majesty's commands than these youths at Rotterdam. [Seal with arms. 2 pp.]

June 26.

72. Petition of Thomas Stephens to Lords of the Admiralty. John Evans of Maker preferred a petition on behalf of the inhabitants of Millbrook against petitioner, alleging that he debarred them of a way to their ships in Hamoaze, and likewise of water. The Lords referred the examination to Sir George Chudleigh and Sir James Bagg, who about September last certified that petitioner had not denied the inhabitants any way or water, but that Evans out of malice, had erected walls, not of 40s. cost, which he then promised to pull down, they debarring the inhabitants of way to the water-side, and likewise his Majesty's Officers of the Customs of view of goods landed there. The Lords on the 20th December last, ordered Evans to pull down the said walls, or to appear and show cause

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within 15 days. Petitioner being enforced three several times to appear here about his business, he dwelling 200 miles from this city, prays the Lords to cause Evans to answer his contempt, and to pay such costs as to them shall seem convenient. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 26.
Frogfirle.

73. Thomas Choune to Nicholas. Edward Scrace of Blatchington, Sussex, not long since a sea-captain, has procured from the French ambassador a commission for seizing those goods driven on shore by the Dunkirkers, and has charged the writer not to deliver the goods until express order from the ambassador. The writer showed him the order from the Council, but did not find him satisfied therewith. Whether the ambassador intends a seizure of the goods for preserving them for the French merchants, or for a forfeiture, in regard they were consigned to Spain contrary to the edict of the French King, the writer knows not. Desir— Nicholas to acquaint the Council with the business, and to procure an order so direct that after his delivery of the goods there may be no after trouble. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 26.

74. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 19th inst. to this day. Remain at the commencement 1,913*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; receipts since 7,022*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; payments 4,178*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*; leaving a remain of 4,757*l.* 19*s.* Among the payments are,—Sir Edward Denys and Sir John Oglander remainder of 1,200*l.* imprest for finishing the fort at Sandown, Isle of Wight Capt. John Paperill, 400*l.* on account of 1,189*l.* imprest for repairs of Southsea Castle; Hubert le Sueur, in part for 270*l.* for several pieces by him made and delivered to his Majesty's use, 170*l.*; Mary le Myre, in part of 1,567*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* due to her late husband Lewis le Myre, apothecary to Queen Anne and Prince Charles, 100*l.*; John Harrison, late his Majesty's agent in Barbary, 100*l.*, in full of 200*l.* upon his allowance of 40*s.* per diem ended 23rd October 1627; Walter Briscoe, marshal of the ceremonies, for a half a year, 50*l.* [2 pp.]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of Admiralty:—Letters from the Officers of the Navy. To consider memorial from the Spanish Resident touching the St. Philip. To give order for supply of the fleet, whose victuals expire about the end of August. Certificate of Stephens and petition of Rowe touching a wall built near Plymouth formerly ordered to be pulled down, on certificate from Sir James Bagg. Smith and Ibbotson's petition The Registrar of the Admiralty desires their pleasure whether he shall permit the records of the Admiralty to be searched by Mr. Murray's solicitor to furnish proceedings in the Exchequer in matters determinable in the Admiralty. There are attending, Penny-stone and Kirster, sent for upon complaint of the gunners of Warham and Bay Sconce. [*See Vol. ccxc., No. 67.* 1 p.]

June 27.

75. Petition of Henry Ibbotson, purser of the Mary Rose now at sea, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner having received victuals aboard the said ship, and being ready to repair aboard to perform the duty of his place, was arrested at the suit of Julius

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Smith for 156*l.*, which Henry Blackall, late husband to the petitioner's wife was engaged for, as surety for his brother Ralph Blackall. For the same contempt Smith with two bailiffs that arrested petitioner are now in custody. Ralph Blackall having married the sister of Smith, and borrowing of him 150*l.* procured Henry Blackall, Richard Godfrey, Thomas Blackall, and Matthew Crichfield to be bound for the same. Smith would not have Ralph Blackall to be bound unto him, lest some difference should arise between them about the non-payment, and Henry Blackall was procured to become bound to save harmless Thomas Blackall and Matthew Crichfield, and then Ralph Blackall and Richard Godfrey became bound to Henry Blackall in 800*l.* to save him harmless. Though the other parties are solvent, and Ralph Blackall is indebted to petitioner in right of his wife in 200*l.*, yet Smith with the other parties, intending wholly to lay the 156*l.* upon petitioner, because he has married the widow contrary to the wills of her brothers-in-law, caused petitioner to be arrested. Prays the Lords to take order with Smith for his contempt, and to cause him to restore such money as he has caused petitioner to expend. *Underwritten,*

75. I. *Order of Lords of the Admiralty, that petitioner producing his bill of charges disbursed by reason of the arrest, Julius Smith is to restore petitioner such part thereof as the Clerk of the Council attending the affairs of the Admiralty shall think reasonable. Whitehall, 27th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June 27. Copy of the above order. [See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 139a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 27. Order of the same Lords on petition of Julius Smith, already calendared as being written under his petition of the 15th inst. (see Vol. ccxc., No. 94. I.) [Copy. Ibid., fol. 140. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 27. 76. Petition of Martin Coates, gunner for Bay Sconce, to Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner being admitted into the said place by the Lords, and commanded to continual attendance by the Officers of the Navy, has been much molested by John Pennystone and Edward Kirster, late surveyors of highways for Frindsbury, Kent, who although they knew petitioner to be his Majesty's servant, have presented him to the sessions for the county, and he is thereupon summoned to appear, being forwards and backwards 48 miles, whereby petitioner is like to be debarred from executing his Majesty's service, he having no other to assist him therein. Forasmuch as petitioner has but 14*l.* per annum for executing the said place, and if he should be molested therein, and enjoined to pay taxes, and to bear offices in the parish, the same will tend to infringing the privileges of other his Majesty's servants, and to the neglect of the service, prays them to take order with Pennystone and Kirster for their contempts, and that petitioner may be repaid his expenses. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

76. I. *Certificate intended to be signed by several persons, but signed only by Phineas Pett, and addressed to Henry*

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Clarke, Justice of Peace. Martin Coates and Richard Wood, gunners of Bay Sconce and Warham Sconce, are indicted at the Quarter Sessions for not finding a labourer to the highways. The undersigned have not known that any man in their places did ever find any labourer. The undersigned desire that Coates and Wood may have such freedom as other men have had in their places. [1 p.]

76. II. *Certificate of John Short that Martin Coates, gunner of the Navy, is freed from serving any office in the parish where he dwells, as appears by Order of the Council, dated 18th May 1632. Chatham, 1st June 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

June 27.

77. Petition of John Pennystone and Edward Kister to the Lords of the Admiralty. On complaint of Martin Coates and Richard Wood, gunners, that by means of petitioners and others of Frindsbury, they were warned to attend the next sessions for Kent thirty miles from their places of charge, whereby they would be debarred from executing his Majesty's service, the Lords required petitioners to appear. About a year since, petitioners being surveyors of the highways, Coates and Wood having lands in the parish, besides his Majesty's sconce, and not providing labourers to do service for them, they (among many others,) were by order of the justices of peace returned for their delinquency. Wood willingly at Easter last took the office of churchwarden, and took his oath accordingly, and continues it still, and Coates also then said he would accept the place of overseer, and was glad he was joined with so good a partner, but after he heard he was returned for the highways, he fell off and was angry he was not churchwarden. And now Coates and Wood stand upon their privileges, and have misinformed the Lords that the sessions is 30 miles distant, whereas the furthest place where they are kept is not above 14 miles. Though Wood complains of his forced neglect of his Majesty's service, yet can he be content for his private benefit to do daily work a month together, in sowing and pulling woad two miles, and sometimes three, from the sconce. Pray discharge, and such order that the parish, being mixed of sea and landmen, may know how far seamen may be charged to do service. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 27.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. The Earl of Lindsey being at Portsmouth, gave warrant to the storekeeper to deliver 1,000 deals and other provisions out of his Majesty's stores, and he has accordingly delivered to the officers of the fleet a quantity of provisions without first acquainting the Officers of the Navy and receiving their warrant. To call before them the storekeeper, and, examining the truth thereof, to cause stay to be made of execution of any warrant given without order from the Lords or without the privity of the officers, and to certify what they find to have been done. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 138 a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

June 27.

Whitehall.

The same to Sir Henry Marten. Have received his certificate touching thirty-six boats seized for trawling and like the diligence

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he has caused to be used therein. To the end there may be no longer dallying in a matter of so much consequence for preservation of the fry and brood of fish, and that the proclamations in that behalf may be better obeyed, pray him to cause process to be made for confiscating the trawl nets and boats seized as aforesaid. But if any of the fishermen (owners of the said boats) shall desire to use them, their boats, but none of their trawl nets, to be delivered to them, they putting in good security to stand to the judgment of the Admiralty Court. Out of the confiscations of the boats Sir Henry is to give allowance to David Spicer, the officer who seized the same. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 138 a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. The late storekeeper of ordnance having died since his coming to the place of master of the ordnance, they pray him to cause an account to be taken of the receipts and issues of stores delivered to the late storekeeper, and also to take good security of him that is to succeed for his faithful execution of the place, and to cause all stores to be delivered to him according to the course of that office. Until this be performed, the new storekeeper is by no means to be admitted to that charge, or to have any benefit accruing by that office. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 139. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

The same to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth. Send copies of examinations of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt, taken before the bailiffs in May last [*see Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 91*], by which it appears that Robert Carrell hired Hopper and Pratt to serve in fishboats of France to teach the French to fish after the manner of the English, with a drove sail. They are to cause Carrell to be apprehended, sending the Lords his examination, and are to detain him prisoner until further orders.—P.S. Have discharged Hopper and Pratt on bond not to serve any foreign prince or state. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 139 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Order of the Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Nicholas Guy and Thomas Allen, calendared in vol. cclxxviii., No. 70. The Officers of the Navy are to cause satisfaction to be given to petitioners for what is justly due. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 139 a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Order of the same Lords on petition of Edward Ryder. Petitioner set forth his sufferings and losses in consequence of his complaints of the unwholesome biscuits supplied to the Navy by John All (*see our last volume, pp. 558, 568, 576, 587, 598, 604*), and prayed employment in providing ships' biscuits for the future. The Officers of the Navy are to certify what is fit to be done. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 140. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Order of the same Lords on petition and affidavit of Thomas Stephens [*see this Volume, No. 21*], and petition of Richard Rowe [*see this Volume, No. 20.*] Rowe is forthwith to put in good bond to pull down the wall within a month or else to be committed. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 146 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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June 27.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To permit Robert Gayre, Edward Abbott, and others, owners and master of the *Experience* of London, of 400 tons, to purchase ordnance for the same. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 140 a. ½ p.*]

June [27 ?]
Durham.

78. Bishop Morton of Durham and Justices of Peace of the same County to the Council. The Lords directed letters to them and the justices of Northumberland for providing carriages for 3,000 load of timber towards building a ship for his Majesty's service. The charge thereof they conceive should be equally borne betwixt Durham and Northumberland, but the justices of the latter county are unwilling to contribute except it be in a far less proportion than Durham. Desire the resolution of the Lords. The writers have taken care for one-half the work, but both counties together finding it above their abilities (amounting to 1,190*l.* at least by the estimates of Capt. Pett) crave the Lords to grant the assistance of Cumberland, Westmoreland, or the North Riding of Yorkshire. Also desire to understand what course they should take with those who refuse. [*1 p.*]

June 27.
Bishop
Auckland.

79. Bishop Morton of Durham to Sir Henry Vane. According to his Majesty's command he has not been wanting to any duty concerning that business [procuring timber for the great ship], as the bearer Capt. Pett well knows, and has put it into so good a way as that he hopes it will be performed, notwithstanding the justices of Northumberland will not condescend to an equality of charge with Durham, wherein he desires Sir Henry's favour. [*Seal with arms. ¾ p.*]

June 27.

80. Abstract of a despatch from the King of France to the French Ambassador in England [Mons. Senneterre] received this day. The Admiral of England [the Earl of Lindsey] called to him a Holland ship and demanded of the captain if he had seen the French fleet, saying in French, "we are going to make them lower their colours." The Holland captain communicated this remark to Capt. Renier (sent to see if the Holland ships were ready), who reported the same to the King of France. That King directed his ambassador in England to see the King, to endeavour to discover his intentions, and to propose to him, that if the French fleet should meet that of England on the English coast the French should veil and salute, if the English fleet should meet that of France on the French coast the English fleet should do the like, if the two fleets should meet in mid-sea they should pass without veiling or saluting, or the weaker fleet should first veil and salute the stronger. If the King of England liked none of these propositions, then that he should make some other. [*1 p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Order of Commissioners for Saltpetre on the petition of Hugh Grove, praying to be appointed a saltpetreman. The Commissioners ordered that he should have a deputation for cos. Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Leicester, in place of Stephen Barrett, who

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had long failed to bring in his proportion. [*Copy. See Vol. ccxcii., p. 228. ½ p.*]

June 27.
Whitehall.

Order of the same Commissioners on petition of Richard Bagnall, saltpetremen, praying warrant to charge any barge for the carriage of coals from London for his Majesty's service as often as he should have occasion. The Commissioners referred the petition to the judges of assize to accommodate the business. [*Copy. Ibid. ½ p.*]

June 27.

81. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

June 28.

The Merhonour,
off the Lizard,
under sail.

82. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Lords of the Admiralty. Has ranged the coast along to the westward to the furthestmost part of Scilly and met with little shipping. Made what haste he could to meet with that French fleet. They were not above sixteen sail, and he was once so near them as with the same wind that he came to Portland road they put to sea from thence the same day. Has met but few Holland men-of-war. Such as there were have done their due obeisance. Has kept himself under sail since he left Plymouth Sound, and is now off the Lizard. The Merhonour proves a good sailor, but she is leaky and tender-sided, and he desires to change her for the Triumph. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

June 28.

The Merhonour.

83. The same to Nicholas. Has written many letters to the Lords and to Sec. Coke, but has received answer only to that of the 15th inst. by Sec. Windebank. In one of his packets desired he might change his ship for the Triumph. In another desired a standard, and alleged reasons for it. The Earls of Arundel and Rutland and Sir Robert Mansell had it, and himself had the honour formerly. His commission makes him equal to a Lord Admiral of England. Some privilege he might likewise expect as being Lord Great Chamberlain, neither is he as yet discharged of being Lord High Constable, both which offices precede the Admiral. So much time of his employment is run on that he will not press it any further; if Nicholas will know the Lords' mind he will rest beholden to him for it. As wind and weather serve he will make towards Portsmouth and there expect Nicholas's letters.—P.S. On consideration, he has resolved to ply up and down about the coast off Plymouth for a week or ten days, unless the French fleet calls him further out, therefore he prays Nicholas to address his letters to Plymouth. [*1 p.*]

June 28.

The Merhonour,
before Plymouth.

84. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. Have scoured the seas even to the isles of Scilly and have not seen any ship to give opposition. The French and Dutch are both gone from our coast, whither they know not, but if they had had any desire to have seen the English fleet it would have been easy for them to have come or stayed for those that sought them. He does not believe the French will meddle with the English at sea until they be prepared to attempt them by land; for he that will beat the King from being master of the sea must take his ports from him, which he cannot believe the Dutch will assist them

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in, unless great extremity urge them. If Coke has anything he would let the Lord Admiral know, the writer believes letters may find him at the Isle of Wight if they stay not too long, and word shall be left with the Mayor of Portsmouth which way he bends his course. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 28.
From the sea.

85. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. Nicholas's packet of the 24th came to the Earl of Lindsey's hands this morning off the Lizard, and Ketelby has acquainted the Earl with those particulars mentioned in Ketelby's from Nicholas, all which he will find answered in those of the Earl to the Lords of the Admiralty. Since their being at Plymouth they have ranged the coast as far as Scilly, but hear nothing more of the French or Holland fleets, but that they were seen off the Lizard on Monday then last, sixteen of each. What course they held, or whither now gone, they cannot learn. Conceives they shun them. Have not been far behind them ever since their coming from St. Helen's Road. Hear nothing of any Turks or pirates. The new ships prove all very well and sail well. The Merhonour goes very well but is tender sided, and carries her lower tier so low as they can hardly use any of them. Her leak continues at one stay, but how it will prove when she comes to labour they are doubtful.—P.S. The Earl has not had his health perfectly since his coming from the Downs, but is daily more and more inclining to a fever. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 29.

86. Petition of William Clerk to the King. Petitioner was recommended by the late Lord Treasurer, his uncle, to serve William Lake, his secretary, who employed petitioner as one of his clerks for six years and upwards, during which term he wrote minutes of letters and did other services for his Majesty, for which he never had recompense. The Lord Treasurer intended (had not death prevented him) to join petitioner in patent with Emanuel Fenton, searcher of Hull, who is willing to surrender to that purpose. Prays warrant to the Attorney-General for preparing a book for the Royal signature containing such a grant. *Underwritten,*

86. I. *Reference to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill according to petitioner's desire. Greenwich, 29th June 1635.*
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 29.
Beaconsfield.

87. Dr. John Andrewes to Sir John Lambe, Dean of the Arches. When they were at Amersham, the writer made a motion to Coke concerning the bearer, the writer's good neighbour, Mr. Foster; viz., that Lambe would permit him to practise as a proctor in his courts in Bucks. Since that time some offers have been made to Foster of other courts, which because they were not so connatural to his holy orders, he has refused, wherefore now they renew their suit. Foster's knowledge in the canon law is far greater than it is in some that are professed that way, and for the practice of the court a few court days will easily inform a judicious man. Wishes Foster's charge were not so great or his ecclesiastical preferment were

.635.

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answerable to it, or any ways in the least measure proportionable to his merit. He is a true son of the Church of England, and has not many fellows in that respect in those quarters. No man can be of a more unblameable life, of a graver priestlike carriage, none more observant of the laws of the church, nor more zealous for the maintenance of the established doctrine. Nor are these things lately taken up but have been practised by him these 16 or 18 years, ever since he entered the priesthood. Knows Lambe loves a true, orthodox, and canonical priest, and doubts not he will be more ready to do for Foster than either the writer or Foster can be bold to importune. [1 p.]

June 29. 88. Thomas Meautys, clerk of the Council, to Capt. Francis Coningsby. By command from the Lords of the Council, Coningsby is to require Mr. Macally [Mackeller], clerk, to attend at Whitehall on Wednesday next at 2 p.m. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 29. 89. Francis Earl of Bedford to Nicholas Kendall. Gift by the Earl to Kendall of a tenth part of the Earl's fifth part in the Mount Piety, freed of all charges. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 29. 90. Discourse touching the visitation of the University of Oxford. This is an historical or legal deduction of the right of the University to be independent of metropolitical visitation, and of the disputes which had taken place on that subject in times past. [$4\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

June 29. 91. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

June 29. 92. See "Papers relating to Appointments of the Navy."

June 30. 93. The King to [the Commissioners for Recusants?] His Majesty's servant John Moore, M.D., in the second year of the reign, was indicted for recusancy, and suffered himself to be convicted, on his Majesty's promise to the late Duke of Buckingham, Moore's then master, that he should not be prejudiced by the conviction; but now of late he has been called upon for a composition by the persons addressed. In regard of his Majesty's promise, as also of Moore's faithful service, his Majesty directs the Commissioners to grant a lease of the King's part of his lands and goods for such term of years as leases of a like nature are granted to other recusants, and upon the other terms stated in Moore's petition calendared Vol. ccxc., No. 49. [Draft. 1 p.]

June 30. 94. Petition of John Hill, one of the high constables in co. Bedford, to the Council. Petitioner being commanded by the Deputy Lieutenants to attend them on the 4th inst., with a note of names of persons thought fitting to be charged with arms, did, among others, return Nicholas East, of Stamford [Stanford], whom petitioner knows to have 30*l.* land, but he himself says he has 100*l.* *per annum* in land and moneys, wherefore Sir Robert Napier, one of the Deputy Lieutenants, charged East with two parts of a corslet,

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whereupon East, before the assembly, said that petitioner showed himself a knave, a backbiter, and a tale-bearer, and threatened to trouble him at the assizes for returning his name. Prays them to send for East that he may receive condign punishment. *Underwritten,*

94. I. *Memorandum of Sir Robert Rich that petitioner had sworn to the truth of his petition on 30th June, 1635.*
[1 p.]

June 30.
The Swiftsure,
in Plymouth
Sound.

95. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Has received several letters from Nicholas. Prays Nicholas to take his delay in reply not as out of neglect, but from want of means of conveyance, and something else, for when they come to any place Pennington has the out-guard of the fleet, and neither goes ashore nor knows when packets go away. They have not yet met with this French and Dutch fleet, which has ranged our coast from the Wight to the Land's End, and frightened the people ashore, but he thinks without cause, and are now gone over into the Bay of Biscay. They have pursued them all they can, but they fly away before them. The English fleet will spend some time about the Land's End and Lizard, to see if the French and Dutch will return, but Pennington is of opinion that whensoever they meet they will strike and do their respects to the King's ships; neither does he believe that the Hollanders will join with the French against the English. Hears the Admiralty is sending a great supply to reinforce the present fleet, but marvels for what purpose, except their intelligence be better than that in the fleet. There has never been the least word of discontent between Sir William Monson and the writer, neither have they had any more councils of war than one. They have had no fights; there is none of the captains neither slain nor dead, nor ships fired or lost. The *Merhonour* proves better than was expected; she is reasonable stout of sail, and goes well upon a wind and veering, but not so well right before the wind; she is very yare of steerage, and works well every way. The *James*, the *Swallow*, and the *Leopard* prove likewise very good ships, and very stout, and sail well, and especially the *Swallow* when she goes large. The writer's ship is not so stout of sail as she was, neither goes so well, owing to certain alterations, but she will serve his turn well enough. P. S.—Prays Nicholas to let him hear who commands those ships that are to come to them. [3 pp.]

June 30.
Plymouth,
where the fleet
now is.

96. Francis Bassett to the same. Begs pardon that he gave not Nicholas such ample relation as the present business requires. Beseeches him to receive the information from Bassett's brother, to whom he has written to give it to Nicholas, Sir Henry Marten, Mr. Wyan, or to whom else Nicholas directs him. The writer is sure he has done an acceptable service unto arrant jews, and so they will use him if Nicholas helps him not. [*Seal with crest.*
¾ p.]

June 30.

97. Account of money paid into the Exchequer by Mr. Meautys, for fines upon licences to retail tobacco from 14 March 1633-4 to 30th

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May 1635 : total, 10,720*l.*; and of sums paid in similar manner by Mr. Carne for rents upon licences to retail tobacco from 4th October 1634 to 12th June 1635 : total, 6,042*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* [1 *p.*]

June 30.

98. Brief for Dorothy Croydon, plaintiff, in a suit in the Court of Arches, against Sir Edward Powell respecting the tithes of a piece of land called Vallens in the parish of Weston in Zoyland, co. Somerset. The plaintiff contended that half-tithe was all that by custom was payable for the land in question. It appears from an indorsement that judgment was given for Croydon, but without costs. [17 $\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*]

June.

99. The King to [the Council]. It appears from an estimate that there will be necessary for repair of buildings in Southsea Castle 210 loads of clean timber; the King requires the Council to give order to the woodward of the New Forest to cause the same to be felled and delivered to Capt. John Paperill, the King's principal engineer. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

[June ?]

100. Petition of Daniel Hardingborch, captain of the Abraham's Offering, of Middleburgh, to the King. By virtue of letters of marque from the Prince of Orange, petitioner, in 1633, took a Portugal ship laden with sugars on a voyage from St. Thomas to Lisbon. The sugars were carried into Holland, but the ship was voluntarily restored by petitioner to the Portuguese. The sugars were in legal manner found to be lawful prize. Eight months after petitioner putting forth on another voyage, and arriving at Plymouth, was there with his ship arrested by Edward Carpenter, who pretended to be the owner of the Portugal ship, for freight of the sugars. By petitioner's consent Sir Henry Marten, in the Court of Admiralty, awarded Carpenter 130*l.* He appealed against that sentence, and after various proceedings which are here detailed at length, procured a judgment of the Court of Delegates for 750*l.* Petitioner states various reasons why that judgment was informal and void, and prays that the cause may be sentenced by the Lords of the Admiralty. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

[June ?]

101. Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London to the same. On 26th May last the King's pleasure was signified by Sec. Windebank that all suits between the citizens and clergy of London, concerning tithes, should be stayed until his Majesty should have determined the difference between them. Since which time on a petition exhibited by the clergy the King's pleasure was signified that the citizens should pay such tithes as they formerly paid, and if they denied payment the clergy might sue for them in the Ecclesiastical Court or otherwise, thereby intimating that only such suits as were commenced for increase of tithes since the submission to the King were to be stayed till his Majesty should have determined the business. Petitioners are ready to maintain their suggestions in their former petition, and they contradict statements in the petition of the clergy respecting the recorder's

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knowledge of the case of Skidmore and Bell, and that petitioners take advantage of the King's answer to the city's petition to neglect payment of their accustomed tithes. In opposition to the last statement petitioners allege that divers of the clergy refuse to accept their accustomed tithes, and sue for them according to the value of the houses, and one Mr. Marbury has had sentence against one Paul, and caused him to be excommunicated for not paying according to value, although always offering to pay the tithes accustomed. Petitioners pray that until his Majesty's determination of the cause the clergy may sue where they are appointed, viz., in the Lord Mayor's Court, or if they proceed otherwise, that petitioners may be at liberty to obtain prohibitions, which the judges now forbear to grant in respect the matter depends before the King, and also that Paul may be absolved from his excommunication by paying the accustomed tithes. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

101. I. *Petition of the same to the same.* The differences between the clergy of London and their parishioners having been submitted to his Majesty's judgment, and the King having in February last heard the arguments on both sides, the record of the Exchequer then unknown to petitioners was at that time vouched on the clergy's behalf. Petitioners' state certain objections to the said record, and adduce a case of Skidmore and Bell in the 5th of James on the other side. They also show that one Marbury, a parson, prosecutes in the Ecclesiastical Court one Paul, a citizen, the Judges of the King's Bench refusing a prohibition because the cause was depending before the King, but advising Marbury to desist. Petitioners pray the King to consider petitioners' answer to the precedent alleged by the clergy, and to order that the proceedings of Marbury and others of the clergy be stayed. Underwritten,

101. I. i. *Minute of the King's pleasure that all suits on either side should be stayed until his Majesty should have determined the business.* Greenwich, 26th May 1635. [1 p.]

101. II. *Petition of the Parsons and Vicars in London to the same.* Contest the accuracy of the statements in the last preceding petition, and allege that the King's intention being for stay of any suit touching increase of tithe, the citizens take advantage of the case depending before the King to refuse to pay their accustomed tithe, whereby petitioners are deprived of all means of livelihood. Pray declaration of the King's pleasure that the citizens pay their wonted tithe until the King's judgment be declared. Petitioners also allege that a copy of the precedent on the clergy's behalf was delivered to the Recorder before the hearing of the case in February last, and that the

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*case of Skidmore and Bell was alleged on that occasion.
Underwritten,*

101. II. i. *Minute of the King's pleasure that the citizens should pay such tithes as were formerly paid, and if they denied payment thereof, that petitioners might sue for the same in the Ecclesiastical Court or otherwise.
Greenwich, 9th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June.

Greenwich.

102. The King to the Lords of the Treasury and of the Admiralty. The Lords of the Admiralty having invested Capt. Phineas Pett, an Officer of the Navy, for his better accommodation to oversee the naval business, to reside in a house at the New Dock, Chatham, which properly belonged to the Surveyor of the Navy, the surveyor is destitute of a house. By the death of Sir Sampson Darrell, the storehouses at Tower Hill belonging to the Victualling Office are fallen into his Majesty's hands. In recompense of the house at Chatham, as also for settling Kenrick Edisbury, Surveyor of the Navy, in London, to be the more ready for the service, his Majesty grants him the use of the dwelling house next the great gate leading into the yard or outer court of the said storehouses at Tower Hill for all the time he shall be in the employment of the Navy. [Draft. 1 p.]

[June.]

103. Petition of Inhabitants of the parishes of St. Decuman and Old Cleeve, in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. Somerset, to the Council. The sheriff of the county dwelling 30 miles distant, imposed upon the said hundred 200*l.* towards building and victualling a ship of 800 tons, directing his warrants to the constables for levying the same upon seven parishes only, sparing the rest, and rating the seven according to such rates as were paid towards relief of the poor, whereby it came to pass that the two parishes now petitioning being much burthened with poor were charged with two parts of the 200*l.*, which they paid. Since payment of the 200*l.*, the Sheriff has directed another warrant for levying 100*l.* more towards setting forth the same ship, which is now endeavoured to be levied in the same manner. Levies have been formerly borne by the whole hundred, and the chief benefit made by the sea is by reason of a small haven called Watchet in the parish of St. Decuman's, maintained at extraordinary cost by the said parish, into which haven seldom comes any other commodity save small barks laden with sea-coals out of Wales, principally used for burning lime, to the great improvement of land in neighbouring parts, these two parishes only excepted, their lands being not suitable to such improvement. Pray that the constables may levy the 100*l.* by an equal apportionment throughout the hundred, or show cause why they forbear to do so. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June?]

104. Petition of Richard Legge of London, merchant, to the same. Being about six weeks since arrested by warrant from the Secretaries of State, on suspicion of transportation of gold, and having all his books seized upon and perused by the Attorney

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General, nothing appeared against petitioner who was thereupon released. About eight days since, petitioner was again arrested by warrant from the Council, and his books again seized and perused by Mr. Nicholas, who finds nothing against petitioner, who protests upon his salvation that he is altogether innocent. His imprisonment in the custody of a messenger is greatly detrimental to petitioner, as a merchant who has paid for customs in a few years about 4,000*l*. Prays for his liberty and his books. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June.

105. Justices of Peace for co. Monmouth to the Council. Have received two commissions for collecting contributions towards repair of St. Paul's. The writers being limited to the hundred of Wentloog have called before them such landholders and others as they conceived to be of best ability, and found every man willing according to his means. Further, they directed their warrant to the churchwardens of each parish to ask benevolence, which contributions, being in all 21*l*., they have sent to the Chamber of London. The inhabitants of that hundred are grown poor by reason of the last great inundation (the best part of the same hundred being surrounded by the sea, and divers messuages and much land eaten up by the violent rage thereof) and the charge of repairing their sea walls. [1 p.]

June.

106. Solicitor General Littleton to the same. Has perused the Armourers Commission of 29th June 1631, and has returned an abstract thereof as directed by order of the Board of the 4th instant. *Prefixed,*

106. I. *Abstract of commission above alluded to, already calendared under its date in Vol. cxcv., Nos. 22-24.*

About
June.

107. Petition of Alice Powell, wife of Roderick Powell, to Sir John [Richard?] Hutton, Sir John Lambe, and Dr. Parry, judges delegated in a cause between Edward Leigh, administrator of Dr. Banckworth, deceased, and Robert Banckworth, gentleman. Petitioner being very near allied to Dr. Banckworth, deceased, and his eldest uncle's daughter, had by will of the said Doctor, 20*l*. given amongst her children, and 5*l*. per annum to herself, which will, since his decease, has been dissolved by the Judges delegates at the suit of Edward Leigh, by means whereof petitioner has not only lost her legacies, but not having had any notice when the kindred were to appear, she is deprived of any right at all to his estate, without their favour. In regard petitioner and her husband are very poor, and in such danger that he dares not stir abroad, prays them to cause Leigh to deliver up a bond of 50*l*., entered into unto her said cousin deceased by petitioner's husband, now five years last past; and further, to allot to her something out of her cousin's estate. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June?]

108. Archbishop Laud to Dr. Robert Pinck, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of Houses at Oxford. Had it once in his thoughts to visit the diocese of Oxford this year, and with that diocese the University, not as Chancellor, but only as Archbishop, for those

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things which are of ecclesiastical cognizance only. For he will not in that visitation meddle with any visitor's power within that University, but only take a general view of the obedience which is yielded to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. Yet, the more he thought upon this business the more careful he has been to preserve all rights and privileges granted unto the University, to the end that if they can plead any right against his power of visitation, they may take it into such consideration as is fitting; but he is confident they can make no show or appearance of right to that purpose. For however some of his later predecessors have made omissions in that kind, yet the Archbishop's right of visiting is most unquestionable. In Richard the Second's time, when the University of Oxford challenged exemption from the Archbishop, as after again in Henry the Fourth's time, the controversy came to public hearing, and the King vouchsafed to be present in person. At which time the right passed for the Archbishop of Canterbury against the Chancellor and Scholars, and the sentence was afterwards passed under the broad seal, and since his coming to this see he has got into his hands the very original broad seal that then passed. All this he writes unto the Vice-Chancellor and the others that they may see, that though both powers of Archbishop and Chancellor are now residing in his person, yet he will not offer to do anything by the one, that may be found prejudicial to the other. And withal, to open the whole business to them, that against the next year, when he purposes to visit, they may be satisfied beforehand that he attempts nothing but what is just and equal. For the decision made in the presence of those two Kings, and confirmed by their authority, has obtained ever since without contradiction. [1 p.]

[June.]

109. "Reasons to show the inconveniences that will accrue by the execution of the late injunction signified by the Archbishop of Canterbury [to the Foreign Churches], if it be executed." These reasons are similar to those adduced in various other documents. It does not appear by what particular body they were adduced, but in an indorsement in the handwriting of William Dell, secretary to Archbishop Laud, it is stated that this paper of "Inconveniences pretended like to ensue upon the dissolution of those foreign churches" was "tendered to me by their ministers." [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June.

110. Extract from or abstract of the last contract with John Evelyn for making gunpowder, made on the 7th June 1632, with marginal notes by Nicholas, of alterations desired by Evelyn in his new contract. Nicholas in his indorsement connects this paper with a warrant given to the Attorney General for the renewal of Evelyn's contract, dated in July 1635. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

June.

111. Draft of the same. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

June.

112. Statement by Sir John Heydon, concerning the overcharge in articles supplied to the Ordnance. He adduces examples, giving

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the prices charged and the amount at which the same articles might be commonly bought: *ex. gr.*, dark lanterns are charged at 3s. 8d., but might be purchased at 2s.; camphor at 12s., might be bought at 6s. 8d.; turpentine at 4d. per lb., might be procured at 2½d. or 2d.; and so with sal ammoniac, “rosaker,” verdigris, rosin, and other articles; “paper royal” was charged at 1s. 4d. per quire, but could be obtained for 10½d. [2¾ pp.]

[June?]

113. Extract from a declaration stated to have been made to the Council, respecting the heavy burthens laid upon trade by the Swedes and Poles, particularly by the latter with reference to the sealing of cloth at Dantzic. Solicitations for redress had been fruitlessly made by the King and his agent, and the Eastland merchants had recently sent commissioners to Dantzic who had returned without success. [½ p.]

June.

114. Proposition for settling a staffeto or packet post betwixt London and all parts of his Majesty's dominions, for carrying and re-carrying his subjects' letters. The clear profit to go towards the payment of the postmasters of the roads of England, for which his Majesty is now charged with 3,400l. per annum. The chief points of this proposal are:—that an office or counting-house should be established in London for receiving letters; that letters to Edinburgh and other places along that road should be put into “a portmantle” with particular bags directed to postmasters on the road; for instance, a bag should be directed to Cambridge, where letters were to be delivered, taking the same port as was then paid to the carriers, which was 2d. for a single letter and so according to bigness. At Cambridge a foot post was to be provided with a known badge of his Majesty's arms, who on market days was to go to all towns within 6, 8, or 10 miles to receive and deliver letters, and to bring back those he received to Cambridge, before the return of the portmantle out of Scotland, when the letters being put into a little bag, the said bag was to be put into the portmantle; that the portmantle should go forward night and day without stay; that the port should be advanced in proportion to the distance the letter is carried; that a horse should be provided for carrying letters to towns which lie far off the main roads, as for example Hull. Similar arrangements were to be made on the road to Westchester and thence to Ireland; on the road to Oxford and Bristol and thence to Ireland; to Shrewsbury and the marches of Wales; to Exeter and Plymouth; to Canterbury and Dover; to Colchester and Harwich; to Norwich and Yarmouth. By these means, letters which were then carried by carriers or foot posts 16 or 18 miles a day, (so that it was full two months before any answer could be received from Scotland or Ireland,) would go 120 miles in one day and night. At this rate of travelling, it was declared that news would come from the coast towns to London “sooner than thought.” [3 pp.]

June.

115. List of his Majesty's castles and forts in various parts of England, with the names of the captains. It is an old list brought

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down to this time by corrections in Nicholas's handwriting. Capt. John Mason's list of the 11th instant [*Vol. ccxc., No. 72.*] has been partly used in the corrections. [2 pp.]

June.

116. List of captains formerly employed in command at sea, with a list also of the ten ships now prepared for service. The first list seems to have been made out with a view to the recommendation of officers for appointment to the ten ships, and numbers have been subsequently placed against each name as if to indicate the order of claim or merit in which they were supposed to stand. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[June.]

117. Fair copy of the preceding lists with the names in the first list arranged in the order of the numbers above mentioned. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[June ?]

118. List of ships lent to maritime ports, with those provided by the Londoners, and those appointed for the ordinary guard of the Narrow Seas. [1 p.]

[June ?]

119. Similar list with the several places to which each ship was supposed to be lent, the tonnage, numbers of men, and the amounts required by estimates for each of these ships. [1 p.]

[June ?]

120. Similar list to the last but one, save that the ships serving on the Irish coast stand here in place of those serving for the Narrow Seas; there are also added the names of the captains. [1 p.]

[June ?]

121. Note respecting the goods landed on the coast of Sussex, near Seaford, from a French vessel driven ashore by the Dunkirkers, and which goods came into the possession of Thomas Choune. The question is here stated whether the goods were not forfeited to the King of France, having been exported from that country in order to be consigned to Spain, which was forbidden by edict of that King. [*Indorsed are some notes by Nicholas on Choune's claim to salvage.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June.

122. Petition of Thomas Crosse, goldsmith, to Sec. Coke. By virtue of his Majesty's pleasure signified (22nd May) on a petition stated to be annexed, Sec. Coke had given advice to some of the aldermen for ordering the business according to his Majesty's directions. Petitioner has often petitioned the Wardens of Goldsmiths, and daily solicited the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, yet nothing is done. That the reformation of the Goldsmiths' Rows in Cheapside and Lombard Street may not be frustrated, nor petitioner with his wife and children perish for want of satisfaction for his prosecution of a reformation of those Rows, he prays the Secretary to require the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to order the business according to his Majesty's directions. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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[June?]

123. List of causes for hearing [in the Star Chamber] in Trinity term in the 11th year of the reign. They are 16 in all:—among them, Bagg, Knight, *versus* Lord Mohun and others. [*Indorsed by Sec. Windebank, "Mr. Pansfoote [Pauncefoot?] a hearing in the Star Chamber this term."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p]

June.

124–128. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

June.

129. Petition of Richard Ravenhill, of Hereford, gentleman, to the Council. Petitioner being a recusant, and charged with 14 children, having business in London, arrived in town on the 6th instant. The next day John Gray, a messenger, arrested petitioner, wishing him to go with him to a tavern to confer with him, where Gray after three or four meetings, required for satisfying his intelligencer 30s., and for his man's pains, 2s. 6d., which was paid, and for his own satisfaction would have had 5l. for the liberty of petitioner, which 5l. is not yet paid but expected. Petitioner has in like manner been troubled with Francis Newton, also a messenger, who has received of petitioner 3l. Prays for freedom of his body and restitution of his money unjustly received as aforesaid, and for their satisfaction as to his condition and demeanour refers them to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Hereford. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June?]

130. Statement respecting the various payments levied at Newcastle-upon-Tyne upon every chaldron of coal shipped there, and the danger to the coal fleet from its lying exposed in the harbour without any protection from fortification. The Corporation of Oastmen levy payments to the King amounting to 12d. a chaldron on coals to be spent within the kingdom, and 12s. 4d. a chaldron on coals transported to foreign parts. The Corporation of Newcastle levy also 3d. per chaldron on coals to be vented in the kingdom, and 16d. per chaldron on coals sent abroad, upon pretence of expending the same in relief of the poor, although the town takes the amount to themselves and expends but a small proportion in works of charity. It is suggested that this last levy might be applied to the erection of fortifications for protection of the fleet of six or seven hundred ships which are many times there altogether. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

[June?]

131. Petition of Peter Van Paine to the Council. The Lords, by letters dated the 3rd of this instant June, required the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen that the 18 pipes of French white wines, which the French merchants trading into France seized as sophisticated and falsified, should be tried according to custom. On Tuesday last petitioner's traverse was tried by a jury of six merchant traders into France and six merchant strangers, who found the wines small French wines, not sophisticated or falsified, but fit to be put to sale. The wines have lain these eight weeks in a kitchen where the sun beats upon them. Prays they may be restored. [1 p.]

PAPERS, DATED FROM JANUARY 1634-5 TO JUNE 1635, RELATING TO
APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY,
TO OFFICES UNDER THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1634-5. Jan. 30. Southampton.	Some office in one of the ships to be set forth for suppressing the Turks and pirates.	Mayor and others of Southampton to the Lords of the Admiralty. Solicit appointment for John James, a merchant of their town decayed in his estate.	Vol. cclxxxii., No. 110. 1 p.
Jan. 31. Moyell's Court.	Lieutenant or purser in the ship to be set out from those parts for suppressing the Turkish pirates.	Sir White Beconsaw, Sheriff of Hants, and the Mayor of Portsmouth, to the same. Solicit appointment for John James mentioned above.	Ibid., No. 124. 1 p.
Feb. 11.	Cook of the St. Andrew.	Officers of the Navy to the same. Recommend John Attawell, who has served as cook's deputy in the St. Andrew, to succeed William Willis cook of that ship now deceased.	Vol. cclxxxiii., No. 35. 1 p.
Feb. 19.	Purser in the Antelope	Petition of George Pearson and Philip Dallison to the same. Pearson having succeeded by the death of his uncle to lands of good value, prayed that Dallison his kinsman might be appointed purser in his place. <i>Annexed</i> , 1. <i>Officers of Navy to the same Lords. Certificate in favour of Dallison. Office of Navy, 30th January 1634-5.</i>	Ibid., No. 58. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Ibid., No. 58. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Feb. 19. Whitehall.	Purser in the Antelope	Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. To enter Philip Dallison to that office in place of William Thomas, now purser of the New Ship at Deptford.	Vol. cclxiv., p. 80. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.
March 3. Whitehall.	Lieutenant in the Bonaventure under Sir Richard Plumleigh.	The same to Richard Buller. Appointment to the said office.	Ibid., fol. 85a. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.
March 6.	Master gunner of the next ship of great burthen that shall fall void.	Petition of Richard Ayliffe, master gunner of the Second Lion's Whelp, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays appointment. <i>Annexed</i> , 1. <i>Certificates including two of John Reynolds, the master gunner of England,</i>	Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 29. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ibid., No. 29. 1. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1634-5.		<i>in favour of Ayliffe.</i> [These were used (except one of those of Reynolds) on 20th March 1629-30 on Ayliffe's application to be appointed to the Fortune pink, which was successful.]	
		II. <i>Like certificate of Officers of Ordnance, but applicable only to the present application.</i>	Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 29. II. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 12. Whitehall.	Lieutenant in the Antelope under Capt. Richard Fogg.	Lords of the Admiralty to Walter Moyle. Appointment.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 92. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
March 14. Whitehall.	Deputy purser in the Eighth Whelp.	The same to the Officers of the Navy. Daniel Bisbrick, purser of the Eighth Whelp, being sick, the officers are to enter John Bunckley as his deputy during the present expedition.	Ibid., fol. 93. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 14. Whitehall.	Master cook in the St. Andrew.	The same to the same. To enter John Cheesewick in place of William Willis, deceased.	Ibid., fol. 93 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.
March 14. Whitehall.	Master cook in the Leopard.	The same to the same. To enter John Tanner to the said office.	Ibid. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.
March 16.	Pursership of the Third Lion's Whelp.	Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. The purser of the Third Lion's Whelp being convicted as a felon, the Officers recommend William Brissenden as a fitting man to take the charge for the present voyage.	Vol. cclxxxv., No. 3. 1 p. [Seal with crest.]
March 17. Mincing Lane.	Masters for the Merhonour, the Swiftsure, the St. George, the St. Andrew, the Red Lion, the Vanguard, the Rainbow, the Constant Reformation, the Henrietta Maria, the Leopard, the Adventure, the Mary Rose.	The same to the same. Recommend persons for appointment; with additional names suggested by Nicholas and other persons.	Ibid., No. 9. 2 pp. [Seal mentioned above.]
March 19.	Purser of the Third Whelp.	Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. To enter William Brissenden in place of John Mason, prisoner in the White Lion, and convicted for a felon.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 96. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.
March 19.	Purser of the Vanguard	Petition of John Wriothesley. Having served 20 years and grown ancient, he prays that he may resign his office to Thomas Newman.	Vol. cclxxxv., No. 14. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Order.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1634-5. Mar. 21.	Cook of the St. George	Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Richard Lichfield, late cook of the St. George, has neglected his attendance for five years, recommend John Attawell who has executed the place.	Vol. cclxxxv., No. 25. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
1635. March 28.	Some appointment in the voyage now intended.	John Hickes, gunner of the Happy Entrance, to the same. Sets forth past services and prays appointment.	Ibid., No. 51. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 28.	Master of the Vanguard	Sir Francis Sydenham to Nicholas. The writer being to have the command of the Vanguard, desires to have Thomas Rabanett, boatswain of the Ann Royal, for his master.	Ibid., No. 52. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
March 28.	Lieutenant of the Lion	Capt. John Mennes to the same. Desires to have Andrew Mennes for his Lieutenant in the Lion.	Ibid., No. 53. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 30. Whitehall.	Master of the Mary Rose	Appointment of Edward Everett, Capt. George Carteret being Captain.	Ibid., No. 57. 1 p.
March 30.	The same - -	Copy of the same, but struck through as if designed to be cancelled.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 99. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.
March 30. Whitehall.	Lieutenant of the Freeman.	Appointment of Robert Jenour, Capt. Richard Fielding being Captain.	Vol. cclxxxv., No. 58. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
March 30.	The like - -	Copy of the same, but erased " <i>quia postea</i> ."	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 104. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.
March 30. Whitehall.	Lieutenant of the Henrietta Maria.	Appointment of Capt. Barnaby Burley under Capt. Thomas Porter.	Ibid., fol. 101 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 30.	The like in the St. Andrew.	Minute of appointment of Capt. Thomas Bardsey under Capt. Walter Stewart.	Ibid., fol. 102. 4 lines.
March 30.	The like in the Rainbow	The like of Capt. Jonathan Downes under Capt. Povey.	Ibid. 4 lines.
March 30.	The like in the Red Lion.	The like of Andrew Mennes under Capt. John Mennes.	Ibid. 3 lines.
March 30.	The like in the Vanguard.	The like of Capt. Philip Hill under Sir Francis Sydenham.	Ibid. 3 lines.
March 30.	The like in the Pleiades	The like of Richard Bargrave under Capt. Smith.	Ibid. 7 lines.
March 30. Whitehall.	Master in the Merhonour.	Appointment of Capt. William Cooke under the Earl of Lindsey.	Ibid., fol. 103. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. March 30. Whitehall.	Master in the Leopard	Appointment of Nicholas Roberts under Capt. Lewis Kirke.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 103. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.
March 30.	The like in the Vanguard	Minute of the like of Thomas Rabanett under Sir Francis Sydenham.	Ibid. 4 lines.
March 30.	The like in the Henrietta Maria.	The like of Thomas Askew under Capt. Thomas Porter.	Ibid. 3 lines.
March 30. Whitehall.	Lieutenant in the Swiftsure.	Appointment of Robert Fox under Sir John Pennington.	Ibid., fol. 105. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 30.	The like in the Leopard	Minute of the like of Capt. Robert Tournier under Capt. Lewis Kirke.	Ibid. 3 lines.
March 30.	The like in the James	The like of Capt. William Hawkeridge under Sir William Monson.	Ibid. 3 lines.
March 30.	The like in the Constant Reformation.	The like of Kenelm Digby under Capt. Thomas Ketelby.	Ibid. 3 lines.
March 30.	Master of the Rainbow	Robert Earl of Lindsey to Nicholas. To move the Lords for Henry Dunning to be appointed.	Vol. cclxxxv., No. 64. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 30. [Portsmouth] Dock.	Cook in the St. George in place of Richard Lichfield. Master in the Antelope and in the Third Whelp. Master gunner in the Antelope, and deputy master gunner in the Triumph.	John Brooke to the same. Recommends the bearer to the first-mentioned appointment, and states arrangements made for filling the others.	Ibid., No. 65. 1 p. [Seal with crest.]
April 1.	Master of the James -	Sir William Monson to the same. Prays him to enter Thomas Newport to this office.	Vol. cclxxxvi., No. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
April 1.	Master of the Henrietta Maria.	Capt. Thomas Porter to the same to enter Thomas Askew to this office.	Ibid., No. 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
April 1.	Lieutenant in the Swiftsure.	Robert Fox to the same. Sir John Pennington has determined to send the writer away to Portsmouth instantly. Prays for his warrant.	Ibid., No. 13. 1 p.
April 2.	Master in the James under Sir William Monson.	Minute of appointment of Thomas Newport.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 103 a. 3 lines.
April 2.	Lieutenant to Capt. Ketelby or any captain who is unprovided.	Robert Long to Nicholas. Applies for appointment of Mr. Noise [Noy] with concurrence of the Earl of Lindsey.	Vol. cclxxxvi., No. 18. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [Seal with arms.]
April 2. London.	Chaplain in the William and Thomas.	Capt. John Fletcher to the same. Recommends William Holden.	Ibid., No. 19. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Name of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. April 4. Whitehall.	Purser in the Leopard in place of Valentine Pyne who has surrendered the same.	Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. To enter Henry Female.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 106 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.
April 8. Whitehall.	Master cook in the St. George in place of Richard Lichfield.	The same to the same. To enter John Attawell.	Ibid., fol. 108. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
April 8. Whitehall.	Lieutenant of the Freeman under Capt. Richard Fielding.	The same to Robert Jenour. Appointment.	Ibid., fol. 108 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
April 8. Whitehall.	Lieutenant of the Sampson under Capt. Thomas Kirke.	The same to Arnold Bassett. Minute of appointment.	Ibid. 3 lines.
April 8. Whitehall.	Lieutenant of the William and Thomas under Capt. John Fletcher.	The same to Leonard Lidcott. Similar minute.	Ibid., fol. 109. 4 lines.
April 9.	Masters of ships preparing for sea at Chatham.	Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Urge necessity for immediate appointments, and send list of masters appointed by the Lords, and those nominated for appointment by the Officers.	Vol. cclxxxvi., No. 59. 2 pp. [<i>Seal with arms.</i>]
April 11. London.	Master of the Rainbow	Sir William Russell to Nicholas. To procure some other person to be appointed in the place of John Thornebush, who is engaged on a merchant's voyage to the East Country.	Ibid., No. 76. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
April 13.	Master of the St. Andrew	Minute of appointment of John Craven.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 103 a. 5 lines.
April 18. Whitehall.	Masters for the James, the St. Andrew, the Red Lion, the Rainbow, the Mary Rose, the Adventure, the First Whelp, [the Constant Reformation], and the Tenth Whelp.	Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. To appoint Bence Johnson, John Craven, John Man, John Hemings, Capt. Thomas Newport, John Currall, George Burridge, and if found fit William Ellis and Francis Simons.	Ibid., fol. 113 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
[April 18 ?] Whitehall.	Master of the Adventure, Capt. Paramour.	The same to John Currall. Appointment. [<i>Draft, probably laid aside after writing the above letter.</i>]	Vol. cclxxxvii., No. 7. 1 p.
[April 23.]	Master cook in the Henrietta Maria.	Robert Earl of Lindsey to Nicholas. Wishes the bearer to be appointed in the room of another of the Earl's servants on whom he bestowed the same.	Ibid., No. 39. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
April 25. Whitehall.	Deputy gunner of the Antelope.	Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. To enter Thomas Williams, master gunner of the Triumph, as deputy to George Pitcher, master gunner of the Antelope.	Vol. cclxiv., fol. 119 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Name of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. April 29. Deptford.	Lieutenant in the Swallow under Capt. Stradling.	Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. To procure warrant for appointment of John Falconer, who was formerly in the Fifth Whelp.	Vol. cclxxxvii., No. 65. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
May 12. The Downs.	Master of the Third Whelp.	Peter White to the same. Recommends his brother-in-law, Henry Everall, whom Capt. Lindsey had made choice of.	Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 77. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
May 18. Tilbury Hope.	Deputy Boatswain of the Ann Royal.	Capt. William Cooke to the same. Rabanett, boatswain of the Ann Royal, is now master of the Vanguard, and the writer's son is Rabanett's deputy of the Ann Royal. The Lord Admiral and Sir Henry Vane are apprised of this arrangement, and the latter wishes Nicholas to remind him of it.	Vol. cclxxxix., No. 3. 1 p.
May 20. Deptford.	Master cook in the St. Dennis in the room of Henry Deane deceased.	Officers of Navy to Lords of Admiralty. Recommend John Hughes. <i>Prefixed,</i> <i>1. Recommendation of the same person by Capt. William Cooke and others.</i>	Ibid., No. 10. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. Ibid., No. 10. 1. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
May 21. Deptford.	Master cook in the Triumph.	The same to the same. Recommend Phineas Eddy, who had been deputy cook in the same ship for four years.	Ibid., No. 13. 1 p.
June 6. Arundel House.	Boatswain of the Leopard.	Edward Norgate, Windsor herald, to Nicholas. Prays him that the poor boatswain Norgate (whose other name he knows not) may succeed to this office, the present boatswain being about to lose his place for misdemeanour.	Vol. ccxc., No. 45. 1 p. [Seal with arms.]
June 10.	Next places that shall fall in any of his Majesty's ships.	Petition of John Costell, gunner, Thomas Jacob, boatswain, and John Yielding, purser, late of the Warspite, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Their said ship was "cast" [discharged] on the 9th March last, and petitioners displaced. Having petitioned the King for relief, he referred them to the Lords. Pray for appointments.	Ibid., No. 65. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
June 29.	Boatswain of the Constant Reformation in place of Daniel Cadman, who has died since the ship went to sea.	Officers of Navy to the same. Recommend William Waymond, now boatswain of the Antelope, and Thomas Severn, now boatswain of the Third Lion's Whelp, for the Antelope, and Richard Cooke, son of one of the masters attendant, for the Third Lion's Whelp.	Vol. ccxci., No. 92. 1 p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE,

FROM JANUARY 1634-5 TO JUNE 1635,

Most of them relating to Measures for Relief of the Poor taken in pursuance of the King's Book of Orders and Instructions of the Council.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1634-5. March 5.	Hundred of Stratton, Cornwall.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of punishment of rogues, binding poor apprentices, reformation of alehouses and the like.	Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 27. 1 p.
March 11.	Hundred of Lesnewth, Cornwall.	Similar certificate - -	Ibid., No. 61. 1 p.
March 11.	North division of the hundred of East, Cornwall.	Similar certificate - -	Ibid., No. 62. 1 p.
[March ?]	Hundreds of Cheveley, Staplehoe, Staine, and Flendish, co. Cam- bridge.	Justices of Peace to Sir Robert Berkeley, Judge of Assize. Certify measures taken by them under the laws for relieving the poor and ordering and training up youth, and reforming disorderly persons.	Vol. cclxxxv., No. 99. 1½ p.
1635. April 1.	Co. Rutland - -	The same to the Council. Cannot learn that any person has exacted any fees under colour of a commission for executing the statutes concerning archery.	Vol. cclxxxvi., No. 14. 1 p.
April 3.	Wapentakes of Agbrigg and Morley, co. York.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of poor children put forth, women who had had bastards, and persons who keep unlicensed alehouses.	Ibid., No. 23. 7¼ p.
April 10. Cardigan.	Co. Cardigan* - -	Justices of Peace to the Council. Cannot find that any monies have been exacted upon the statutes touching archery since the 23rd August, 1631.	Ibid., No. 63. ¾ p.
April 15. Flint.	Co. Flint - -	Similar Justices to the same. Similar return.	Ibid., No. 90. 1 p.
April 20. Brecknock.	Co. Brecknock -	Similar Justices to the same. Similar return.	Vol. cclxxxvii., No. 21. ¾ p. [Seal with arms.]
April 25. Helston.	Hundreds of Kerrier and Penwith, co. Cornwall.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of apprentices bound and vagrants punished.	Ibid., No. 51. 1¾ p. [Seal with crest.]
[April ?]	Hundred of Milverton and four Wester Tith- ings of Kingsbury East, Somerset.	Similar certificate of obedience to the Book of Orders, with names of apprentices bound, and price of corn at Wellington and Wiveliscombe.	Ibid., No. 85. 2 pp.
May 6. Ilchester.	Several divisions of co. Somerset.	Justices of Peace to Henry Hodges, Sheriff. Certify their observance of the Book of Orders in their several divisions.	Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 43. 1½ p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. May 12. Tickenham.	Hundreds of Portbury and Hartcliffe cum Bedminster, co. Somerset.	Justices of Peace to Henry Hodges, Sheriff. Certify their observance of the Book of Orders in their several divisions.	Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 70. 1½ p.
May 14.	Division of Alton, Hants.	The like to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 94. 3 pp.
May 15.	Division of Portsdown, Hants.	The like to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 102. 6½ pp.
May 20. Sarum.	Division of Salisbury, Wilts.	The like to the Council. There have been no exactions by levying money for archery since the proclamation of 23 August 1631.	Vol. cclxxxix., No. 8. 1 p.
May 20. Carnarvon.	Co. Carnarvon	The like to the same. Similar return.	Ibid., No. 9. 1 p.
May 21. Dorchester.	Division of Dorchester, Dorset.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of apprentices bound, and other measures taken under the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 14. 1 p.
May 22.	Hundred of Chippenham, Wilts.	Justices of Peace to Sir John Finch and Sir John Denham, Justices of Assize. Certify measures taken for relief of the poor.	Ibid., No. 19. 1 p.
May 22. Bridgewater.	Hundreds of Whitleigh, Huntspill, and Puriton, North Petherton, Cannington, and Andersfield, co. Somerset.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of measures taken for relief of the poor. <i>Annexed</i> , 1. <i>List of names of apprentices put out within these hundreds: total 160.</i>	Ibid., No. 20. ¾ p. Ibid., No. 20. 1. 2½ p.
May 23.	Hundreds of Frome and Kilmersdon, with liberties of Mells, Leigh, Witham Friary, East Cranmore, and Hillhouse, co. Somerset.	Justices of Peace to Sir John Finch and Sir John Denham, Justices of Assize. Certificate of measures taken for relief of the poor. <i>Inclosed</i> , 1. <i>List of names of apprentices put out with their masters.</i>	Ibid., No. 29. ¾ p. Ibid., No. 29. 1. 1 p.
May 23.	Hundreds of Bath Forum, Wellow, and the liberties of Philip's Norton and Bathampton, co. Somerset.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of apprentices bound and vagrants punished, since 2d April last past.	Ibid., No. 30. 2 pp.
May 25. Great Torrington.	Hundreds of Black-Torrington, Shebbear, Hartland, and Winkley, co. Devon.	Similar certificate of rogues punished, apprentices bound out, with their names and those of their masters, and penalties levied during the year last past.	Ibid., No. 43. 2 pp.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. May 26.	Blandford Division, co. Dorset.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of apprentices bound, with their names and those of their masters, for two years past. Number of apprentices, 119.	Vol. cclxxxix., No. 48. 5 pp.
May 27.	Division in co. Somerset, unnamed.	Justices of Peace to Henry Hodges, Sheriff. Certificate of conformity to the Book of Orders, and names of apprentices bound out, with those of the masters. Price of corn certified.	Ibid., No. 57. 2 pp.
May 27. St. Columb.	Hundreds of Pyder and Powder, Cornwall.	Certificate of Justices of Peace concerning rogues punished.	Ibid., No. 58. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
May 28. St. Columb.	The same Hundreds -	Similar certificate of apprentices bound out, with names of apprentices and masters.	Ibid., No. 64. 1 p.
May 29.	Hundreds of Potterne and Cannings and Swanborough, Wilts.	Similar certificate of apprentices and masters.	Ibid., No. 73. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.
June 1.	Division of Kingsclere, Hants.	Similar certificate of 21 apprentices bound since Michaelmas last.	Vol. ccxc., No. 8. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
June 5.	Hundred of East Wotford, and parts of the hundreds of Exminster and West Wotford, Devon.	Similar certificate of apprentices and masters, vagrants punished, and penalties levied.	Ibid., No. 32. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp
June 23.	Hundreds of Wootton and Ploughley, co. Oxford.	Similar certificate that watch and ward observed, vagrants searched for, alehouses censured, Lord's Day observed, apprentices bound, and the poor relieved.	Vol. ccxci., No. 42. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
June 27.	Hundreds of Lewknor and Pirton, and the half hundred of Ewelme, co. Oxford.	Similar certificate of apprentices placed, alehouses regulated, vagrants punished, and impotent poor relieved. Of maltsters there are very few in that district, and, except five at Naveland, adjoining to Henley-on-Thames, they deal only in small quantities. These five, the justices think, should be continued in regard of their nearness to the Thames.	Ibid., No. 81. 1 p.
June 29.	Hundred of Trelleck, co. Monmouth.	Similar certificate of care of aged and impotent poor, apprenticeship of poor children, punishment of keepers of tippling houses, and rogues and vagabonds, and repair of highways.	Ibid., No. 91. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. [June?]	Hundreds of Braunton, Fremington, and Sherwill, Devon.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of apprentices bound, rogues punished, and fines levied.	Vol. ccxci., No. 124. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
[June ?]	Hundreds of Haytor, Teignbridge, and Axminster, Devon.	Similar certificate of apprentices bound and rogues punished.	Ibid., No. 125. 4 pp.
[June ?]	The same - -	Similar certificate of persons punished for misdemeanours.	Ibid., No. 126. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
[June?]	Division of Bridport, Dorset.	Similar certificate of conformity to the Book of Orders. <i>Annexed,</i> 1. <i>List of apprentices bound, with their names and those of their masters.</i>	Ibid., No. 127. = 2 pp.
[June ?]	Hundred of Leyland, co. Lancaster.	Justices of Peace to Sir George Vernon and Sir Robert Berkeley, Judges of Assize. General certificate of proceedings upon statutes for the poor, rogues and wanderers, apprentices, alehouses, highways, &c.	Ibid., No. 128. 1 p.

ACTS OF THE COURT OF HIGH COMMISSION,
APRIL—JUNE 1635,

*In continuation of those published in the preceding Volume, p. 613.
They are derived from Vol. cclxi.*

1635.

April 2.	Vol. cclxi., fol. 187 b.	Sir Robert Howard, prisoner in the Fleet.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles. On bond given in 1,500 <i>l.</i> with sureties, for appearance, he is to be enlarged out of the Fleet.
	fol. 188.	Mary Alkin, of St. Margaret Pattens, London, spinster, prisoner in the Gatehouse.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles. To be enlarged out of the Gatehouse upon sufficient bond for appearance.
April 14.		Edward Lord Dudley - -	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before the next court day save one.
		John Duncombe, of Stone, Bucks	The like.
		Robert Veisey, of Bampton, co. Oxford.	Appeared as a witness upon articles, and was bound by oath faithfully to depose, and was monished to be ex- amined before next court day.
April 15.		Lady Lucy Grantham - -	Appeared and took oath to answer articles, and was monished to be ex- amined before next court day.
	fol. 188 b.	Thomas Colby, of Pakefield, Suffolk.	The like.

ACTS OF THE COURT OF HIGH COMMISSION.

1635.

April 16.

Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 188.Sir John Baile, of Carlton Cur-
lieu, co. Leicester.Appeared and took oath to answer
articles, and was monished to be ex-
amined before next court day.

fol. 188 b.

Richard Brayfield, clerk, rector
of Blunsdon, Wilts.

The like.

Eleazar Jackson, clerk, vicar of
Powick, co. Worcester.

The like.

Alexander Vanden Eynden -

The like.

John South, of Kelstern, co.
Lincoln.

The like.

Charles Chauncey, clerk, and
Humphrey Packer, yeoman.

Witnesses sworn.

Nicholas Goard, of St. Saviour's,
Southwark.Appeared and took oath to answer
articles; to be examined before next
court day.

fol. 189.

Robert Veisey, of Chimney, in
Bampton, co. Oxford.Robert Veisey and his wife sworn to
depose as witnesses.

fol. 189 b.

[Richard] Bancroft - -

Bond to be certified.

John Bastwick, M.D., prisoner
in the Gatehouse.Costs appointed to be taxed; nothing
done.

Richard Wright, of Stone, Bucks

Cause appointed to be finally sentenced.

John Egerton, of the Custom
House, London.

The like.

John Workman, clerk, of Glou-
cester.

The like.

William Dodson, John [William]
Fox, John Ponder, and Thomas
Wells, of Rothwell, co. North-
ampton.

The like.

David Hooganhosen, a Belgian -

Cause appointed to be finally sentenced
out of their answers; adjourned to
next court day.Richard Roe and Amy his wife,
of Rotherby, co. Leicester.The like. Stands over till somebody
comes to prosecute; appointed for
next court day.Charles Hardikin and Deborah
Cook *alias* Hardikin, his pre-
tended wife.The Commissioners who had taken In-
formations in this cause reported that
they held the marriage betwixt defen-
dant Charles Hardikin and his wife
unlawful by the Levitical law, although
they find it not forbidden in express
words, yet by necessary consequence.
Reference to the Dean of the Arches
to proceed to sentence of nullity of
marriage, and Charles Hardikin to
enter bond in 500*l.* for appearance of
himself and his wife.

fol. 190.

Peter Arentson, of Southwark -

Cause appointed to be finally sentenced
out of his answers; appointed for
next court day.

William Frost, clerk - -

The like.

Lawrence Sadler, Ambrose Laite,
Richard Mynne, John [James]
Davies, and Samuel [Simeon]
Man, booksellers.Ordered to be attached if not examined
before this day. The counsel for the
office had till the next court day to
consider their answers.Robert Cooke, of Feering, Essex
(the first cause).

Referees to report next court day.

Robert Cooke (the second cause)

Appeared and took oath to answer
articles; to be examined before next
court day.

ACTS OF THE COURT OF HIGH COMMISSION.

1635.

April 16

Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 190.

Sir William Sandys and others	- Referred to the Dean of the Arches to set down order in this cause; adjourned to next court day.
Thomas Baxter, clerk	- - Depositions of witnesses published; to put in his defence before the second session from the present.
Edward Prowse, clerk	- - Appointed for taxation of costs; appointed for next court day.
Sir William Hellwys	- - The like.
Edmund Lyneold, clerk	- - To appear this day to hear sentence of deprivation; appointed for next court day.
Stephen Dennison, D.D.	- Depositions of witnesses published; cause to go to report.
John Mainwaring, clerk, and Roger Brereton, gent.	Appointed to report next court day.
John Middleton and John Thorne	Appointed to be sentenced this day; appointed for next court day.
Richard Murray, the second cause.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles, and additional to be given in before next court day.
John White, clerk, of Carlton Curlieu, co. Leicester.	Is examined. Counsel for the office to have until next court day to consider of their answers.
fol. 190 b. Robert Hunt and Richard Clarson, churchwardens of St. Benet Fink, London.	Examined, and counsel for the office to have till next court day to consider of their answers.
Joseph Maxum, of St. Giles without Cripplegate.	The like.
Edward Filmer	- - Appeared but was not examined, no articles having been given in against him. Ordered that unless articles be given in before to-morrow at night, Mr. Filmer shall be dismissed with his charges.
Richard Massey, clerk, and others	Assigned to next court day.
John South, late of Kelstern, co. Lincoln.	Appeared, and the court being informed that he had taken oath before the Commissioners at the Doctors Commons to answer articles, he was ordered to be examined before next court day, and to give bond with sureties for his appearance next court day and from day to day.
Ralph Tether [or Tedder], and Margaret his pretended wife.	Depositions of witnesses published, and motion for matter corroboratory to be admitted; referred to Commissioners at Informations.
Theophilus Brabourne	- - Appointed for next court day.
fol. 191. Richard Lloyd, of Ruscombe, Berks.	On reading his petition, for that no man came in to prosecute, he was ordered to be dismissed and his bond to be delivered to him.
Edmund Prideaux	- - Defendant examined; cause appointed for next court day.
Sir William Cade, first cause	- Counsel for Sir William moved to have the last addition of 20 marks alimony made to his wife taken off, but the counsel for Lady Cade opposed the same. Referred to Sir Henry Marten and Dr. Wood.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 191.Sir William Cade, second cause Witnesses examined and cause appointed
for next court day.

Sir Robert Howard - - Appeared personally. Dr. Rives, King's
advocate, alleged that his answers
were insufficient. Reference to the
Commissioners at Informations to
report thereon next court day.
Dr. Rives had till next court day to
put in further additional articles, and
Sir Robert was admonished to appear
next court day to receive the further
order of the court.

Frances Viscountess Purbeck,
prisoner in the Gatehouse. Ordered to appear under the custody of
the keeper of the Gatehouse to receive
sentence, but appeared not, the keeper
saying that the Viscountess was un-
willing to come thither, for that she
wanted clothes fitting for her to come
abroad in. Sentence was read against
her, whereby she stands convicted of
adultery with Sir Robert Howard, for
which the court ordered her to be
brought to the church of St. Clement
Danes without Temple Bar, on Sunday
next come se'nnight, according as shall
be prescribed; and Dr. Rives was
ordered to put in new articles against
her for adultery with Sir Robert since
the sentence of this court.

fol. 191 b.

Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley

Appeared in custody of the messenger,
and was ordered to be examined before
next court day. Remanded back to
the same custody until he give bond,
with sureties, in 1,500*l.*, for his appear-
ance, as also that he shall bring into
court the body of Joan Grene, with
whom he is charged to have committed
adultery, she now living in one of his
houses.

John Vicars, Samuel Vicars,
Hugh Sowden [Doarden], and
Thomas Collumbell.

Mr. Vicars appeared and took oath to
answer articles. An attachment decreed
against the other parties unless they
appear the next court day.

William Jones and Nathaniel
Thackham, printers.

Appeared and took their oaths to answer
articles; to be examined thereupon
the next court day, or in default to be
attached.

Sir Alexander Cave, late of
Rotherby, co. Leicester.

Appeared, and was monished to pay 10*l.*
expenses taxed against him before the
first session of Trinity term next, or
in default to be attached for contempt.

Alexander Vanden Eynden, of
Mark Lane, London, merchant.

Appeared and was monished to be ex-
amined before next court day.

Charles Chauncey and Humphry
Packer.

Defence put in, and reference made as
to its admission.

fol. 192.

Francis Wright, in the first and
second causes.

Reference to Sir John Lambe.

Wilmot Branton [Brampton],
of Northam, Devon.

Commission for her answer to be returned
this day. Nothing done.

John Bartlett, Francis Cowles,
and others, booksellers.

Defendants examined, and Dr. Rives to
consider of their answers before next
court day.

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fol. 192.John Brewster, William Guyse,
Anthony Edwards, Thomas
Purie, John Nelme, Henry
Browne, and William Price, of
Gloucester.Defendants Brewster, Guyse, Purie,
Browne, and Price, having acknow-
ledged their error in making such a
deed of annuity to Mr. Workman as
is "deduced," were dismissed, paying
their fees.

Joseph Caron

- - -

Scandalous articles having been pre-
ferred against defendant in this court,
he had denied the same upon oath.
No man having come in to prosecute
the same, the articles were ordered to
be defaced and taken off the file.

Alban Eales, clerk

- - -

Dr. Sweit, counsel for Eales, gave up
the lease in question into the court,
and alleged that he had delivered up
his institution and induction according
to the order of the court, whereupon
Eales was ordered to be dismissed and
his bonds to be delivered, he first pay-
ing 8*l.* costs.William Hill, of Fareham, Hants,
schoolmaster.Appeared in custody of a messenger, and
took oath to answer articles; was
monished to be examined before next
court day, and remanded to the custody
of Wragg, the messenger, till he enter
bond with sureties in 1,000*l.* for his
appearance, and that the parties shall
be called also to answer articles who
placed their children there to be
taught.fol. 192 *b.*George Wright and others, of
Shrewsbury.

Commission renewed.

Richard Bond, of the diocese of
Norwich.Dr. Clerk having alleged that defendant's
answers were insufficient, a reference
was made for consideration thereof.Nicholas Goard, of St. Saviour's,
Southwark.Appeared not, but having this morning
taken oath to answer articles, he was
ordered to be examined before next
court day or to be attached.Thomas Palmer, Robert Whatton,
Edmund Corker, Henry Rastall,
Nicholas Lambe, Richard
Wolfe, and Edward Camock,
aldermen of Stamford.Being all aldermen, and some of them
infirm and aged men, a commission
was granted to take their answers in
the country.Thomas Webb, of Painswick, co.
Gloucester.Attachment decreed against witnesses
who refused to be examined, viz. John
Adams and others.Thomas Colby, of Kirkley, Suf-
folk, and Israel Mounds, of
Lowestoft, in the same county.Attachment decreed against Mounds for
non-appearance.William Peckett, clerk, vicar of
Bicknor, Kent.Time allowed till next court day to con-
sider of his answers, and he admon-
ished to appear.

Hugh Wyatt and Philip Walker

Commission brought in and depositions
published.

fol. 193.

John Pincombe

- - -

Cause to be finally sentenced next court
day.Eleazar Jackson, clerk, vicar of
Powick, co. Worcester.Attachment decreed against him, unless
he give bond for his appearance next
court day.Richard Beare, of Bovey-Tracey,
Devon.Motion that defendant might be admtd
to his defence referred to Commission-
ers at Informations.

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		Bartholomew Busfield, of Leybourn, Kent.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; was monished to be examined before next court day, and to give bond for future appearance.
		Roger Harsnape and Margaret his wife, of Deptford, Kent.	The like.
	fol. 193 <i>b</i> .	William Holton, of Sudbury -	An attachment decreed against defendant for that he had not put in his answers.
		George Bovile, medical man -	An attachment with intimation upon pain of 20 <i>l.</i> decreed against defendant for that he appeared not, neither had paid the alimony due to his wife according to the order of this court, but respited till next court day.
		Edmund Thomas, of Westerham, Kent.	A compulsory decreed against Martin Sheppard and Joseph Packe, whom the court bound by oath faithfully to depose, and admonished them to be examined before the next court day.
		Richard Brayfield, clerk, rector of Blunsdon, St. Andrew.	Two days allowed to give in articles additional, and Brayfield to answer before next court day, and to give bond for his forthcoming.
		Thomas Dover the elder and Thomas Dover the younger, of Ford, Bucks, and John Duncombe and John Vennor.	Defendants to be examined before next court day on pain of being attached; the counsel for the office to give in their additional, in case they intend to use any.
		John Lynes, of Whitwell, and Thomas Mallett, of Hackford, Norfolk.	Attachment decreed for non-appearance.
		Owen Semper <i>alias</i> St. Pearre, of London.	Attachment decreed against the Warden of the Fleet's man that sent defendant away, unless he shall bring him in to be examined before next court day.
	fol. 194.	Thomas Roche - - -	Defendant to be attached, with an intimation upon pain of 20 <i>l.</i> , for contempt in not performing the order of the court between him and his wife.
		John Nunfan, of Morton Birch, co. [Worcester] Stafford.	Attachment decreed for non-appearance.
		Thomas Pye and others, of Morpeth, Northumberland.	Advocates on both sides to make their motions next court day.
		William Stone, clerk - -	Depositions published, save that of one Roberts.

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fol. 194.John Geare, clerk, vicar of Lyme
Regis, Dorset.

By reason of defendant's age and inability to travel, commission decreed for taking his answers in the country, with bond in 100*l.* for performing the order of the court. "Afterwards," the registrar has entered, "I received directions from my Lord's Grace to stay the sending out of his commission until the next court day."

Samuel Ward, clerk

- Thomas Lickamore, a witness bound by oath to submit to examination, and a compulsory decreed against Barker, another witness.

Francis Owens, clerk, of Long-
don-upon-Terne, Salop.

- An attachment decreed against him for non-appearance.

Thomas Austen, clerk, rector of
Grafton Regis, co. North-
ampton.

- Cause put off till next court day.

John and Eustace Davies

- Attachment agreed against defendants for not answering the articles.

Ralph Hyde, clerk, rector of
Sidbury, Salop.

- Cause referred to the Bishop of Hereford or his chancellor. See subsequent entry at p. 186.

Tristram Hinchcliffe, clerk

- Attachment decreed against defendant for departing without licence, and without constituting any proctor, or entering bond for his appearance.

fol. 194 *b.*

George Burdett, clerk

- Ordered that if the expenses of this suit be unpaid, and Burdett cannot be found with the attachment, then Mr. Quested, his surety, to be called to bring in the body of Burdett, or to show cause why his bond should not be certified. See subsequent entry at p. 186.

John Pregon, of the diocese of
Lincoln.

- For notorious contempt of the authority of this court, in subducting himself after he had intelligence of the warrant against him, he was ordered to be attached and fined 20*l.* unless he appeared next court day.

Zachary Allnutt, of Ipstone,
Bucks.

- Cause continued until next court day.

Timothy Leeming and
Fisher, of Derby.

— Commission decreed for examination of witnesses.

Peter Fawtret, clerk

- Attachment decreed for non-appearance.

William Tyler

- Motion by Dr. Rives appointed for next court day.

Sir John Astley, of Kent

- Promoter's brief to be brought in on the next court day.

Francis Wright, clerk, the first
and second causes.

- Referred to Sir John Lambe to set down order which of these causes should be first heard, and to appoint a time when defendant's and also the other causes should be heard.

[John] Egerton

- Defendant did not appear, but in respect of the affidavits his bond respited to next court day.

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Vol. cclxi., Richard Wright, of Stone, Bucks ;
fol. 195. suit promoted by Alice his
wife.

Report of the Dean of the Arches, that defendant was in Aylesbury Gaol. His appearance was respited till he should be set at liberty. Afterwards the proofs taken were publicly read, by which it appeared that in 1632 defendant and Alice his wife were joined together in lawful matrimony. Alice being a woman of a peaceable disposition, defendant had used barbarous and inhuman cruelties to her, insomuch as she could not cohabit with him with safety of her life. The court pronounced him guilty, and ordered that they might live asunder till it should please God to work a reconciliation. Defendant having confessed his estate to amount to 260*l.* per annum, the court allotted to his wife 130*l.* for maintenance, and a warrant was to be sent to the keeper of Aylesbury Gaol to detain him there till he gave surety to perform this order ; but if he should have been already released, then an attachment was decreed against him. Lastly, he was condemned in costs, which were to be taxed next court day.

fol. 195 *b.*

Richard Bancroft, late of Willesden, Middlesex.

Motion made on behalf of young Richard Bancroft, son and executor of Richard Bancroft, the elder, deceased, that the bond entered into by his father might be cancelled, in regard there was never any judgment given in this court for the forfeiture of that bond. The consideration thereof was referred to the Commissioners at the next informations, and the King's advocate was desired to take notice how far the retaining or delivering up of that bond might concern the King.

Business concerning the office of the King's principal registrar.

John Oldberry, gentleman and notary public, presented to the Commissioners his letters patent under the great seal, bearing date 20 April 1627, and desired to be admitted his Majesty's registrar according to the said letters. The court willed his Majesty's advocate to peruse the letters, and if he found nothing therein prejudicial to his Majesty, it was referred to any three of the Commissioners to give Oldberry the oaths and admit him registrar.

Francis Abbott, clerk, vicar of Poslingford, Suffolk.

Report of Dr. Thomas Eden, to whom this cause stood referred. Five or six of the chief of the parishioners of Poslingford appearing before the referee, he had endeavoured to appease their differences, but could not. The parishioners showed from Mr. Thomas Golding, the lord and patron of that parish, a certificate testifying that Mr. Abbott's railing and unquiet behaviour was such that many of the chief inhabitants were resolved to leave the town if they could not be rid of him.

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fol. 195 b.

Mr. Abbott at that meeting behaved himself no ways submissively towards his parishioners, but with great anger and bitterness, saying they sought his blood. He also desired, that whereas he was not only suspended *ab officio et beneficio*, but also excommunicated, the referee should endeavour to procure him to be absolved from the excommunication and from his suspension *ab officio* for all other places but that parish; and this should content him, although he stood still suspended *ab beneficio et ab officio* in that place, which the referee thought fit to be granted. The Commissioners being divided in opinion thereon the court referred the further ordering of the cause till next court day.

fol. 196.

Ralph Hyde, clerk, rector of Sidbury, Salop.

Petition of defendant read; and forasmuch as he lived 100 miles from London, and was much hindered in his studies by coming up to follow this business, the cause was referred to the Bishop of Hereford or his chancellor.

Augustine Moreland, of Stroud, Kent.

Motion for attachment against defendant for not having paid 10*l.* costs to the promoter; and also that Martin Sheppard and Joseph Burchett, the two witnesses that deposed of the blasphemous words articulated in this cause, in regard they had deposed uncertainly concerning the time of speaking, should be examined again on that point. It was replied that the promoter by vexatious suits had almost undone defendant, and that by his means a legacy of 100*l.* was detained from defendant, so that he was unable to pay the charges; wherefore it was desired that the payment might be respited; and concerning the re-examination of the witnesses, it was alleged that defendant having been censured and fined, and in a penitent manner made his submission, amongst other things, for speaking words not fit to be named, therefore it was desired that the court would accept his submission and wholly dismiss him out of court. The motions were referred to the Commissioners at Informations; Burchett and Sheppard being bound by oath to speak the truth if they should be examined.

fol. 196 b.

George Burdett, clerk, of Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Ordered that if 40*l.*, a moiety of the costs taxed in this cause, be not paid before next court day, an attachment issue to take Mr. Burdett, if he be to be found in England, else that Mr. Quested, fishmonger, his surety, be called upon to bring Burdett forth or to show cause why his own bond should not be certified into the Exchequer.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 197.John Egerton, one of the
searchers of the Custom
House, London.

Defendant not appearing, but the court receiving information upon affidavit that he was sick and ill at ease, his appearance was respited till next court day, and the cause proceeded in the presence of his counsel. The proofs being read it appeared that, whereas it is unlawful for any person to print or sell any English Bibles or Books of Common Prayer other than such as are printed by his Majesty's printer, Egerton, for five years past having been one of the searchers of the Custom House, and having intelligence that certain uncustomed goods were brought from Maldon in Essex, and lay at the Crown Inn, at Aldgate, he went thither and seized the same. Opening the pack he found them to be Bibles, in 12mo., printed and brought from beyond seas, with the Book of Common Prayer in English tongue; and that there were five packs of them made upon (*sic*) canvass, each of the packs being a porter's burthen. Having seized the same on the 25th July last, he kept them in his hands till the 28th of the same month; and then, in consideration of 10*l.* in hand, received to satisfy his intelligencers, and a bill given for 10*l.* more to be paid him about two months after, he delivered the packs to William Lee and his man, Thomas Cowper, and caused them to be carried to Lothbury, where Lee dwells. That he afterwards made a proposition for 300*l.* in hand, or 50*l.* a year, to be given him, and that thereupon order should be taken that no more of the same kind of bibles should be brought from beyond seas. He further said that if he had once seized them they were his own, and that he that would give most for them should have them, but that if they refused his proposition before mentioned "he would go to Temple Bar and buy a pair of spectacles to see no further than the length of his arm." The Court fined him 200*l.* to the King, and ordered letters to be sent to the Commissioners for the Revenue to put him out of his searcher's place. He was further condemned in costs, to be taxed next court day; and if he be well and can go abroad, he is to be committed to the Gatehouse, there to remain till he acknowledge his offence and give bond with sureties for the performance of his sentence. Lastly, a copy of this sentence is to be sent to the farmers of the customs to be published to their under-officers.

April 17.

fol. 198.
Vol. cclxi.,John Oldberry's admission to
his place of principal registrar.

In pursuance of the order of yesterday, Oldberry presented to the Commissioners-Referees letters patent, dated

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fol. 197.

20 April 1627, for execution of the office of Principal Registrar to his Majesty in all causes ecclesiastical, viz., to the High Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, and to his Majesty's judges delegates, granted to John Oldberry and Francis Paul, to take place after the death of Sir George Paul, who is now dead. The patent being read, his Majesty's advocate said that he had nothing to object against Oldberry's admission, only that he had received information of a decree in Chancery, whereby three parts of the emoluments of the said office (the same being equally divided into eight parts) were allotted to the now Lady Bennett and children by John Plomer, the late precedent patentee of the said offices, according to articles of agreement between Mr. Plomer and Sir George Paul. Oldberry consenting to that agreement, and the decree made between Sir George Paul and Sir Robert Bennett and his lady, and having taken his oath of supremacy and allegiance, he was admitted registrar to the Commissioners in causes ecclesiastical.

April 18.	fol. 198 b.	William Richardson, clerk, vicar of Garthorpe, co. Leicester.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
April 22.	fol. 199.	Charles Chauncey, clerk	- John Miles, Thomas Meade, and Joseph Watson, witnesses produced and sworn.
		Daniel Naylor, clerk	- - Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
April 23.		John Martin, of St. Merryn, Cornwall.	The like.
		[Hugh] Wyatt and [Philip] Walker.	William Conwithy, the promoter, appeared and took oath.
		[William] Lee and [Thomas] Cowper.	Names of various witnesses produced and sworn.
		[Charles] Chauncey and [Humphrey] Packer.	The like of two witnesses.
		John Convers <i>alias</i> Cunebers, of Manewden, Essex.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles.
		Charles Chauncey, clerk, and Humphrey Packer.	Names of other witnesses produced and sworn.
	fol. 199 b.	Sir William Hellwys	- - Taxation of costs appointed for next court day.
		William Lange, clerk	- - Report of Commissioners at Informations, that they had taxed the expenses against Guy Carleton, the prosecutor, at 20 <i>l.</i> to be paid before the feast of St. John the Baptist.
		John Bastwick, M.D.	- - His expenses taxed at 10 <i>l.</i> , and he ordered to pay the same before his enlargement.
		Richard Wright	- - Expenses ordered to be taxed on the next court day.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 199 b.John Egerton, suit promoted by
William Constable.

Charges against Egerton taxed by Commissioners at Informations at 20 marks, which the court ordered to be paid by Midsummer day, and attachment decreed against him to bring him to undergo the final order of the court.

Peter Arentson, of Southwark,
brewer.

Sentence appointed for next court day.

William Frost, clerk

The like.

John Middleton and John Thorne,
late of Arundel, Sussex.

Ordered to be heard next court day.

fol. 200.

Lawrence Sadler, Ambrose Laite,
Nicholas [Richard] Mynne,
John [James] Davies, and
Samuel Man, booksellers.

Dr. Rives signified that he would insist on the answers of defendants; cause to be sentenced next court day.

Robert Cook, of Feering, Essex,
(the first cause).

Sir John Lambe and Dr. Aylett to give their report next court day.

Robert Cook (the second cause) -

Defendant ordered to appear next court day, to hear the further pleasure of the court, and to be examined in the meantime.

Sir William Sandys and others -

Had been referred to Sir John Lambe; appointed for next court day.

Edward Prowse, clerk

Expenses taxed at 20 marks, which was ordered to be paid before the feast of St. John.

Edmund Lyneold, clerk

Cause continued *in statu quo* until the first session of next term, when defendant to appear to receive final judgment.

Richard Murray, S.T.P.

Attachment with intimation upon pain of 100*l.* decreed against defendant unless he be examined before next court day.John White, of Carlton Curlieu,
co. Leicester, clerk, and Sir
John Baile, of the same place.

Attachment decreed against Sir John Baile if he be not examined on the articles and additional on Monday at night, and a monition against White to answer the additional.

fol. 200 b.

Richard [Robert] Hunt and Robert [Richard] Clarson, church-
wardens of St. Benet Fink.

On motion by his Majesty's advocate for assigning a time for proof, it was ordered that there should be a prosecutor put in before next court day, or else the cause to be dismissed.

Joseph Maxum, of St. Giles
without, Cripplegate, London.

Till next court day, for counsel for the office to signify whether they will insist on defendant's answers.

Edward Filmer

Cause continued *in statu quo* till next court day.

Francis Abbott, clerk

On defendant's petition to be absolved from the suspension and excommunication imposed on him, in regard of his poverty, ordered that 20*l.* yearly being sequestered for officiating the cure, and reparation of his vicarage house, the rest of the profits of his living should accrue to him; but in regard of the scandal he had given in his parish, the court thought it not meet he should be any longer there, but gave him liberty to exercise his ministry anywhere else. The court also ordered that he should be released from his excommunication in case he should come and in due form desire the same.

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fol. 201.

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Richard Massey, clerk, and
others. Appointed for next court day.John South, of Kelstern, co. Lin-
coln. Defendant committed to the custody of
John Wragg, the messenger, till he
make full answers to the articles.Ralph Tether [or Tedder] and
Margaret his pretended wife. Dr. Rives, his Majesty's advocate, moved
to have a matter corroboratory ad-
mitted for better proof of the adultery
charged upon defendants. Referred to
the Dean of the Arches, Drs. Duck and
Eden, to set down order thereon.

Theophilus Brabourne - - Appointed for next court day.

Edmund Prideaux - - Time given till next court day to put in
articles additional against defendant.Sir William Cade (the first cause) Reference to Sir Henry Marten and
Dr. Wood appointed for next court
day.The same (the second cause) - Witnesses had been warned to be ex-
amined before this day ; appointed
for next court day.Sir Robert Howard - Defendant appeared ; cause was con-
tinued *in statu quo* till next court day,
when defendant to appear again to
receive final judgment of the court.Frances Viscountess Purbeck,
prisoner in the Gatehouse. Defendant had been ordered to appear
under custody of the keeper of the
Gatehouse ; respited till next court day
"and to do penance upon pain"(sic).fol. 201 b. Edward Lord Dudley - Had been examined and ordered to
appear under custody of the messenger ;
to consider his answers before next
court day.John Vicars, Samuel Vicars,
Hugh Doarden, and Thomas
Collumbell. To consider the answers of John Vicars
before next court day ; [other defen-
dants] to attend Sir Henry Marten,
and to be examined at Informations.William Jones and Nathaniel
Thackham, printers. If Jones be not examined before next
court day, he is to be attached.[Richard] Bancroft - His bond to be delivered to the adminis-
trator. [See fuller entry next page.]Alexander Vanden Eynden, of
Mark Lane, London, merchant. Reference to Drs. Duck and Eden to set
down order between Vanden Eynden
and his wife. Motion by the sureties
of Vanden Eynden that their bond
should be delivered up was refused,
and he required to appear *de die in
diem*.Charles Chauncey, clerk, and
Humphrey Packer. Ordered that certain witnesses who had
been examined, but had departed the
town before they were examined upon
the special interrogatories, should be
called again to answer the same.Francis Wright, clerk (the first
and second causes). Again referred to Sir John Lambe to
set down order in this cause.Wilmot Braunton [Brampton],
of Northam, Devon. Nothing done.John Bartlett, Francis Cowles,
and others, booksellers. Appointed for next court day.

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fol. 202.

Richard Bancroft.

Commissioners at Informations reported that inasmuch as Mr. Bancroft died before sentence given, and there was exhibited to the court a special pardon under the Great Seal, and the bond by him given in this court had never been pronounced forfeited, that therefore the same should be delivered to his executors, which was ordered accordingly.

William Hill, of Fareham, Hants.

To consider his answers by next court day.

Richard Bond of Walsingham, Norfolk; suit promoted by Bridget his wife.

Motion that defendant had answered, and nothing done since, and that the cause was not in truth prosecuted by his wife, but by some adversaries who had set her to work. Cause ordered to be dismissed unless the wife came into court in person before next term to prosecute. Referred to Dr. Aylett as before to consider the sufficiency of defendant's answers.

Nicholas Goard, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Referred to Drs. Gwynn and Wood as to the priority of Goard's suit in the Ordinary's court for a divorce by reason of adultery, and his convention in this court for alimony, and to tax expenses of suit and alimony.

Thomas Colby, of Kirkley, Suffolk, mariner.

Reference to consider the sufficiency of his answers, and to order them to be made full if found deficient. Such answers being given, and bond entered for appearance, he is licensed to appear by proctor.

fol. 202 b.

William Peckett, clerk

- The second and fourth articles not fully answered.

Hugh Wyatt and Philip Walker

Depositions published; cause committed to report.

Sir Thomas Southwell -

- The prosecutor being dead, whereby there was no prosecution had against the matters, which concerned foul adulteries Drs. Rives, and Talbot were required to prosecute *ex officio*.

John Pincombe - -

- Cause committed to report.

Eleazar Jackson, clerk, vicar of Powick, co. Worcester.

If the counsel for the office shall not within two days signify whether he will insist on defendant's answers or take exceptions, he shall be licensed to depart, giving bond to appear by proctor.

Richard Beare, of Bovey Tracey, Devon.

Beare to be admitted to his defence, which was referred to Commissioners to be considered.

Robert Betts, of Aylsham, co. Norfolk.

Defendant's bond to be certified, if he appear not.

Augustin Moreland, of Stroud, next Rochester.

Reference to Commissioners at Informations to consider how far forth the witnesses produced anew shall be examined.

Bartholomew Busfield, of Leybourne, Kent.

Attachment decreed against him.

Roger Harsnape and Margaret his wife, of Deptford, Kent.

The like.

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fol. 203.

fol. 203 b.

fol. 204.

- George Boville, medical man - Motion on behalf of wife and husband (the latter of whom had paid into court 16*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* for arrears of alimony) referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe.
- Richard Brayfield, clerk, rector of Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wilts. Defendant having been examined, and having denied the adulteries charged, it was ordered that unless prosecutor before the end of this term undertook to prove the adulteries, defendant be dismissed with his charges.
- John Duncombe and John Vennor Reference to Dr. Wood to consider the articles already answered, and the additional since given in, and also the assigning a sufficient promoter, if the party bound to prosecute be insufficient.
- Owen Semper *alias* St. Pearre, of London, suit promoted by Anne his wife. Defendant having appeared, and on examination having confessed his marriage and that he had left the company of his wife, he was condemned in expenses of suit and alimony, to be taxed by Dr. Gwynn.
- Thomas Pye and others, of Morpeth, Northumberland. Reference to Drs. Duck and Eden to consider motions made on both sides, and to set down order therein, or to report their opinions to the court.
- William Stone, clerk - - Depositions published. Cause continued *in statu quo* till next court day.
- Samuel Ward, of Ipswich - Continued *in statu quo* till next court day.
- Thomas Austen, clerk - - Motion made that defendant might be released of his suspension; but he having preferred a petition to his Majesty which reflected on the proceedings in this court, the consideration of which petition had been referred by his Majesty to the Attorney-General and Sir Nathaniel Brent, the court would not do anything till the committees had made their report.
- George Burdett, clerk - - If Mr. Quested, defendant's surety, come not next court day, his [bond] is to be certified.
- Zachary Allnutt, of Ipstone, Bucks. Cause committed to report.
- Sir John Astley of Maidstone - Appointed for next court day.
- Richard Murray, S.T.P. (the first cause). Depositions published, and the cause to be made ready for hearing next term. The Registrar having deputed a special notary to go down into Lancashire to execute the Commission, the Commissioners at Informations are to tax his charges for his journey.
- Thomas Hesketh - - Appointed for next court day.
- William Cumberford - - The like.
- Sir Henry Rosewell - - The like.
- William Crane, of Northampton - The like.
- Anthony Earbury, clerk - Commission to be renewed.
- Sir Arthur Haselrig - - Appointed for next court day.

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1635.			
April 23.	Vol. cclxi., fol. 204.	Catherine Sewell, wife of John Sewell of Halstead, Essex.	Publication of depositions.
		Gerance James, clerk - -	Commission opened, and the considera- tion of certain motions on both sides referred to Sir Charles Caesar.
	fol. 204 b.	Mark Corbold and Susan Copping	Depositions published. Defendants or- dered to propound their defence, and get the same admitted by the second session of next term.
		John Mullens, of Shapwick, co. Dorset.	Attachment decreed against all the par- ties named by Dr. Hart upon pain of 30 <i>l.</i> Thomas Russell and George Lockyer sworn to give evidence.
		William Richardson, clerk, of Garthorpe, co. Leicester.	A petition of defendant read and referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck, who are to take order for retaining the cause or referring it to the ordi- nary of the place where defendant dwells.
		John Mainwaring, clerk, and Roger Brereton.	Reference to Dr. Gwynn to take order for admitting or rejecting the allegation and exhibit put in by the counsel for the office.
		Henry Mitten, co. Leicester	Defence to be put in before next cour day, or the cause to go to report.
		Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Cook- ham, Berks.	Commission renewed, but prosecutor con- demned in expenses <i>retardati pro-</i> <i>cessus</i> , to be taxed next court day.
	fol. 205.	John King, Laurence Goddard, and Richard Nockold.	Nothing having been done for twelve months, reference to Dr. Aylett to set down order as to dismissal of the cause.
		Ralph Baker, Andrew Wilde, and Thomas Ody, of New- church, Kent.	Defendants fined 20 <i>l.</i> a piece for non- appearance, and a new intimation decreed against them upon pain of 30 <i>l.</i> a-piece.
		Francis Knight and Elizabeth Bradherst.	Nothing done.
		Dr. Dennison - - -	Referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck to appoint a time for defendant to put in his defence.
		Lady Lucy Grantham and Daniel Naylor, clerk.	They are examined. To insist by Satur- day at night.
		Ezekiel Johnson, clerk - -	Council for the office insists on his an- swers. Assigned to next court day.
		William Cocke of Chulmleigh, Devon.	Nothing done.
		Conon Richardson, clerk, rector of Ganerew, co. Hereford.	Attachment decreed against defendant for non-appearance.
		John Geare, clerk, vicar of Lyme Regis, Dorset.	Commission decreed to take his answers in the country.
		John Fabian, clerk - -	Appointed for next court day.
		Richard Brookesby [Rookesby], of Boston, co. Lincoln.	Referred to Sir John Lambe to set down order on a petition of defendant.
	fol. 205 b.	Anthony Potter, Samuel Austen, and ——— Terringham, of New- port.	Attachment decreed for non-appearance.

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April 23.	Vol. cclxi, fol. 205 b.	Richard Joyce, of Up-Ottery, Devon.	Defendant having answered in Michaelmas term last, and no proceeding since, it was moved that the cause might be dismissed. Motion referred to Sir Charles Caesar.
		Laurence Turnell, clerk, of Horninghold, co. Leicester.	Commission brought in.
		William Culpepper - -	Has made his answers; a motion by Dr. Rives.
		Roger Beere, of Morchard Episcopi, Devon.	Nothing done.
		Caleb Banckes and others, of Maidstone.	Depositions to be published. Next court day assigned to hear the decision of the court whether defendants should have leave to extract what they think meet for their defence out of the town or church books belonging to Maidstone.
		Robert Veisey, of Chimney, co. Oxford.	Depositions published, save those of Veisey.
		John Cumbers [Convers], of Nevendon, Essex.	To be examined before next court day.
		Thomas Wilson, clerk, and Henry Tookey, medical man, of Otham, Kent.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
		John Pregion, registrar of the Bishop of Lincoln.	For contempt in not appearing defendant was fined 20 <i>l.</i> , and a new intimation against him upon pain of 40 <i>l.</i>
	fol. 206.	Joseph Hinde, prisoner in the Fleet.	Defendant ordered to be enlarged out of prison, paying costs of suit.
April 24.	fol. 199.	John Bodichen, of Bodwrog, co. Anglesea.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
April 25.	fol. 206.	George Boville, medical man -	Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe, referees in this cause set down order that Mr. Boville should make a letter of attorney to Mrs. Boville for receiving 30 <i>l.</i> per annum out of her lands near Donnington, co. Lincoln, for her alimony; and that Boville and his son George Boville should enter bond in 100 <i>l.</i> not to receive the same 30 <i>l.</i> per annum, nor revoke the letter of attorney. He was further to pay 10 <i>l.</i> costs.
		John Workman, clerk, late preacher at Gloucester.	On hearing the cause it appeared that defendant had been a minister in holy orders of priesthood 17 years, and a lecturer in St. Michael's church, Gloucester, 13 years, and that he had delivered in open pulpit that how many paces a man made in dancing so many paces he made to hell; also that pictures or images were no more ornaments to a church than stews to a commonwealth; also that now-a-days, be a man never so deboshed, never so drunken, yet if he be a conformable man, or a conformable protestant, he was adjudged capable of any ecclesiastical promotion, whilst others of better desert were put by and not thought capable; also that the

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fol. 206.

election of a minister properly belonged to the people ; also, that for a man to have the image of any saint, especially of our Saviour, in his house, is unlawful, and that if any man kept such pictures in his house, if it were not flat idolatry, it was little better ; also that in his sermon he has usually prayed for the States of Holland, and the King of Sweden, or other great generals beyond seas, before the King's majesty ; also that, being convented before his ordinary the Bishop of Gloucester, he confessed that he had uttered such doctrines, and offered to maintain sundry of them, and that being demanded for the notes of his sermons he promised to bring them, but failed to perform his promise ; likewise, that he subsequently stood out in contempt, and refused to produce the notes to this court. The court suspended him, and for infringing the authority of bishops and government of the Church of England by archbishops and bishops, pronounced him excommunicate, according to the canon, and ordered him to make his submission and recantation of his erroneous and scandalous points of doctrine in this place the next court day ; and such submission, publicly made in this court, to be published in the Cathedral of Gloucester and in the parish church of St. Michael. Lastly he was condemned in costs of suit, to be taxed next court day.

fol. 207 b. Thomas Dover the elder and Thomas Dover the younger, John Duncombe, and John Vennor.

Defendants were dismissed from further attendance in this cause, and their bonds cancelled. It was also ordered that the promoter, Thomas Dover the elder and John Duncombe should enter bond not to hinder Thomas Dover the younger from appearing in the court where the cause of matrimony or precontract shall depend.

April 28.

fol. 207.

Francis Abbott, clerk, vicar of Poslingford, Suffolk.

Defendant, having taken his oath *De parendo juri et stando mandatis ecclesiae*, was absolved from his sentence of excommunication, and so much was ordered to be intimated in his parish church.

April 29.

William Preston, of Staverton, Devon.

Appeared and took oath to answer articles.

Gabriel Sangar, clerk - - -

The like.

fol. 207 b.

Nicholas Goard, of St. Saviour's parish, Southwark; suit promoted by Eleanor his wife.

The Commissioners' referees condemned defendant in four marks expenses of suit, and alimony at 5s. a week, to begin from the time of Goard's commencing his suit in the Surrey court against his wife within two days after service of the monition in this cause, and to be continued until the end of the suit in the Surrey court.

April 30.

Thomas Baker, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Mary his wife.

Appeared and took oath to answer articles ; monished to be examined before next court day.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 207 b.John Dowley, clerk, vicar of Al-
veston, co. Warwick.Appeared and took oath to answer
articles; monished to be examined
before next court day.

fol. 208.

Owen Semper *alias* St. Peare,
prisoner in the Fleet.

Names of persons sworn to give evidence.

Anthony Earbury, clerk - -

The like.

Margaret *alias* Jane Covert,
widow, and Mary Covert wife
of William Covert, of Fetter
Lane, London.Appeared and took oath to answer ar-
ticles; to be examined before next
court day.

fol. 208 b.

Richard Wright, of Stone, Bucks

Taxation of costs appointed for next
court day.John Middleton and John Thorne,
of Arundel, Sussex.Defendants not appearing were pro-
nounced contumacious, and the court
proceeded to give sentence, the bond
of defendants being ordered to be cer-
tified and they to be attached.

William Frost, clerk - -

Appointed for next court day.

Peter Arentson, of Southwark,
brewer.

The like.

Laurence Sadler, Ambrose Laite,
Richard Mynne, John [James]
Davies, and Samuel Man,
stationers.

The like.

Robert Cook, of Feering, Essex,
yeoman (the first cause).Report of referees to be given in next
court day.

Robert Cook (the second cause)

Examined but not repeated; if he be
not repeated within three days he is
to be attached.Richard Murray, S.T.P. (the
second cause).Defendant had been examined, but being
called for appeared not. Inasmuch as
he had given in his answers, the court
referred the consideration thereof to
one of the Commissioners, and if they
be found perfect, then the court gave
time to Dr. Rives to consider whether
he would insist thereon, or take a time
ad probandum. Afterwards a petition
was delivered to the court by Elizabeth
Shewter, wherein, among other things,
she claimed marriage of Murray, as
to which she was referred to the
Arches Court, to prosecute her suit
there if she list.

fol. 209.

John White, clerk, of Carlton
Curlien, co. Leicester, and
Sir John Bale, of the same.White ordered to answer the additional
before next court day, and if they
insist not upon his answers within
three days, he is licensed to depart
giving bond.Joseph Maxum, of St. Giles
without Cripplegate, London.

Appointed for next court day.

John South, of Kelstern, co.
Lincoln.Appeared and was sentenced as in the
acts.Ralph Tether and Margaret his
pretended wife.

Referees to report on next court day.

Augustine Holl - -

A petition having been delivered to the
court on behalf of Mrs. Holl, her
counsel were ordered to prove the al-
legations in the suit, and then the court
will resolve on further proceedings.

Theophilus Brabourne - -

Appeared and read his submission, which
the court accepted.

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Edmund Prideaux - - The promoter to complete his proofs by the third session from the present.

Sir William Cade (the first cause) Sir Henry Marten and Dr. Wood to set down order herein by next court day.

Sir William Cade (the second cause). Witnesses had been warned to submit to examination before this day. *Stet.*

Sir Robert Howard - - Reference to consider defendant's answers, and he to appear under bond of 28th Nov. 1625. The additional to be put in before to-morrow night; Dr. Rives required to put in articles against the keeper of the Gatehouse and his servants and watchmen; and then Sir Robert was committed close prisoner to the Fleet till he bring out the Lady Viscountess Purbeck.

fol. 209 b.

Frances Viscountess Purbeck, prisoner in the Gatehouse. She was to have appeared in custody, but has escaped out of prison.

Edward Lord Dudley - - He is to appear in custody of the messenger. The prosecutor to proceed to proof by the third session from the present.

John Vicars, Samuel Vicars, Hugh Sowden [Doarden], and Thomas Cullumbell. The Commissioners at Informations reported that the said parties should be dismissed, touching the late matters charged upon them about their meetings had in Islington fields, which was ordered accordingly, and their bonds cancelled and delivered to them.

William Jones and Nathaniel Thackham, printers. Appointed for next court day.

Alexander Vanden Eynden, of Mark Lane, London, merchant. Drs. Duck and Eden to set down order in this cause by next court day.

Francis Wright, clerk (the second cause). Ordered that these causes, and also those against [Lawrence] Charles and [Margaret] Umpton, shall be peremptorily heard the first court day of next term, and all briefs are to be put into the office before that day.

Wilmot Braunton, of Northam, Devon. To consider of her answers.

John Bartlett, Francis Cowles, and others, booksellers. Dr. Rives insists on their answers.

William Hill, of Fareham, Hants, schoolmaster. Appeared and was ordered to appear again next court day to receive judgment.

fol. 210. Richard Bond, of Walsingham, Norfolk, suit promoted by Bridget his wife. Ordered that Bond make fuller answers to certain of the articles, and a commission decreed for examination of witnesses.

Nicholas Goard, of St. Saviour's, Southwark. The cause is ended.

Thomas Colby, of Kirkley, Suffolk, sailor. Defendant's answers adjudged to be full.

William Peckett, clerk - - Defendant ordered to make fuller answers to the second article.

Robert Betts, of Aylsham, Norfolk, glover. Defendant's bond to be certified.

Bartholomew Bousfield [Busfield], of Leybourne, Kent, yeoman. The counsel for the office had till next court day to consider his answers.

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fol. 210.

- George Boville, medical man - This cause is ordered by Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe, the referees.
- Thomas Dover the elder, Thomas Dover the younger, John Duncombe, and John Vennor. Order of Dr. Wood, the referee, confirmed.
- [Robert] Hunt and [Richard] Clarson. Cause ordered to go on.
- William [Owen] Semper *alias* St. Pearre, suit promoted by Anne his wife. Appointed for next court day.
- George Burdett, clerk - - Dr. Rives moved that the bond of Quested, defendant's surety, might be certified into the Exchequer. Dr. Zouch, counsel for Quested, alleged that all matters required by the bond were fulfilled, and desired that it might be cancelled. Reference to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe to consider both motions and report.
- fol. 210 b. Thomas Pye and others - The report of the Commissioners in this cause assigned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed by the court. Howbeit, in regard of the poverty that the prosecutor had drawn on himself by the unadvised prosecution of this cause, the court, in pity of him, desired Drs. Duck and Eden to treat with defendants for some allowance in money for him, which being done they were dismissed, and their bonds cancelled.
- William Stone, clerk - - Depositions published; the cause to go to report.
- Samuel Ward, clerk, of Ipswich. Witnesses ordered to be examined before next court day.
- Zachary Allnutt, of Ipstone, Bucks. The time assigned to Allnutt for proving his defence being elapsed, the cause was assigned to report, and to be finally sentenced next court day.
- Sir John Astley, of Maidstone, Kent. Ordered that the promoter's brief should be put into the office by Whit Sunday, and the defendant's within a se'nnight following, and the cause to be finally sentenced next court day.
- Richard Murray, clerk, S.T.P., warden of Manchester (the second cause). The college of Manchester desires their petition to be read. On a motion by Dr. Rives, the brief for the office is ordered to be put into the office by Whitsuntide.
- fol. 211. Thomas Hesketh - - Opening of the commission decreed, and an attachment against [Thomas] Bolton, Mr. Hesketh's man.
- William Cumberford, suit promoted by Anne his wife. Counsel for defendant having alleged that he and his wife were reconciled, proof was ordered to be made thereof before next term, and in the meantime the cause was continued *in statu quo*.
- Sir Henry Rosewell - - Depositions published.
- William Crane, of Northampton Appointed for next court day.
- Anthony Earbury, clerk - - The like.

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fol. 211.

Sir Arthur Haselrig

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On reading petition of defendant, this cause was referred to Sir John Lambe and Drs. Duck and Eden to set down order for retaining or dismissing the same, and referring it to the Ordinary in the country.

Gerance James, clerk

-

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Opening the Commission decreed.

William Richardson, clerk, vicar
of Garthorp, co. Lincoln.

On report of Commissioners at Informations, certain of the additional articles objected against him were rejected, but the originals and the remainder of the additionals were admitted, and so the cause to go on in an ordinary course. Defendant on usual bond was licensed to depart and appear by his proctor.

fol. 211 b.

John Mainwaring, clerk, and
Roger Brereton.

Dr. Gwynn gave in his report that the prosecutor's allegation and exhibits should be admitted, and defendant should answer the same. A compulsory was also decreed to call the prosecutor to answer the defence given in on the part of defendant.

Henry Mitten, of Melton-Mow-
bray, co. Leicester.

A defence is to be admitted.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Cook-
ham, Berks.

Costs taxed.

John King and others

-

-

Reference to set down order in this cause ;
quere, to Dr. Aylett.

Lady Lucy Grantham and Daniel
Naylor, clerk.

Counsel for the office have time to con-
sider her answers. Referred to one of
the Commissioners to consider his
answers and give orders thereon.

Ezekiel Johnson, clerk

-

-

Time allowed for a defence [and ?] to
qualify his answers.

William Cocke, of Chulmleigh,
Devon.

Appointed for next court day.

John Fabian, clerk

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Depositions published, and the cause to
go on in an ordinary course.

Richard Rookesby, of Boston, co.
Lincoln.

Sir John Lambe reported that defendant Rookesby was a poor man, and unable to pay the expenses taxed against him, and that the other five defendants were principal parties that had drawn him into the errors for which he stood questioned, and that therefore it was meet that they, vizt., Edward Tilson, Edmund Jackson, Richard Phillips, Nicholas Brandon, and Richard Weston [Westland], should each contribute 40s. towards payment of the 11*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* wherein Rookesby was condemned, and that he should pay the rest of the charges vizt., the monition and order ; which report was confirmed.

fol. 212.

Richard Joyce, of Up-Ottery,
Devon.

Appointed for next court day.

Richard Murray, clerk, warden of
Manchester (the first cause).

Depositions published, and an allegation
and exhibit put in by Dr. Rives and
proved by James Prickett admitted.
The cause was ordered to be finally
sentenced next court day.

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fol. 212.Laurence Turnell, clerk, vicar of
Horninghold, co. Leicester.

Depositions published. Moved on behalf of defendant that he was a very poor man, the greatest part of his means being kept back by the prosecutor, and that the cause was more fit for the cognizance of the Ordinary than of this court. Reference to Sir John Lambe to take order for retaining the cause, or referring the same to the Ordinary.

fol. 212 b.

Caleb Banckes and others, of
Maidstone.

Ordered that the church book shall be brought into the registrar's office of this court, and that the counsel for the office may extract what they shall think meet, and a monition is decreed to the churchwardens accordingly.

Robert Veisey, of Chimney, co.
Oxford.

Depositions published; Veisey to put in his defence before the first session of next term.

John Convers, of Nevendon,
Essex.

Assigned on petition of defendant; promoter was to prove the articles by the third session from the present, and it was referred to any one of the Commissioners to tax expenses of suit and alimony if they see cause.

Thomas Wilson, clerk, and Henry
Tookey, medical man, of
Otham, Kent.

Defendants appeared not and were ordered to be attached if they put not in their answers before next court day.

James Swan, of Lutterworth, co.
Leicester.

Counsel for the office will insist on defendant's answers. The cause committed to report unless some defence be put in before next court day.

Eleazer Jackson, clerk, vicar of
Powick, co. Worcester.

Appointed for next court day.

Peter du Moulin, clerk, pretended rector of Witherley, co. Leicester, Thomas Claver, Edward Claver, Ralph Hunt, Christopher Leister, Henry Dunisthorpe, and Richard Nocke.

Leister, Dunisthorpe, and Nocke are examined; Moulin, [Thomas] Claver, and [Edward] Claver appeared and took their oaths to be examined, and so the cause to go on.

John Bodichen, of Bodwrog, co.
Anglesea.

Defendant to be examined before next court day, or else to be attached; and an attachment decreed against his wife.

fol. 213.

Gamaliel Chase, clerk, rector of
Wambrook, Dorset.

Chase was dismissed with costs, and an attachment decreed against Staple.

John Parke *alias* Harris - -

Appointed for next court day.

Richard Liker, of [Over-Stowey],
Somerset.

Appeared personally, and was *ex gratia* respited for his appearance until the first session of Michaelmas term, and then the counsel for the office are to prepare all articles of contempt or otherwise against him.

Alexander Lower, suit promoted
by Prudence Lower, his wife.

Ordered that the former order of the 11th Feb. 1634[-5], made between Lower and his wife, shall stand.

Edmund Fortescue - -

The prosecutor of this cause having extracted a commission for proof of the articles, the Commissioners did not proceed to the execution thereof, wherefore the prosecutor desired that it might be renewed, which was ordered accordingly.

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fol. 213.
- Dr. Dennison - - - Report made by the Commissioners referees, that defendant's brief should be put into the office before the second court day of next term, and the cause be finally sentenced the last court day of the same, which report was confirmed.
- John Davies and Eustace Davies, Both defendants appeared, and were
clerks. licensed to depart and appear by their proctor.
- Gabriel Sangar, clerk, rector of Defendant to be examined before Satur-
Sutton Mandeville, Wilts. day night, or else to be attached.
- Sir Richard [John?] Trevor - Commission brought in, and its opening
decreed.
- fol. 213 b. Thomas Roche - - - Defendant not appearing according to
intimation, a fine of 20*l.* was set upon
him, and a new intimation upon pain
of 40*l.* was decreed against him if he
pay not the expenses before next court
day.
- John Horsham, clerk, and Wil- Preston to be examined within a week,
liam Preston. or else to be attached.
- John Saunders, of Farway, Cause committed to report, and ordered
Devon, yeoman. to be informed in next court day.
- Richard Murray, clerk, S.T.P., Entry similar to that in p. 198, with the
warden of Christ's Church, addition that the brief for the office
Manchester. was to be brought in before Whit
Sunday, and that for the defendant
before Trinity Sunday.
- Richard Brayfield, clerk - - Ordered that the cause shall be retained
and go on at large, from proof of the
whole articles objected; any former
order to the contrary notwithstanding.
- Robert Fisher - - - Upon information that Fisher had de-
parted without giving bond, and with-
out constituting any proctor, an attach-
ment was decreed against him.
- fol. 214. Anne *alias* Agnes Shipton - Defendant to be detained under custody
of the messenger till she give bond
with sureties for her forthcoming.
- Margaret Covett *alias* Covert, Defendants appeared and took oath to
Mary Covett, Mary Pearmy, answer articles, and were monished to
William Bronckard, Thomas be examined before next court day.
Baker and Mary his wife,
Alice Brookes, Hugh Griffith
and Alice his wife, Richard
Potts and Sibilla or Alice his
wife.
- Israel Mounds or Mundes, of The like.
Lowestoft, Suffolk, fisherman.
- Edward Filmer - - He is examined; and a day appointed
for hearing the judgment of the court,
whether he has fully answered or no.
- George Burdett, clerk - - Referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir
John Lambe to take order for certify-
ing Burdett's bond, given with a
surety for his appearance, if they shall
see cause.
- Edmund Lynde, of the parish of Appeared and took oath to answer arti-
Trinity-the-Less, London. cles and additional within the next
two days.

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fol. 214.[John] Davies and [Eustace]
Davies, clerks.

Defendants ordered to be examined, and having given their answers were licensed to depart and appear by their proctor.

Thomas Webb

- - -

Defendant discharged from being examined as a witness. John Stephens and Thomas Tayle produced and sworn as witnesses.

fol. 214 b.

Robert Dickenson, of London,
goldsmith.

The last order to stand.

John Pincombe

- - -

Attachment decreed against defendant for non-appearance.

John Martin, of St. Merryn,
Cornwall.

Licensed to depart and to appear by his proctor.

Robert Knowles, clerk

- - -

After various orders made, upon acknowledgment of the counsel of the prosecutor that they were mistaken in the cause, and intended to proceed no further upon the articles given in, Mr. Knowles was dismissed with his costs.

Thomas Baxter, clerk

- - -

Defendant's petition referred to Sir Charles Cæsar and Dr. Gwynn, to take order therein.

Francis Abbott, clerk

- - -

His petition was read, and he was absolved from his excommunication, having first made oath to obey the law, and stand to the orders of the church.

John Pregon, gentleman

Defendant not appearing, an attachment with a new intimation upon pain of 40*l.* was decreed to call him to appear the first court day of next term.

James Ireland

- - -

His grace, with the consent of the court, taking exceptions against Ireland about his indirect sending forth an inhibition out of the court of the Arches or Audience, suspended him from practising in any of his courts or other courts ecclesiastical.

Sir Robert Howard, of Clun,
Salop.

Report of Commissioners at Informations, that upon view of defendant's coronation pardon, and of the former proceedings of this court, defendant was to answer more fully to the articles, which report the court confirmed. Time was allowed to Dr. Rives to put in additional articles, which defendant was required to answer before Ascension day; and then the court being informed of the Lady Viscountess Purbeck's escape, and that the defendant was some way aiding thereunto, ordered him to be committed close prisoner to the Fleet till he produce the Lady Purbeck.

fol. 215.

George Wright and Judith his
wife, and Owen George, of
Shrewsbury, Salop.

Defendants being now all conformable to the laws and ordinances of the church of England, and the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who was present in court, testifying as much, they were dismissed from further attendance, and their bonds ordered to be cancelled.

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fol. 215.

John Middleton and John Thorne

Defendants not appearing, were pronounced contumacious, their bonds ordered to be certified, and the cause to proceed in their absence. It appeared from the proofs, that William Lewis is a minister in holy orders of priesthood, conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and that on 14th September 1631, being fair day at Arundel, defendants betwixt eight and nine o'clock in the evening came into an inn called the White Horse in Arundel, and there finding Lewis in the company of other ministers they laid violent hands on him, flung him on the ground, and haled and dragged him up and down the chamber, and so down the stairs, and that they rent his clothes, and carried him into a prison called the Dark House, or Little Ease, and there kept him until six or seven o'clock the next morning, not showing any warrant nor declaring any cause. Being offered bail, they refused to take the same, and Lewis being carried to prison without hat or cloak, and the same being brought after him, defendants would not suffer the same to be delivered to him. Thorne, telling Lewis he would take him before a justice of peace, Lewis answered, that then he would go to the inn and fetch his horse; whereupon Thorne said, "Soft there! You shall go on foot, and I will ride;" and spoke contemptuously that Lewis was but Mr. Stockden's curate. It was further proved that Lewis was not any way distempered with drink, but demeaned himself civilly and gravely as was fit for a man of his calling. The court declared Middleton and Thorne guilty of laying violent hands on William Lewis, whom they knew to be a priest or minister in holy orders of priesthood, pronounced them excommunicate, fined them to the King's use in 100*l.* apiece, and condemned them in costs of suit, which are to be taxed next court day. Lastly, defendants were ordered to be committed until they should give sufficient bond to perform the order of the court.

fol. 215 *b.*John South, of Kelstern, co.
Lincoln.

Defendant appeared under custody of John Wragg, the messenger, when it appeared that within the last five years he had committed incest with two sisters, Elizabeth and Frances Shackleton, the natural daughters of William Shackleton, of Elkington, co., Lincoln. The court therefore fined him in 1,000*l.* to the King's use, and ordered him to do penance in the cathedral of Lincoln, and in the parish church of Kelstern; he was also condemned in costs of suit, which are to be taxed next court day. For avoiding

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fol. 215 b. future scandal, he was also ordered to enter bond, not hereafter to be in the company of either of the said two sisters. Lastly, he was committed to the Gatehouse till he enter bond with sufficient sureties for performance of the order of the court.
- May 1. fol. 216. Elizabeth Tennant, Anne Grenewood, Joseph Waterhouse, and Robert Taylor. Appeared, and took oath to answer articles; monished to be examined before next court day.
John South, of Kelstern, co. Lincoln. The Commissioners being moved that defendant was ready to submit to the performance of the order of the court, it was decreed that inasmuch as he stood already bound with a surety for his appearance in 1,000*l.*, if he enter his own in 500*l.* more to the King's use, that he will not hereafter come into the company of Elizabeth and Frances Shackleton, and likewise enter bond with a sufficient surety in 1,500*l.* that he shall perform the order of the court as it shall be set down on the day of mitigation following Trinity Term next, he may be enlarged out of prison.
- May 11. fol. 216 b. Robert Taylor, Anne Grenewood, Anne Hill, spinster, Robert Tekey, Henry Kirkby, Joseph Waterhouse, and Elizabeth Tennant; suit promoted by Robert Tennant. Ordered that such of the defendants as have not already appeared shall be discharged of personal appearance; and upon good security given to prosecute and pay expenses a commission was decreed to issue for proof of the articles against all the parties. The bonds of such as had appeared and answered were ordered to be cancelled, bond being first given to appear by their proctor.
- May 13. Aquila Weekes, keeper of the Gatehouse at Westminster, and Ann his wife. Appeared and took their oaths to answer articles; monished to be examined before next court day.
- May 14. Ralph Belling, prisoner in the Gatehouse, and William Yarwood, servant there. The like.
- May 15. John Mullens, of Shapwick, Dorset. John Wragg, one of the sworn messengers of the chamber, informed the Commissioners that John Mullens, late his prisoner, had escaped from him; the Commissioners decreed an attachment against him, with an intimation of 10*l.*
- May 16. fol. 217. John Leadbeater, turnkey in the Gatehouse, Anne Bastill, maidservant, and Ralph Belling a prisoner there. Appeared and took oath to answer articles; were monished to be examined before next court day.
- May 17. [John] Convers; suit promoted by his wife. Witnesses produced and sworn to give evidence.
- May 25. Arthur Hough, chamberlain in the Gatehouse, John Matthews, night-watchman there, and Francis Waters, waterman. Appeared and took oath to answer articles.
- May 30. John Dowley, clerk of Alveston, co. Warwick. Order given by the Bishop of Ely for defendant's dismissal from further attendance, by reason the Bishop gave first order for sending for him, and the party that informed had not put in any articles or information in writing

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- June 1. Vol. cclxi., fol. 217. Richard Browne, of Pitfield [Fifield?], Wilts. Appeared and took oath to answer articles; was monished to be examined before next court day.
- June 2. Sir Robert Howard, prisoner in the Fleet. Appeared, and voluntarily submitted, and took oath to answer additional articles; was monished to be examined thereupon before next court day.
- June 3. William Holton, of Ballingdon, Essex. Appeared and took oath to answer articles; was monished to be examined before next court day.
- fol. 218. Sir Robert Howard, prisoner in the Fleet. It was stated to the Commissioners that Sir Robert had answered the articles, originals and additional, and his Majesty's pleasure was signified by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that order should be taken for the enlargement of Sir Robert. The Commissioners thereupon considered the state of this cause as it now stands. And, first, in regard that Frances Viscountess Purbeck stood convicted of adultery, she was enjoined to refrain Sir Robert's company; and that new articles were now objected against him, for living in notorious adultery in the same house with her, as well before as since giving the said sentence; therefore the Commissioners admonished Sir Robert not in future to come or remain in her company, and to enter his own bond in 2,000*l.* to the King's use to the same effect, and likewise to enter another bond with sureties in 1,500*l.* for his personal appearance within 24 [hours] after intimation, to be left with James Ireland, his proctor. Which bonds being entered, Sir Robert was licensed to depart.
- fol. 218. James Ireland, proctor of the Court of Arches. Taking into consideration the cause of Mr. Ireland's suspension, he was released therefrom until Monday se'n-night after the last court day of this Trinity term.
- June 4. fol. 217 *b.* Dr. Murray (the first cause) - John Cartwright, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman, aged 23, made faith that he was at the Rolls Chapel, and saw the copy of the Letters Patents exhibited in this cause compared with the record enrolled in the Chancery, and that the copy agreed with the original.
- John Rolfe, of Newington-next-Hythe, Kent. Appeared and took oath to answer articles; was monished to be examined before next court day.
- David Hooganhosen, a Belgian - Henry Walley, clerk of the Stationers' Company and promoter of this cause, appeared and took oath to make answers to defendant's allegation.
- Peter West of Thorverton, Devon. Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
- John Convers, of Nevendon, Essex. George Butler, professor of medicine, produced and sworn to depose faithfully.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 217 b.Edward Thurman, of Hallingbury,
Great, Essex.Appeared and took oath to answer ar-
ticles, and was monished to be ex-
amined before next court day.Joseph Downing, of Layer-
Marney, Essex, clerk.

The like.

Toby Cowper, of Barnstaple,
Devon.

Nothing done.

fol. 218 b.

Richard Wright, of Stone, co.
Bucks, yeoman.Taxation of costs appointed for next
court day.John Middleton and John Thorne
of Arundel, Sussex.Ordered that defendants may have a
copy of their bill of expenses, and
object what they can against the same
on the next court day.

John South - - -

Ordered to appear again next court day.

Richard Murray, clerk, S.T.P.,
warden of the collegiate church
of Manchester.Cause to be finally sentenced by pe-
remptory assignation. Sentenced as in
the act.Francis Wright, clerk, vicar of
Witham, Essex, and others ;
viz., Lawrence Charles, Charles
Sollyer, Edward Umpton, and
Margaret Claydon otherwise
Umpton (first and second
cause).These several causes appointed for the
next court day.William Frost, clerk, of Middleton,
Essex.

The like.

Lawrence Sadler, Ambrose Laite,
Richard Mynne, John [James]
Davies, and Samuel Man,
stationers.Referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John
Lambe and the rest of the Commis-
sioners, to set down order in this cause.Robert Cooke, of Feering, Essex
(the first cause).

Appointed for next court day.

Richard Murray, clerk, S.T.P.
(the second cause).Hugh Stevens produced as witness, and
a compulsory decreed against the other
witnesses.John White, of Carlton-Curlieu,
co. Leicester, and Sir John
Bale.Defendant examined. Time given to
the counsel for the office to consider
answers, and reference to Sir Charles
Cæsar and Dr. Gwynn to give order
upon certain exceptions made to the
sufficiency of the party bound *de pro-
sequendo*.

fol. 219.

Ralph Tether and Margaret his
pretended wife.Referred to Sir John Lambe, Dr. Duck,
and Dr. Eden to admit or reject an
allegation given in on behalf of the
office, and to set down further order in
this cause.

Sir William Cade (the first cause)

Appointed for next court day.

Aquila Weekes and Anne his
wife, Ralph Belling, Anne
Bastill, William Yarwood, John
Leadbeater, Arthur Hough,
Francis Waters, and John
Matthews, of the Gatehouse,
Westminster.Defendants are examined ; Mr. Weekes
and the rest appeared.William Jones and Nathaniel
Thackham, printers.Their appearance respited till next court
day.Alexander Vanden Eynden, of
Mark Lane, London, merchant.Vanden Eynden and his wife ordered to
attend Dr. Duck and Dr. Eden ; to
whom it is again referred to hear this
cause.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 219.Wilmot Braunton [Brampton], of
Northam, Devon.

Appointed for next court day.

John Bartlett, Francis Cowles,
and others, booksellers.Cause referred to the Bishop of London
and others, Commissioners at Infor-
mations.

fol. 219 b.

William Hill, of Fareham, Hants,
schoolmaster.Counsel for the office insists on defendants
answers. Cause to be committed to
report, and the two Frenchmen are
to appear next court day.Richard Bond, of Walsingham,
co. Norfolk, gentleman.

Appointed for next court day.

Bartholomew Bousfield [Busfield],
of Leybourne, Kent, yeoman.Not appearing, an attachment was decreed
against him and a compulsory against
the witnesses.

George Burdett, clerk

Referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir
John Lambe to set down order in this
cause.

William Stone, clerk

On motion for defendant, the court or-
dered Mr. Oade to cause the Acts
Book of the defendant's officiality to be
brought into the registry of this court
by next court day, upon pain of
dismissing the cause, there to be in-
spected by the counsel of the defendant,
and the cause with all conveniency be
made ready for hearing.

Samuel Ward, clerk, of Ipswich

Depositions published, and defendant
ordered to give in his defence, in case
he intend to use any, to speed his
commission, and to make all his proofs
thereon this vacation.Zachary Allnutt, of Ipstone,
Bucks.

Appointed for next court day.

fol. 220.

Sir John Astley, of Maidstone

The like.

Thomas Hesketh

Depositions published.

William Cumberford ; suit pro-
moted by his wife.Counsel for defendant offered certificate,
that defendant and his wife were re-
conciled and lived together as man
and wife. But the court being inform-
ed that the wife had lately complained
that defendant used her as harshly as
before, or rather worse, the cause was
continued till next court day, and the
counsel for defendants were ordered
to leave their certificates in the office,
to be considered in the meantime.

Sir Henry Rosewell

Depositions published, and a commission
decreed, returnable the second session
of next term.

Anthony Earbury

Cause committed to report.

Sir Arthur Haselrig

Appointed for next court day.

Henry Mitten, gentleman, of Mel-
ton-Mowbray, co. Leicester.

The like.

Lady Lucy Grantham and Daniel
Naylor, clerk.Compulsory decreed against witnesses
to be named on the part of the office.

John Fabian, clerk

A commission decreed to be sped this
vacation.Richard Joyce, of Up-Ottery,
Devon.Defendant dismissed upon report of Sir
Charles Cæsar. [See further entry,
p. 209.]

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 220.Laurence Turnell, clerk, vicar
of Horninghold, co. Leicester.

The cause to be retained.

Robert Veisey, of Chimney, co.
Oxford.An attachment decreed against three
witnesses to be named on the part of
the office.

fol. 220 b.

Thomas Wilson, clerk, and Henry
Tookey, medical man, of Otham,
Kent.Had been monished to be examined before
this day.James Swan, of Lutterworth, co.
Leicester.

Appointed for next court day.

Peter du Moulin, clerk, vicar of
Witherley, co. Leicester, Tho-
mas Claver, Edward Claver, of
Foskett[?], co. Leicester, Christo-
pher Leister, Henry Dunisthorpe,
and Richard Nocke.The promoter has time to consider their
answers.Richard Liker, of Over-Stowey
Somerset, yeoman.Defendant to appear by bond. Was
called.Gabriel Sangar, clerk, rector of
Sutton Mandeville, Wilts.

Appointed for next court day.

John Horsham, clerk, and Wil-
liam Preston.Commission brought in, and Preston
examined; assigned to next court day.

Anne otherwise Agnes Shipton -

Bond to be certified if she appear not
next court day.Margaret Covett *alias* Covert,
Mary Covett, Mary Pearmy,
William Bronckard, Thomas
Baker and Mary his wife,
Alice Brookes, Hugh Griffith,
Richard Potts and Alice or
Sibilla his wife.

Appointed for next court day.

Edward Filmer - - -

The like.

Edmund Lynde, of the parish of
Trinity the Less, London.

The like.

Thomas Webb of Painswick, co.
Gloucester.An attachment decreed against witnesses
sworn and not examined; and Mr.
Oade, proctor for the office, was or-
dered to give in his answer to the
allegation on behalf of defendant.

Thomas Baxter, clerk - -

Appointed for next court day.

John Pregon, of the Close, Lin-
coln, notary public.Defendant appeared and took oath to
answer articles, and was monished to
be examined before next court day;
he also delivered a petition that the
fine of 20*l.* imposed for his contempt
might be taken off; the consideration
whereof was referred to the Commis-
sioners at Informations.

fol. 221 .

John Egerton, of the Custom
House, London.Appearance respited until his day of
mitigation.Robert Leman, of Brightwell,
Suffolk.

Appearance respited till next court day.

Nathaniel Tovey and others,
fellows of Christ's College,
Cambridge.

Motion by Dr. Rives. Nothing done.

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fol. 221.

David Van Hooganhosen

- Reference to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe, with such others of the Commissioners in the Doctor's Commons as will join with them, to set down a final order in this cause, and also to consider the petition now read on behalf of Samuel Cartwright and Michael Sparke.

Theodore Bradley - - -

To hear the decision of the court whether the articles be fully answered or not.

Richard Joyce, of Up-Ottery,
Devon.

On report of Sir Charles Cæsar this cause was dismissed for want of prosecution and proof, and all bonds therein ordered to be cancelled.

Arthur Filioll, prisoner in Ludgate.

Upon defendant's petition it was ordered that, putting in sufficient bond to perform the order of the court, he should be enlarged.

Sir Alexander Cave - - -

Assigned to next court day.

John Convers, of Nevendon,
Essex.

Depositions published, and again referred to Dr. Aylett to tax costs of suit and alimony to defendant's wife.

fol. 221 b.

Robert Knowles, clerk, vicar of
Bibury, co. Gloucester.

A motion that Knowles having been detained here by his adversary for four terms, and no proofs made against him, might be dismissed, was referred to the Commissioners at Informations.

Thomas Webb, of Painswick, co.
Gloucester, clothier.

Motion by Dr. Merrick entered before.

Thomas Noble, of Bathwick, Somerset, gentleman; suit promoted by his wife.

Motion made that long since articles were preferred by Mrs. Noble against her husband for cruelty, but by mediation of friends she was brought home to him, and now lately he had used her more cruelly than before. An attachment was decreed against him.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Cookham, Berks.

An attachment decreed against the prosecutor, unless the expenses be paid before next court day.

Thomas Colby and Israel
Mundes.

A commission decreed to take their answers in the country, and also bond for performance of the order of the court.

Nathaniel Tapper, of Leicester -

Referred to Sir John Lambe to consider whether this cause shall be retained or referred to the ordinary.

John Symondes, of Cavenham,
Suffolk.

On account of defendant's ill health, a commission decreed for taking his answers in the country. An attachment also decreed against his son and daughter to bring them forthwith to answer articles.

fol. 222.

William Lee and Thomas Cowper.

Depositions published.

Robert Roche, of Tortworth, co
Gloucester.

Bond to be certified unless he appear next court day.

William Holton, of Sudbury,
Suffolk.

Referred to Drs. Gwynn and Wood to consider whether there shall be a prosecutor bound to follow this cause or not.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 222.Charles Hardikin and Deborah
Cooke.

Sentence of nullity given in the Arches Court, and defendants to appear here this day to see further proceedings. Reference to the Commissioners at Informations to certify the true state of the cause the next court day.

Guy Carleton, of the University
of Oxford.

Motion for attachment against Carleton for not paying twenty marks, expenses taxed against him, but it being alleged that he was one of the proctors of the University, and could not be absent thence, it was ordered that notice should be given him of the said taxation that he might take course for payment.

Guy Carleton, Toby Cowper, and
others.

Cowper appeared, and having taken oath was ordered to be examined by the next court day. Motion for attachment against Carleton for non-appearance, but the court, in regard of his public office of proctor of the University of Oxford, respited his appearance to the next court day.

John Rolfe, of Newington-next-
Hythe, Kent.

To be attached if not examined before next court day.

fol. 222 b.

Edith West and Peter West her
son, of Tiverton, Devon.

A commission decreed to take Edith West's answers in the country in regard of her great age. Peter West ordered to give in his answers before he be licensed to depart.

Thomas Knap, of Boxford,
Berks.

His bond to be certified if he appear not the next court day.

Francis Knight and Elizabeth
Bradherst.

Names of witnesses who attended and were sworn to give evidence.

Charles Chauncey, clerk, and
Humphrey Packer.

Witnesses ordered to be examined upon the new interrogatories, but afterwards it was ordered that they should not be called.

Sir Richard Trevor - -

Commission decreed to prove the articles objected against Sir Richard.

Richard Massey, clerk, of Ep-
worth, co. Lincoln, for alimony.

If not otherwise ordered by Sir John Lambe, an intimation with an attachment upon pain of 20*l.* decreed against Richard Massey, to call him to answer the articles.

William Dugard, of Stamford,
co. Lincoln, schoolmaster.

Petition of defendant that the parties named in articles given in by him might be sent for to answer the same. Consideration of the said articles referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck.

Cadwallader Kiffyn, clerk, rector
of Llan-iestyn, co. Carnarvon.

Appeared and took oath to answer articles, and was monished to be examined before next court day.

fol. 223.

Thomas Pye and others, of Mor-
peth.

Ordered that if Brian Henshaw, the promoter, do not attend Drs. Duck and Eden before next court day, this cause shall be dismissed.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 223.John Kellett, of Boston, co. Lin-
coln.

On motion for defendant that this cause might be referred to Dr. Farmerie, his ordinary, it was referred to Sir John Lambe to consider the articles and answers, and to report what he thinks fit to be done.

Richard Westland and others, of Boston.

An attachment decreed against such of the defendants as had not paid their part of the expenses, with such further charges as the promoter shall be forced to expend by reason of their contempts.

Caleb Banckes and others, of Maidstone.

If the witnesses be not examined before next court day, they are ordered to be attached.

Sir William Cade (the second cause).

Stands over to the next court day.

John Saunders, of Farway, Devon

Motion for dismissal of cause for want of prosecution referred to Commissioners at Informations.

William Richardson, clerk

- Commission decreed for examination of witnesses.

fol. 223 b.

Thomas Roche, of Goosing, Essex.

Intimation moved for against defendant, but his appearance and performing of the order of the court respited till next court day.

Augustine Breacher, clerk, and pretended curate, of Crowland, co. Lincoln.

Attachment decreed for non-appearance, but afterwards his appearance respited because he had broken his leg, and a commission decreed to take his answers, with a bond for appearance and to perform the order of the court.

Captain Johnson and ——— Hendrick, William Parker, and Richard Foster.

All but Parker appeared and took their oaths to answer articles. Attachment decreed against Parker.

Richard Brayfield, clerk - -

Depositions published. Motions that defendant should put in his defence, and that his wife should be allowed alimony. Referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe.

Richard Massey, clerk, and others, of Epworth, co. Lincoln; suit promoted by ——— Richardson.

An attachment decreed against Massey.

Nicholas Brewster, John Brewster, and Dorothy Turner, of West Merston [Mersea], Essex.

Defendants appeared and took oath to answer articles, and were monished to be examined before next court day.

William Cocke, of Chulmleigh, Devon.

Motions for publication of depositions, and as to the sufficiency of the prosecutor, referred to Drs. Gwynn and Aylett.

fol. 224.

Gerance James, clerk - -

Appointed for next court day.

John Pincombe - -

Renewal of defendant's commission to be sped this vacation, he paying expenses *retardati processus*, to be taxed by the Commissioners at Informations.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 224.Sir Thomas Southwell and Mary
Eden.

The promoter of the causes against Sir Thomas and Mary Eden being long since dead, and as well the party bound to prosecute as all others having desisted therein, and it appearing that the causes were set on foot only from the discontentment of Sir Thomas's lady, who lived from him, and preferred a cause against him for alimony, which being allowed her was duly paid, and that the estate of Sir Thomas was disposed of for the maintenance and provision of his mother, wife, and children, the court ordered that all causes concerning the said parties should be finally dismissed.

Richard Browne, of Fifield,
Wilts.

The counsel for the office to put in articles additional by to-morrow at night, and Browne to be examined thereupon before the next court day.

Amith Herbyn and Nicholas
Bailott, Frenchmen.

Appeared and took oath to answer articles, and were monished to be examined before next court day; were committed to the custody of John Wragg, the messenger, till they be examined.

Leeming and others

Commission renewed.

Nathaniel Tapper, of Leicester,
hosier.

Motion that defendant, being questioned for simple fornication, might be dismissed from hence, and referred to his ordinary. The court ordered that defendant should give in his answers to the articles, and that they be referred to Sir John Lambe, who is to report what he thinks fit to be done.

fol. 224 b.

Sir William Sandys, Joseph Ford,
and others.

Ordered that this cause be prosecuted *ex officio*, and that defendants shall be called to appear next court day to answer additional. [*An underwritten memorandum, dated the 11th June 1635, intimates that this order was then confirmed by the Commissioners at Informations, having been previously mistaken.*]

Charles Chauncey and Hum-
phrey Packer, of Ware, Herts.

Order on motion for defendants, that former warrants decreed for calling up witnesses to be re-examined upon new interrogatories should be superseded.

Richard Murray, D.D., warden
of the collegiate church of
Manchester.

On reading the proofs in this cause it appeared that there is a collegiate church in Manchester, anciently founded, and restored by letters patent in 28 Eliz., called Christ College, the same to contain a warden, being a B.D. and priest in holy orders, and certain numbers of fellows, chaplains, singing men, and choristers. And that by the statutes of the college it is provided that neither the warden nor the fellows should be entitled to receive any benefit, except for the days on which they were present, nor should receive the same, nor do any acts in chapter, until they had taken

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fol. 224 *b*.

a certain prescribed oath. It further appeared that Dr. Murray never took such oath, but had received the wages of warden, and had been warden for above 20 years; also that he had made the fellows of the college take an oath to obey him, he being no ways warranted by the statutes so to do; also that 11 or 12 years since he went into the chapter house, with Mr. Torkington and Mr. Bourne, two of the fellows, towards night, and then, by candlelight, caused the common chest to be broken open; and he, Torkington, and Bourne, took out divers evidences concerning the college lands, together with the register book, and carried them away, and also the college seal wherewith they intersealed divers leases one to the other, one being a lease of tithes granted to feoffees to defendant's own use for 21 years, worth 300*l*. per annum, and if the said tithes were received in kind at this present worth 600*l*. per annum; and besides the above lease (called Killigrave's lease), the defendant took into his own hands various rents and duties belonging to the college, especially the hay and privy tithes; that since the defendant came to be warden the court leets had been discontinued, and leases, to the number of 25, had expired, and no fines had been received for the same; that the decays of the timber, stone, and lead about the choir cannot be repaired under 775*l*.; that during defendant's wardenship there has been great defect in the number of the collegiates appointed to do service in the collegiate church and parish of Manchester, "consisting of eight-and-twenty or thirty thousand communicants or thereabouts" with many other enumerated neglects. The court adjudged defendant's admission to the wardenship to be void from the beginning; they pronounced him excommunicate as a dilapidator of the college, suspended him from the execution of his functions in the ministry, and decreed both his excommunication and suspension to be publicly denounced in the collegiate church of Manchester. He was further ordered to be deprived of his wardenship, and to be brought thither with his keeper the next court day to see sentence of deprivation given against him, and was further fined in 2,000*l*. to the King's use, was ordered to deliver up all writings relating to the college, was condemned in costs, and was committed to the Gatehouse to be kept within the prison in safe custody, until he gave bond with sureties for performance of the order of the court.

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June 5.

Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 227.Nathaniel Tapper, of Leicester,
hosier.Appeared and took oath to answer ar-
ticles, and was monished to be examined
before next court day.Thomas Knap *alias* Snapp, of
Boxford, Berks. The like.William Parker, of Richmond,
Surrey, gentleman. The like.

June 6.

John Hallett, clerk, rector of
Pendomer, Somerset. The like.Robert Banell, clerk, curate of
Maidstone, Kent. The like.

June 9.

John Downing, of Layer-Marney,
Essex, clerk. The like.Richard Brayfield, clerk, vicar of
Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wilts,
(second suit promoted by his
wife). The referees condemned defendant in
"expenses of alimony" to his wife,
which they taxed at 10*l.* a year, she
to remain in the house of Mr. Gunter,
a parishioner of Brayfield, who is to
keep in his hands 10*l.* of the rent he
receives for Brayfield.

June 10.

fol. 227 *b.*John Convers *alias* Cumbers, of
Nevedon, Essex; suit promoted
by his wife Benetta.Dr. Aylett, to whom this case was re-
ferred, condemned defendant in ex-
penses of suit and alimony to his wife,
which latter he taxed at 6*s.* a week.

June 11.

Richard Potter, clerk - -

Appeared and took oath to answer ar-
ticles; was monished to be examined
before next court day.

Nathaniel Hawthorne - -

Cause dismissed.

Edmund Lynde - -

The like.

fol. 228.

Richard Wright - -

Appointed for next court day.

John Middleton and John Thorne

Taxation of costs at 80*l.*, to be paid at
Michaelmas next, confirmed.

John South - -

Appointed for next court day.

Richard Murray, S.T.P. - -

The sentence was read, and defendant
thereby deprived from the wardenship
of the College of Manchester.Francis Wright, clerk, vicar of
Witham, Essex, (first and
second causes,) Lawrence
Charles, of Westminster, Ed-
ward Umpton and Margaret
Umpton *alias* Claydon his wife,
and Charles Sollyer.Defendant Wright was ordered to purge
himself *sexta manu*, with six benefited
men dwelling within the same diocese,
the first session of next term, and an
intimation to be published in his parish
church, and to be returned against the
day of his purgation; he was further
condemned in costs. Defendant,
Lawrence Charles, was also condemned
in charges, and ordered to stand com-
mitted.

Robert Cooke (the first cause) -

Appointed for next court day.

John White, clerk, of Carlton-
Curliu, co. Leicester, and Sir
John Bale.Commission granted for examination of
witnesses in the country to be returned
the second session of next term.fol. 228 *b.*Ralph Tether and Margaret his
pretended wife.Again referred to Sir John Lambe and
Drs. Duck and Eden to set down order
in this cause.

Sir William Cade (the first cause)

Appointed for next court day.

William Hill, of Fareham, Hants,
schoolmaster Nicholas Bailott,
and Amith Herbyn, French-
men.

The like.

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fol. 228 b.Richard Bond, of Walsingham,
Norfolk; suit promoted by
Bridget his wife.Depositions published, and Bridget Bond
appeared and acknowledged that this
suit was prosecuted by Robert Greene
her father by her desire, and thereupon
the cause was ordered to proceed in an
ordinary course.Charles Chauncey and Humphrey
Packer.

Depositions published.

William Stone, of Wimborne
Minster, Dorset; suit promoted
by Thomas Harman.Mr. Oade not having in his custody the
Book of Acts of the registry of Wim-
borne Minster, the registrar was
ordered to bring in the said book out
of which copies had been taken in this
cause, by next court day, or in default
thereof the cause to be dismissed.

fol. 229.

William Cumberland, suit pro-
moted by Anne his wife.Motion on behalf of defendant for de-
livery to him of his bonds given in
this cause, for that he and his wife
were reconciled, was opposed by the
wife on the ground that though she
was received back into his house she
was slighted and abused as before.
The court ordered the cause to be con-
tinued in *statu quo* until the first ses-
sion of next term, when Cumberland
is to make certificate that he and his
wife are perfectly reconciled, and then
to appear and receive the further order
of the court.

Anthony Earbury, clerk

Depositions published.

Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, co.
Lancaster, and others.Depositions published, and cause to be
finally sentenced next court day, or
the first or second court day of next
term.

Sir Arthur Haselrig

Appointed for next court day.

Henry Mitten, of Melton-Mow-
bray, co. Leicester.Cause to be finally sentenced next court
day, or otherwise the first court day of
next term.

fol. 229 b.

Lady Lucy Grantham and Daniel
Naylor, clerk.Naylor sworn to give evidence, and
monished to be examined before next
court day; a commission decreed for
examination of witnesses returnable
the second session of next term.James Swan, of Lutterworth, co.
Leicester.

Appointed for next court day.

Anthony Earbury, clerk

Depositions published.

Peter du Moulin, clerk of Wither-
ley, co. Leicester, and others.Till next court day for Dr. Rives to
consider of defendant's answers.William [Gabriel] Sangar, clerk,
rector of Sutton Mandeville,
Wilts.

The like.

John Horsham, clerk, of Staver-
ton, Devon, and William Pres-
ton, yeoman.Depositions published. Time allowed
defendants to propound their defence,
and a commission decreed for exami-
nation of witnesses.

fol. 230.

Anne *alias* Agnes ShiptonAppeared and took oath to answer ar-
ticles, and was monished to be ex-
amined before next court day.

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fol. 230.Margaret Covert *alias* Covett,
Mary Covett, Mary Pearmy,
William Bronckard, Thomas
Baker and Mary his wife, Alice
Brookes, Hugh Griffith, Richard
Potts and Sibilla his wife, of
London.

Robert Barrell, clerk - -

Edmund Lynde, of London -

Thomas Webb, of Painswick, co.
Gloucester.

Thomas Baxter, clerk - -

fol. 230 b.

John Pregion, registrar of Lin-
coln.Robert Leman, of Brightwell,
Suffolk.Nathaniel Tovey and others, fel-
lows of Christ's College,
Cambridge.

Theodore Bradley - -

Sir Alexander Cave, of Rothley,
co. Leicester.John Convers, of Nevendon,
Essex.

John Workman, clerk - -

Robert Knowles, clerk, vicar of
Bibury, co. Gloucester.

Nathaniel Tapper, of Leicester -

Robert Roche, of Tortworth, co.
Gloucester.

fol. 231.

William Holton, of Sudbury,
Suffolk.John Rolfe, of Newington-next-
Hythe, Kent.Peter West and Edith West, of
Tiverton, Devon.The first four named defendants, with
Alice Brookes, are examined. Baker
and his wife, and Potts and his wife,
desired their petition to be read. An
attachment was decreed against the
defendants unexamined for non-ap-
pearance.Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck to set
down order on defendant's petition.Upon report of the Commissioners at
Informations this cause was dismissed.Ordered that Mr. Oade, the proctor for
the office, shall not be pressed to give
in any further answer to the allega-
tion and exhibits given in *ex parte*
Webb.Referred to Sir John Lambe, Dean of
the Arches, to assume the cause, if he
think fit, to his own hearing, or, if he
find reason, to send it back again to
this court to go on in an ordinary
course.Ordered to be examined before next
court day, or else to be attached.A commission to be sent forth for defen-
dant's examination.Mr. Geers has answered the allegation
of the defendant, and so the cause to
go on in an ordinary course.Certain articles not fully answered, and
additional to be answered before next
Monday.Referred to his ordinary to set down his
opinion, and his personal appearance
respired in respect of his infirmity till
the first session of next term.

Depositions published.

Ordered to appear next court day to per-
form his submission.The prosecutor having neglected the due
prosecution of this cause, defendant
was dismissed, with charges, to be taxed
next court day.

Appointed for next court day.

Defendant appeared and took oath to
answer articles, and also additional
to be admitted within three days, and
was monished to be examined before
next court day. Was committed till
he pay the messenger's fees.

Appointed for next court day.

If not examined before next court day
defendant shall be attached for con-
tempt.Three days allowed to counsel for the
office to consider of the answers of
defendants.

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1635. June 11.	Vol. cclxi., fol. 231.	Thomas Knap, of Boxford, Berks	This cause to be retained and go on in an ordinary course.
		Francis Knight and Elizabeth Bradherst.	Allegation and exhibits given in by Dr. Tooker admitted, and depositions published.
		Palmer and others, of the Free School of Stamford.	Appointed for next court day.
		Charles Hardikin and Deborah Cooke <i>alias</i> Hardikin, his pretended wife.	The Dean of the Arches having annulled the marriage between these parties, the said Deborah Cooke being Hardikin's brother's daughter's daughter, and he therefore her great uncle, the court adjudged them guilty of incest; and because they pretended ignorance of the law, and he being a weak old man, the court enjoined a public submission in their parish church, and condemned them in costs of suit, to be taxed the next court day.
	fol. 231 b.	Francis Wright, clerk, vicar of Witham, Essex, Margaret Claydon <i>alias</i> Umpton, late of the same place, and Laurence Charles, of Westminster.	Enlarged entry of the sentence entered before [see p. 214]. It here appears that defendant Wright was charged with adultery with Margaret Claydon <i>alias</i> Umpton his late servant, and with drunkenness and other miscarriages in his ministerial function. Of the latter charges the court acquitted him, but for the adultery the court held that, in respect of the fame and other presumptions, there was matter sufficient proved to put him to his purgation. In case Wright passed his purgation, then Margaret Claydon was to be held cleared. For Laurence Charles it was declared that he had falsified his oath, wherefore he was ordered to make an acknowledgement thereof in court, and condemned to costs of suit, to be taxed the next court day.
	fol. 232.	Cadwallader Kiffyn, clerk, rector of Llan-iestyn, co. Carnarvon.	Appointed for next court day.
		Thomas Pye and others, of Morpeth; suit promoted by Brian Henshaw.	Henshaw not having attended before Drs. Duck and Eden, the cause was dismissed, and order given that all the town books, rentals, and deeds that have been brought into the registry should be delivered up to the defendants.
		Caleb Banckes and others, of Maidstone.	The cause to be finally sentenced the first or second session of next term.
		John Saunders, of Farway, Devon.	The cause dismissed for want of prosecution.
	fol. 232 b.	Thomas Roche - - -	An intimation upon pain of 50 <i>l.</i> decreed against defendant unless he pay the moneys due to his wife before next court day.
		Augustine Breacher, clerk, of Crowland, co. Lincoln.	A commission decreed to take defendant's answers in the country.
		Captain Johnson, — Hendrick, and William Parker.	Appointed for next court day.

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1635. June 11.	Vol. cclxi., fol. 232 b.	Nicholas Brewster, of West Mersea, Essex.	Defendant being convented for con- tempts against his ordinary and the jurisdiction ecclesiastical, he was com- mitted to the Gatehouse till he gave bond with sureties in 200 marks for his forthcoming and performance of the order of the court.
		Richard Brayfield, clerk, vicar of Blunsdon, Wilts.	Time allowed defendant to put in and prove his defence.
		William Cocke, of Chulmleigh, Devon.	Assigned to next court day.
		John Pincombe - - -	The like.
		— Browne, of Berkshire -	The cause to be reported next term, and Browne his wife, and schoolmaster, called to receive judgment.
	fol. 233.	Richard Browne of Fifield, Wilts.	Time allowed to counsel for the office <i>ad probandum</i> .
		Arthur Taylor, of Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely.	Appeared and took oath to answer arti- cles; and his answers being taken were referred to the Bishop of Ely to peruse the same, and to set down such order as he should think meet.
		William Culpepper - -	Henry Golding produced as witness, and attachment decreed against John Browne and — Hawkins for not coming in to be examined.
		Guy Carleton, Toby Cowper, and others.	Consideration of the articles referred to Sir Charles Cæsar and Dr. Duck to report the next court day touching the retaining or dismissing the cause.
		Ezekiel Johnson, clerk - -	Appointed for next court day.
		William Tyler, clerk - -	Defendant ordered to provide his wife a house to live in.
		John Evans, clerk, and John Haviland, printer.	Appeared and took oaths to answer articles, and were monished to be examined before next court day. Evans having divers ways carried himself contemptuously against the authority of this court, was ordered to stand committed till he be examined and give bond for his forthcoming.
	fol. 233 b.	Henry Kerrill of St. Giles with- out Cripplegate, London.	Sir John Lambe reported that Kerrill and his wife were agreed that he should allow her for alimony 60 <i>l.</i> per annum out of his rents in Surrey, being part of her jointure, to be paid at the house of Mr. John Oad at Reigate, and secured by defendant's bond and the bond of Henry Bonwick and Ralph Parker. This agreement was confirmed by the court, and on entering into such bonds defendant was discharged.
		Gawin Johnson, Elizabeth An- drew, and Anne Fisher, of Boston, co. Lincoln.	Petition of Johnson, together with the articles, referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Gwynn.
		Richard Price, James Evans, Hugh Morris, Humphrey Har- ries, Richard Ap John Watkins, William Thomas Lloyd, David Lloyd Meredith, Jenkin Ap Evan Griffith, Griffin Evans, clerk, and Thomas Price.	Price appeared and took his oath; the rest appeared not, but were respited till next court day, when, if they shall not appear, an attachment was decreed against them.

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John Fabian, clerk - - Commission decreed for proof of Fabian's defence.

Richard Beare, of Bovey Tracy, Devon. Beare ordered to give in his defence and to prove it this vacation.

John King, Laurence Goddard, and Richard Nockold. If the prosecutor take not out his commission and prove his articles this vacation, defendants to be dismissed the first court day of next term.

fol. 234.

David Hooganhosen - - Ordered that this cause be retained in this court, and be finally sentenced next court day, when Hooganhosen is to appear to receive final judgment.

John Geare, clerk, vicar of Lyme Regis, Dorset. Assigned to next court day.

Edmund Powell, of Gungrogechan, Montgomery, gentleman. The prosecutor ordered to be called to show cause why his bond should not be certified for not prosecuting.

Gregory Lodge and Elizabeth his wife. An attachment decreed against defendants for non-appearance.

Bartholomew Boustfield, of Leybourn, Kent. Defendant ordered to pay the messenger before he be freed from him.

William Griffith, of Langstone, co. Monmouth, and Mary Williams, of the same. Nothing done.

William North, public notary - Appeared and took oath to answer articles, and was committed till he gave his wife her clothes.

Nicholas Wethered, of St. Saviour's, Southwark. Referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe.

John Hallett, of Pendomer, Somerset, clerk. Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.

George Churchill, yeoman, and Francis Sainthill, of Rockbear, Devon. An attachment decreed for non-appearance.

Sir Henry Rosewell - - Commission decreed for examination of witnesses upon the defence.

fol. 234 b.

John Dowley, clerk, vicar of Alston, Norfolk [Alveston, co. Warwick.] Counsel for the office had till next court day to consider of his answers.

William Horniman and his wife and Willmot Braunton. A commission decreed.

William Musson and others, of Ashby Magna, co. Leicester. Examined and licensed to appear by their proctor.

Alexander Vanden Eynden - Appointed for next court day.

Gerance James, clerk, rector of Pauler's-Pury, co. Northampton. Depositions published, and cause to be finally sentenced next court day.

Peter Spitsier, of St. Andrew's, Holborn. An attachment decreed for non-appearance.

Richard Massey, clerk, and others (the second cause). Nothing done.

Augustine Moreland - - The like.

Robert Prickett, clerk - - The like.

Robert Cooke (the second cause) Depositions published, except that of Golding.

Tristram Hinchcliffe, clerk - An attachment decreed.

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June 11.	Vol. cclxi., fol. 234 b.	Lawrence Turnell, clerk - -	Defendant to put in his defence and prove it this vacation.
		William Lee and Thomas Cowper	The cause to be heard next court day if it may be.
		Michael Kelly, gentleman -	Prosecutor to show cause why his bond should not be certified.
		Davies and Davies -	A commission decreed.
		Clarson and Hunt -	Various witnesses produced and sworn, and ordered to be examined before next court day.
	fol. 235.	Sir William Sandys, Ford, and others.	Order made the last court day for retaining this cause in this court, and proceeding therein <i>ex officio</i> , was confirmed, and a compulsory decreed for witnesses named <i>ex parte officii</i> ; the counsel for the office was required to put in such additional as they intend to use between this and Monday night next.
June 15.		David Van Hooganhosen; suit promoted by Samuel Cartwright and Michael Sparke.	Considering the ill consequence and scandal that would arise by strangers importing and venting in this kingdom books printed beyond seas, it was ordered that Hooganhosen should not bring over or sell Mercator's Atlas or Atlas Major in English, and if such be brought over by any one they are to be seized.
June 16.		James Evans and Richard-ap-John Watkins, of Llanbadarn Fawr, co. Caernarvon [Cardigan.]	Both defendants appeared and took oath to answer articles, and were monished to be examined before next court day.
June 17.	fol. 235 b.	Jane Blague <i>alias</i> Smith, of Dudcote, Berks.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
		Sir John Baile - - -	The referees, Sir Charles Cæsar and Dr. Gwynn, ordered that the commission heretofore decreed shall, upon the first bond <i>de prosequendo</i> , go forth and be sped this vacation, but that the depositions shall not be published until better bond <i>de prosequendo</i> be entered.
June 18.		Richard Bond, clerk, and Richard Webb, of Frittenden, Kent.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
		Gawin Johnson, of Boston, co. Lincoln, joiner.	The like.
		Erasmus Sturton, clerk, rector of Walesby, co. Lincoln.	The like.
		Thomas Dawborne and Margaret Dawborne, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West.	The like.
		[Robert] Hunt and [Richard] Clarson.	Names of witnesses produced by Edward Kirby, the promoter.
	fol. 236.	Simon Jeukes, Edward Thomas, and Humphrey Langworth, co. Worcester.	Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.
		Brewster, Brewster, and Turner -	John Woodhouse produced as a witness and sworn.

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- John South - - - Taxation of costs confirmed.
- Richard Murray, clerk, S.T.P. - Taxation of costs at 100 marks confirmed; and defendant, being a man of ability, was ordered to pay the same before his enlargement out of prison.
- Francis Wright, clerk, Lawrence Charles, and Margaret Ump-ton *alias* Claydon. Appointed for next court day. The expenses against Charles are taxed at 10*l.*, which is confirmed, and he is ordered to pay the same before Michaelmas.
- Charles Hardikin and Deborah Cooke *alias* Hardikin, his pre-tended wife. Submission approved, and he enjoined to perform the same; the expenses to be paid before his departure out of London.
- Sir John Astley - - - He was censured *prout in actu*.
- Robert Cooke (the first cause) - Order set down by Sir John Lambe and Dr. Aylett confirmed.
- fol. 237. Sir William Cade - - Report of Sir Henry Marten and Dr. Wood, whereby they ordered that unless Sir William paid his lady her charges of suit before St. James's tide next, the order for increase of her alimony should stand, and he be at-tached for nonpayment; such order was confirmed.
- Ralph Tether and Margaret, his pretended wife. The counsel for the office offered an allegation, which was admitted, and defendants were to be admitted to their defence against the same.
- William Hill, of Fareham, Hants, schoolmaster, Nicholas Bailott, and Amith Herbin, French-men. Censured *prout in actu*.
- Charles Chauncey and Humphrey Packer. Assigned to next court day.
- William Lee and Thomas Cow-per, stationers. The like.
- William Stone, clerk - - The act books to be brought in and left in the registry of this court.
- Sir Arthur Haselrig - - Appointed for next court day.
- James Swan, of Lutterworth, co. Leicester. The like.
- Anthony Earbury, clerk - - The depositions having been published, the court rejected an application of the counsel for the office for renovation of their commission.
- fol. 237 b. Henry Mitten - - Appointed for next court day; and de-fendant ordered then to appear and receive final order of the court.
- William Sangar, clerk, of Sutton-Mandeville, Wilts. Three days allowed to the office to con-sider of his answers, and if they do not insist thereupon he is licensed to appear by his proctor.
- Thomas Knap and Agnes Ship-ton. A week allowed to consider of their answers, and to signify whether the office will insist thereon.

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fol. 237 b.

Robert Barrell, clerk	-	-	Referred again to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck.
John Pregon, registrar, of Lincoln	-	-	His answers to most of the articles additional being alleged to be insufficient, it is referred to Drs. Duck and Aylett to consider the same, and to set down order for his fuller answers.
Theodore Bradley	-	-	Bradley appeared and took oath to answer the new additional.
John Convers, of Nevendon, Essex.			Depositions published, and a motion by Dr. Clarke.
fol. 238. John Workman, clerk	-	-	Appeared and was committed till he perform his submission.
Nathaniel Tapper, of Leicester	-		Referred again to Sir John Lambe to set down order in this cause, or otherwise to report to the court.
Robert Roche, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester; suit promoted by John Francombe, of the same place.			After defendant's answers shall be made perfect, he shall be licensed to appear by his proctor. Referred to Drs. Gwynn and Aylett to consider the sufficiency of the prosecutor.
William Holton, of Ballingdon, Suffolk [Essex.]			Referred to Drs. Gwynn and Wood to consider whether there shall be a promoter in this cause to appear by his proctor.
John Rolfe, of Newington-next-Hythe, Kent.			Ordered to be attached.
Peter West and Edith West, of Tiverton, Devon.			Assigned to next court day.
Francis Knight and Elizabeth Bradherst.			Depositions published. To report next court day, unless defendants put in a defence this vacation.
Thomas Palmer and others, of Stamford.			Appointed for next court day.
Cadwallader Kiffin, clerk, the pretended rector of Llaniestyn, co. Carnarvon.			Referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Gwynn to consider defendant's answers, and, if defective, to give order for his fuller answers before his departure, and to set down order for further proceedings in this cause. Kiffin is ordered to attend the committees.
fol. 238 b. Thomas Roche	-	-	The intimation of 40 <i>l.</i> ordered to be returned into the Exchequer, and an attachment decreed against him.
Capt. Johnson, Hendrick, Parker, and Fisher.			To be attached if they be not examined within a week.
Nicholas Brewster and John Brewster, and Dorothy Turner, of West Mersea, Essex.			An attachment decreed against them if they give not better bond within a fortnight. "Ould" Brewster appeared, and was committed till he give better bond.
William Cocke, of Chulmleigh, co. Devon.			Assigned to next court day.
John Pincombe	-	-	Taxation of costs confirmed.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 238 b.George Boville, medical man, of
the Savoy.

Motion for an attachment. Defendant having long stood out in contempt, and not having paid the costs of suit to his wife, on the part of defendant it was proposed again to refer the cause to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe, but they requested not to be troubled therewith, having already set down divers orders which defendant would not obey. The court ordered that the attachment formerly granted should issue.

fol. 239.

Arthur Taylor, of Wisbeach, in
the Isle of Ely.

A commission decreed.

Guy Carleton and others

- Penalty reserved till next court day.

Richard Potter, clerk

- Sir Charles Cæsar and Dr. Duck having reported that the matters objected to in this cause were not worthy the dignity of this court, defendant was dismissed, and the cause referred to the final hearing of Dr. Corbet, Chancellor to the Bishop of Norwich.

Ezekiel Johnson, clerk

- Cause assigned to report.

John Evans, clerk, and John
Haviland.

Had been monished to be examined before this day, and Haviland to appear by bond.

Ambrose Freere

- Appeared and took oath to answer articles; was committed till he gave up his licence and gave sufficient bond.

Gawin Johnson, Elizabeth An-
drew, and Anne Fisher, of
Boston, co. Lincoln.

Defendants ordered to answer, and the King's advocate is to put in articles.

Richard Price and others

- As many of defendants as are in town shall be examined before their departure, and an attachment is decreed against such as have not appeared.

fol. 239 b.

David Hooganhosen, a Belgian

- Cause again referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe and such others of the Commissioners as will join them.

John Geare, clerk, rector or vicar
of Lyme Regis, co. Dorset.

It being alleged that defendant had caused himself to be detained in prison upon a supposed debt of 10*l*. because he would not appear here, a commission was sent down for him to answer the articles in the country, and if not returned by 12th September an attachment to be sent out.

Augustine Holl

- Commission decreed.

William Griffith and Mary Wil-
liam, of Langstone, co. Mon-
mouth, and Mary Williams, of
the same place.

Attachment decreed against defendants for non-appearance.

Nicholas Wethered, of Southwark

Again referred to Sir Henry Marten and Sir John Lambe.

John Hallett, clerk, of Pendomer,
Somerset.

Is examined, and it is referred to Sir Charles Cæsar to consider of the prosecutor.

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fol. 240.John Dowley, clerk, vicar of
Alveston, co. Warwick.

The counsel for the office desired a commission for proof of their articles, and the counsel for Dowley alleged that the party bound was insufficient to satisfy charges if he should fail in proof. Both motions were referred to Sir John Lambe.

Alexander Vanden-Eynden

- Assigned to next court day.

Gerance James, clerk

- Witnesses ordered to be examined before next court day.

Richard Massey, clerk (the first
cause, promoted by his wife).

Report of Sir John Lambe confirmed, and the court ordered that if Massey do not pay the arrearages of alimony within a month, an attachment shall issue.

Robert Cooke (the second cause)

Ordered to put in his defence and prove it this vacation.

Richard Massey, clerk (the second
cause).

In consideration of his old age and imbecility of body, a commission was granted for taking his answers, and a bond for performance of the order of the court.

fol. 240 b.

Sir William Sandys and others

The counsel for Sandys moved that in regard of certain reasons expressed in his petition, and also of His Majesty's general pardon then presented to the court, Sir William was not tied to make further answers to the articles additional now objected against him; but the counsel for the office moved that it had been already ordered by the court that Sir William should answer the same; whereupon the consideration of both motions was referred to Drs. Duck and Eden.

Richard Massey, clerk; suit pro-
moted by his wife.

Further notice of proceedings in this cause on the 6th November 1634, as calendared under that date [*see preceding vol., p. 317, with copy of Sir John Lambe's report referred to in a preceding article on this page*].

fol. 241.

John Kingston *alias* Kyneston,
of London.

Appeared and took oath to answer articles; to be examined before next court day.

John Symondes the elder, of Ca-
venham, Suffolk, yeoman.

Commission decreed for examination of witnesses.

fol. 241 b.

John Symondes the younger, of
Cavenham, Suffolk, and Mar-
garet Symondes *alias* Smith.

Commission decreed as above.

[Robert] Hunt and [Richard]
Clarson.

Witnesses to be examined before next court day.

Mark Corbold and Susan Copping

Commission brought in, depositions published, and the cause to go to a hearing next term.

Richard Bond, of Walsingham,
Norfolk; suit promoted by
Bridget his wife.

Referred to Sir Henry Marten, Sir John Lambe, and Dr. Eden.

Simon Jeukes, Edward Thomas,
Humfrey Langmore [Lang-
worth], and John Hill, of
Wolverley, Worcester.

Attachment decreed against one of the defendants that has not appeared, but those who had given in their answers are licensed to depart.

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Stephen Dennison, S.T.P.

- The Bishop of London is desired to require the curate to keep ordinary hours, in performance of divine service.

John Baker, clerk

- An attachment decreed.

Samuel Southen and Thomas
Davies *alias* Johnson.

The like.

Thomas Dawborne and Margaret
Lane, late of Ashby-de-la-
Zouch, co. Leicester.

An attachment is decreed against defendants if they give not in their answers within this week ; commission decreed for examination of witnesses.

fol. 242.

Edmund Fortescue, of Wallopit,
Devon.

Depositions published ; and if defendant will use any defence, he is to put it in and prove it this vacation.

Sir John Fitzherbert

- A commission ; the prosecutor is condemned in expenses *retardati processûs*.

Humphrey Oaker

- A commission.

Edmund Lyneold, clerk

- To look up the order against the mitigation day.

Robert Betts, of Aylsham, Norfolk.

His bond is ordered to be certified.

Augustine Moreland

- An attachment decreed against defendant ; afterwards it was ordered that the witnesses should be no further troubled.

John Mainwaring and Roger
Brereton.

To report on the third session from this present.

John Mullens and others

- An attachment decreed against them all.

John Pregion (second cause)

- New articles and a promoter ; defendant to be called to answer, and a commission decreed.

Hugh Wyatt, Richard Allen,
Edward Garins, Roger Hunt,
Edward Langdon, Richard
Cocke, John Dennys, William
Whitfield, and Robert Scoare,
of Branton, co. Devon.

The counsel for the office informed the court that although the parishioners of Branton were in the late Archbishop of Canterbury's visitation held for the diocese of Exeter, inhibited by Sir Nathaniel Brent, his grace's vicar-general, to meddle in the choice of churchwardens of that parish, by colour of a private vestry, yet lately they had presumed in the like disorderly manner to choose churchwardens again. Attachment decreed against them all to bring them to answer articles of contempt the first court day of next term, if Sir John Lambe and Dr. Gwynn, to whom it is referred, shall think meet.

fol. 242 b.

Peter Spilser, suit promoted by
Frances Spilser his wife.

Referred to Drs. Wood and Aylett to consider of defendant's articles and answers, and to condemn him in expenses of suit and alimony and to tax the same, if they shall see cause.

Edmund Lynde

- Referred to Dr. Duck and Dr. [Eden].
Mr. Geers undertakes defendant shall come in and make his account.William Harding and Anne
Howe, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-
West.

Nothing done.

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Michael Lee, of East Claydon, co. Bucks, Catherine Lee, and Sarah Deane <i>alias</i> Walker.	Referred to Sir John Lambe
Thomas Marsh - - -	Respited till next court day.
Reginald Hatfield, clerk, vicar of Tathwell, co. Lincoln.	An attachment decreed for non-appearance.
Sidrach Edmondes, clerk, vicar of Edlington, co. Lincoln.	The like.
Erasmus Sturton, clerk, rector of Walesby, co. Lincoln.	The cause is retained in this court, and a commission is decreed returnable the second session of next term
Robert Leman - - -	Defendant examined, and is to appear by his proctor.
William Spencer, clerk - -	Referred to Sir Charles Cæsar to con- sider the sufficiency of his answers.
William Fish - - -	To hear the decision of the court as to the sufficiency of his answers.
William Harding and Anne Howe, of St. Dunstan's-in-the- West.	Harding was committed to the Gate- house, and the woman to the custody of Wragg the messenger.
fol. 243. William Musson and others -	A commission decreed.
Lady Lucy Grantham and Daniel Naylor.	Assigned to next court day.
Eleazer Jackson, clerk - -	A commission decreed.
Gilbert Blomfield and Margaret Chamberlain, now or late of Rising, co. Norfolk.	An attachment decreed unless they ap- pear within three days.
John Edwards, clerk, curate of Merthyr-Tidvil, co. Glamorgan.	An attachment decreed for non-appearance.
Tristram Hinchcliffe - -	An intimation upon pain of 50 <i>l.</i> is de- creed against defendant; afterwards he appeared and his petition was read and a commission decreed, and he is licensed to appear by his proctor.
Dr. Murray (second cause) -	Elizabeth Shuter to be examined by next court day.
Nathaniel Tovey and others, Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge.	Mr. Geers has answered.
Dr. Bastwick - - -	Nothing done.
Aquila Weekes - - -	See fuller entry hereafter, p. 227.
William Cumberford - -	Referred to Drs. Gwynn and Aylett to set down order upon Dr. Rives's motion.
William North, prisoner in the Gatehouse.	A petition on behalf of North read, and the cause referred to Drs. Gwynn and Aylett.
John Haydon, prisoner in Bride- well.	A petition read, wherein he voluntarily acknowledges his manifold contempts against the authority of the court, as well in preaching abroad since his degradation as also in making sundry escapes out of prison, and offered voluntarily to leave this kingdom and go to Virginia, if order were given for his enlargement, which the court ordered on his giving bond with suffi- cient sureties.

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— Hurlstone

To be enlarged upon bond, with sufficient sureties, to be forthcoming and to perform the order of the court.

fol. 243 b.

Aquila Weekes, keeper or warden of the Gatehouse.

Frances Viscountess Purbeck having been committed to the safe custody of defendant, who was afterwards ordered to see her detained and to bring her to do her penance, yet he had suffered her to escape. The court committed him to the Fleet, and suspended him from the execution of his place of keeper or warden of the Gatehouse.

Dr. Dennison, curate of Creechurch, London.

This cause to be finally sentenced the first court day of next term. The Bishop of London, upon complaint made, had ordered that evening prayer in the church of St. Katherine Creechurch should begin at 2 o'clock, which notwithstanding Dr. Dennison causes it to begin presently after one, by means whereof it is ended when it begins at other churches, and children brought to be baptised at due times are carried home unbaptized. The court desired the Bishop of London, as ordinary, to send for Dr. Dennison and take order therein as he shall think meet.

fol. 244.

Bartholomew Boustfield, of Leybourne, Kent, yeoman.

Defendant's answers being declared defective by the Commissioners at Informations, he is monished to perfect them before next court day. Fremblin Willoughby and Giles King were sworn as witnesses and monished to be examined within a fortnight, and Bousfield was ordered to put in his defence within six weeks.

William Cumberford of Tamworth, co. Stafford; suit promoted by Anne his wife.

On 3rd February last order was set down for allowance of 150*l.* for Mrs. Cumberford's yearly alimony, as also for 20*l.* costs of suit. To avoid payment whereof Cumberford had offered to receive back his wife and treat her kindly. She had consented to come home but he had used himself towards her very harshly, and given her as much cause of fear as before. Reference to Sir John Lambe and Drs. Gwynn and Aylett to set down order herein.

fol. 244 b.

John Hallett, clerk, vicar of Pendomer, co. Somerset.

It was moved that the prosecutor was insufficient, being no subsidy man, and also that defendant being an ancient grave minister, the prosecutor might be "arcted" specially to prove the articles that contained the charge of adultery, both which motions were thought reasonable and ordered accordingly.

Robert Cook, of Feering, Essex (first cause).

Sir John Lambe and Dr. Aylett reported that defendant is parson of Marks Tey, having bought all the tithes thereof, and conceives that he has power to name a curate there, but that the present curate, Henry Golding, clerk, was placed in the parsonage house and

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fol. 244 *b*.

glebe by John Lawrence, owner of the parsonage house and glebe before Cooke bought the tithes, Golding being licensed by the Bishop of London. The small tithes have been constantly allowed the curate of Marks Tey for serving the cure, amounting to 20 marks per annum, and also certain corn amounting to the like sum, but Cooke had forbidden the parishioners to pay the same. The referees ordered that Cooke should pay to Golding 20*l*. per annum for the last four years, and also 20*l*. per annum for the time to come, until he should suffer Golding to enjoy his allowance of small tithes and corn. Also that Golding be allowed his charges to be taxed the next court day. This order was confirmed by the court.

fol. 245 *b*.

William Hill, of Fareham, Hants, schoolmaster, Nicholas Bailott, and Amith Herbyn, Frenchmen.

Defendants appeared in custody of the messenger to receive the final order of the court. It appeared that William Hill being a popish recusant had taken upon him to educate at Fareham young children as a schoolmaster, presuming to teach them without any lawful licence, and that upon search made above twenty children, many of them gentlemen's sons, were discovered in his house kept secretly and never permitted to come to church. He had also entertained the two Frenchmen, being popish recusants, one under pretence of instructing the children in the French language and the other pretending that he came thither to learn English or to trade in merchandise. The court fined Hill 2,000*l*. to the King's use, and ordered him to stand committed till he make such submission as should be prescribed. He was further condemned in costs to be taxed next court day, also disabled from teaching school in this kingdom, and committed to the Gatehouse till he give sufficient bond to perform the order of the court. Amith Herbyn was adjudged a practiser with Hill against Church and State and the religion here established, and was fined 100*l*. to the King's use. Nicholas Bailott was committed to the prison of the Gatehouse, and condemned as well as Herbyn in costs of suit, to be taxed next court day.

fol. 246 *b*.

Sir John Astley, of Maidstone -

On reading the proofs in this cause it appeared that the prosecutor had upon some discontent between him and Mrs. Anne Bridges, and to accomplish some ends of his own, commenced this suit and had charged Sir John with incest and adultery, yet had not proved either the fact or fame thereof. Sir John, on the contrary, having ample

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testimony of his reputation. The court therefore acquitted Sir John and Mrs. Bridges, and condemned the prosecutor in costs of suit to be taxed next court day.

Sir John Astley - -

[In a separate entry it is stated that] although Sir John and Mrs. Bridges were freed of the pretended crimes objected against them in the preceding cause, Sir John being above 70 years, yet as it stands proved that Mrs. Bridges, by direction from Lady Astley, did sometimes of late lie in Sir John's chamber when he was sick and troubled with the gout, but not without some other woman lying there with her, the court thought fit that Sir John should be judicially admonished by the Archbishop of Canterbury not from thenceforth to suffer Mrs. Bridges to lodge in his bedchamber upon pain of law, and with this admonition he was dismissed.

fol. 247. Jane Blague, *alias* Smith, of Dindett [Dudcote], Berks.

Defendant by her counsel informed the court, that she was by the malice of her brother and sister-in-law now questioned in this court for matter of incontinence supposed to be committed about 30 years ago, and further that about 15 years ago she was by their malice convented in this court for the same, and then on due consideration dismissed, and now in respect that she has recovered a small parcel of land kept from her these 22 years, her adversaries have newly promoted the same matter. Reference to Sir Henry Marten to set down order for retaining or dismissing the cause as he shall think fit.

June 19. fol. 247 b. Anne Howe, wife of — Howe, of St. Dunstan's in the West.

Ordered that the following persons should be taken as sureties for Mrs. Howe's appearance, viz., William Allsopp, of the Inner Temple, gentleman, and Thomas Webb, and Nicholas Payne, of St. Dunstan's in the West, victuallers.

Sir William Sandys and others -

Richard Swane, of the Temple, sworn as a witness.

William Culpepper - -

Henry Browne, the like.

John Hill, of Wolverley, co. Worcester.

Appeared and took oath to answer articles, and was monished as usual.

June 22. fol. 248. William Cumberford, of Tamworth, co. Warwick; suit promoted by Anne his wife.

The referees reported that although defendant had taken home his wife yet his usage towards her was very harsh and unfitting, and thereupon they had ordered Mr. Cumberford to pay the alimony of 150*l.* a year formerly allotted for the time past, which he was accordingly monished to do.

June 23. William Collison, of the diocese of Chichester.

Defendant petitioned in behalf of himself, his wife, and family, that in respect he presented to the court a certificate of his orderly carriage since his degradation, and especially since his en-

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June 23. Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 248.Day of mitigation
of fines.fol. 249. Robert Barker and Martin Lucas,
the King's printers.

largement out of prison about four years ago, he might be restored to the execution of his ministerial function, but that motion the court rejected; whereupon he prayed that he might have leave to exercise his calling in Ireland, which was approved, and the court advised him to repair to the registrar of the Bishop that made him full minister, and thence to procure letters testimonial.

The certifying their fine of 300*l.* respited till the next court day of mitigations, and it was ordered that all Bibles now in Stationers' Hall, which had been erroneously printed, should be redelivered to them with charge to see all the gross faults amended before they vent the same.

Lady Eleanor Douglas, *alias*
Davies.

For compiling and publishing certain fanatical pamphlets, she was fined 3,000*l.* She is to be enlarged, paying the charges due to the keeper and the fees to the office. The certifying her fine was respited till the next day of mitigation.

fol. 249 *b.* Theophilus Brabourne -- Fined 1,000*l.* Assigned to next court day.

John Burges, medical man

- Fined 100 marks, of which he had paid a moiety. He now petitioned that the rest of the fine might be remitted. In consideration that he had already made his submission, the court mitigated the remainder of his fine to 20 nobles, which being paid he was dismissed.

Augustine Moreland, of Stroud,
next Rochester.

Fined 500*l.* Stated in a petition that he had penitently performed his submission, and prayed that in respect of his poverty and imprisonment his fine might be remitted. The Court mitigated the same to 50*l.*, which was ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

fol. 250. John Bastwick, medical man

- Fined 1,000*l.*, which was ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

Sir William Hellwys

- Fined 500*l.*, which was ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

John Egerton

- Fined 200*l.* which was mitigated to 100 marks and the certifying thereof stayed till the next court day.Ralph Baker, Andrew Wilde,
and Thomas Ody of New-
church, Kent.

Fined 20*l.* a-piece for non-appearance, which fines were ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

John Pregion, public notary

- Fined 20*l.* for non-appearance. The same was remitted, and he to answer more fully to the articles. The articles for incontinency with his wife before marriage ordered to be obliterated, and his answers to be put in within three weeks.

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fol. 250 b.

Robert Betts, of Aylsham, Norfolk.

The bond of 50*l.* had been ordered to be certified for his non-appearance. On his petition, the certifying his bond was respited till the next day of mitigation.

Thomas Roche, of Goosing, Essex.

Fine of 20*l.* this day imposed for non-appearance is ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

John Middleton and John Thorne, of Arundel, Sussex, yeomen.

Fined 100*l.* a-piece. On their petition expressing their poverty, Middleton's fine was mitigated to 20*l.* and Thorne's to 10*l.*, which were certified into the Exchequer.

George Burdett, clerk - -

His bond of 50*l.* ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

fol. 251.

Richard Murray, S.T.P., warden of the college of Manchester.

Upon defendant's petition and submission, the court ordered, that being first brought before some of the Commissioners at Doctors' Commons, and there taking his oath *se parendo juri et stando mandatis Ecclesiæ*, he should be absolved from his sentence of excommunication, mitigation or the certifying of his fine being respited until the King's pleasure should be known.

William Hill, schoolmaster, at Fareham, Hants.

His fine of 2,000*l.* respited till next court day. Wragg is required to bring in the fathers of the children to answer articles.

Amith Herbyn and Nicholas Bailott, prisoners in the Gatehouse.

In regard they were Frenchmen, and pretended grievances of the laws, the court remitted Herbyn's fine of 100*l.*, and ordered them to be enlarged out of prison, giving bond to depart this realm, and paying costs of suit.

fol. 251 b.

Thomas Roche, of Goosing, Essex.

His fine of 40*l.* for not obeying the order of the court ordered to be certified into the Exchequer.

Stephen Dennison, S.T.P. -

Defendant petitioned for a relaxation from his suspension, and that his means from his parish might not be abridged or lessened. The court thought not fit to grant him a relaxation of his suspension, but desired the Bishop of London to take order that he be not defrauded of his former means allowed him before his suspension.

William Peckett, clerk - -

A motion to call him to give in his answers by Bartholomew's day, or else to be attached.

Dr. Stephen Dennison - -

Enjoined to perform the Bishop of London's order.

William [John] Parke alias Harris.

Motion by Dr. Zouch to be made against next term. If a prosecutor do not appear in the meantime, the court will then resolve concerning dismissing the cause.

fol. 252.

William Tovey, prisoner in the Gatehouse.

His petition read; he was ordered to do his penance and to return certificate thereof by next term.

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Vol. cclxi.,
fol. 252.Edmund Tettersall, prisoner in
the Gatehouse; suit promoted
by Elizabeth, his wife.Defendant petitioned for his enlarge-
ment out of prison. The court re-
ferred the ordering of the cause to Sir
Henry Marten.

John Nanfan

- - -

Referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr.
Aylett.

Richard Brayfield, clerk

-

The order of Sir Henry Marten and Sir
John Lambe touching the alimony
allotted to Mr. Brayfield's wife was
confirmed. Dr. Merrick alleging that
divers of the interrogatories minis-
tered on behalf of the defendant were
very scandalous, the consideration of
the same was referred to the former
referees.Augustine Breader [Breacher],
clerk.Motion by Dr. Lewyn, respited till the
first session of next term.

Richard Price and others

-

Most of defendants dwelling in remote
places, commission was decreed for
taking their answers in the country,
the parties that were already here were
admonished to be examined before
their departure.

fol. 252 b.

George Fawcett [Breacher], clerk

An attachment with intimation upon
pain of 20 marks decreed against
Fawcett.

Duellyn and the rest

-

Respited till Michaelmas for the mes-
senger's charges.

John Symondes, the elder

-

Referred to Dr. Aylett to consider suffi-
ciency of defendant's answers and to
set down order thereon.

Aquila Weekes, prisoner

-

Ordered that defendant be enlarged
out of the prison of the Fleet, and
restored to the execution of his office
in keeping the Gatehouse, but that
he be suspended from any office or
right of keeping prisoners belonging
to this court without special leave.

Nicholas Wethered

-

On petition of the surety it was ordered
that he shall have his bond delivered
up and the cause be dismissed.Ralph Tedder or Tether and
Margaret Crouch, otherwise
Tedder, his pretended wife.Witnesses produced and sworn, and order
given that before the time of their
examination they be carried before
Sir John Lambe or any other of the
Commissioners, that they may be seen
by defendants, who may except what
they can against them.

fol. 253.

Simon Jewkes, Edward Thomas,
Humfrey Langmore, John
Hill, of Wolverley, co. Wor-
cester.Defendants to be examined betwixt this
and Saturday at night, and the school-
master is ordered to be put in posses-
sion of his school again till he be
thereout convicted by law.

Dr. Dennison

-

Referred to the Bishop of London to take
order for payment of his duties, but
the suspension is to stand.

Agnes Shipton

-

Referred to Sir John Lambe and Dr.
Duck to take order for retaining or
dismissing this cause.

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June 23. Vol. cclxi., fol. 253. John Geare - - - An attachment decreed for defendant's apprehension but the same no way to bar him from speeding the commission for taking his answer.
- [Nicholas or John] Brewster, of West Mersea. Defendant ordered to put in better security or to stand committed.
- Edmund Lynde, of the Holy Trinity in the Minories, London. Defendant submitted to perform the order of the court. He was ordered to deposit in the registrar's office what money he had collected for the the curate's wages, and that done, the cause was referred to Drs. Duck and Clerke. The referees were also to consider of articles criminal against Mr. Lynde ; or else, having put in surety for answering and standing to the order of the court, it should be lawful for him to proceed on his voyage, and the cause should stay till his return.
- fol. 253 b. William Tilley, of Babcary, Somerset. Having lain long in prison defendant petitioned to be enlarged, but the counsel for the office alleged that he stood questioned of incest and had stood out many contempts, and for the same had been fined in several sums remaining unpaid. The business referred to Dr. Duck, Chancellor of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and any other two commissioners.
- Guy Carleton, clerk, and others of Bradworthy, Devon. After motions, on behalf of Mr. Lange, Vicar of Bradworthy, the prosecutor, against Carleton, and of the parishioners of Bradworthy against Lange, it was ordered that either both causes should be prosecuted or both be dismissed, and Mr. Lange was ordered to resolve before his departure out of London whether of these he intends to accept.
- [John] Workman, prisoner in the Gatehouse. Upon defendant's petition the court ordered that, giving sureties to appear on the second session of next term, he should be enlarged, that he might consider and advise with himself touching the performance of his submission.
- fol. 254. Richard Tomlins and John Wragg, King's messengers. On their petitions with a note of their services, the court allowed them 100 marks betwixt them, out of the fine of John South, in satisfaction of all services, but ordered that if any messenger or officer of this court from henceforth put up bills for services done above one year preceding their petition they shall not have any allowance.
- William North - - - On defendant's petition, read in presence of his wife (who did not oppose the same), he was ordered to be enlarged out of prison on payment of fees.

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fol. 254.

Simon Jewkes, Edward Thomas, Humfrey Langmore, and John Hill, wardens of the free school of Wolverley, co. Worcester; suit promoted by Jonathan Lovell, B.A., schoolmaster of Wolverley.

Jonathan Lovell having betwixt five and six years ago been licensed to be schoolmaster of the free school of Wolverley, was displaced by the defendants and others, the feoffees put in trust, without the consent of the Dean of Worcester, who is by the founder interested in hearing differences arising about the said free school, and against the good liking of the bishop of the diocese. It was ordered that Mr. Lovell should be replaced in his office and be paid all his salary, both for the past and future, during the dependency of this suit, and a monition was to be sent to defendants accordingly.

fol. 254 b.

John South, of Kelstern, co. Lincoln.

On defendant's petition, it appeared that, being a young gentleman and bachelor standing at this time upon his preferment in marriage, he should be much disgraced and be in danger to be overthrown both in marriage and estate, if compelled to do public penance for his incest with Elizabeth Shackleton and Frances Shackleton; the court therefore mitigated his fine of 1,000*l.* to 200 marks, the one moiety to be disposed equally between John Wragg and Richard Tomlins, messengers of the chamber, and the other moiety to be paid to Thomas Mottershed for moneys by him laid out for renewing the Ecclesiastical Commission. The court further resolved that defendant's penance should be commuted for a pecuniary fine to be distributed in pious uses, and declared that he being a man of great estate in lands, was well worthy to pay 1,500*l.*, but left the business to the further pleasure of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Defendant was also ordered to put in his own bond in 1,000*l.*, that he shall not hereafter come in company of the said two sisters.

fol. 248 b.

Alexander Vanden Eynden

- James Sutton the elder sworn as a witness.

June 24.

fol. 255.

The same

- -

- The referees condemned defendant in expenses of suit and alimony to his wife, and taxed the latter at 40*s.* a week.

June 26.

fol. 255 b.

—Lucett, of co. Warwick, yeoman

Defendant was taken by the vergers of Paul's Church, defiling and profaning the church with his excrements, and delivered into the custody of John Wragg, the messenger, who presented him before the Commissioners. With bended knees he protested his hearty sorrow, and took his oath that he was neither papist nor separatist, but frequented his parish church, and so much was affirmed to be true by two of his neighbours. It further appeared to the Commissioners that this was

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June 26.	Vol. cclxi., fol. 255 b.		done in a dark corner, and defendant with tears protested that he did this vile act merely through ignorance and necessity, being about fourscore years old, and a simple stranger in London. The Commissioners thought it best to deal mercifully with him, and therefore ordered him to pay 40s. "towards Paul's," and also his fees, and so to be discharged.
June 27.		Ralph Tedder and his pretended wife.	Witnesses, whose names are stated, produced and sworn.
	fol. 256.	Samuel Southen, clerk, and Thomas Davies <i>alias</i> Johnson, of Henham, Essex, yeoman.	Attached and brought before Sir John Lambe, who ordered that their bonds should be taken in 200 marks each for the other, for their appearance the first session of next term.
		John Pregon, Registrar of the Bishop of Lincoln.	Another entry (in some respects fuller) of the proceedings entered before at p. 230.
Jun 29.	fol. 256.	Peter Spitzer; suit promoted by Frances, his wife.	The referees inclined to make a reconciliation between the parties, and decreed that the wife should go home to her husband, who should give bond to use her well, and pay 3 <i>l.</i> for her costs of suit.
June 30.	fol. 256 b.	John Symonds the elder, of Cavenham, Suffolk.	Dr. Aylett reported the insufficiency of defendant's answers, and ordered him to be monished to answer fully, and further ordered the admitting of such new additional as Dr. Lewyn should give in.

VOL. CCXCII. JULY 1635.

This volume contains entries of Papers relating to the Business of Saltpetre, which will be found calendared in their proper chronological order, except only the following entries which relate to papers of a date anterior to the time at which the Calendar has now arrived. The volume having come into our hands too late to allow these entries to be placed in their proper chronological order, it has been thought best to notice them under this general description of the volume in which they are contained.

1630.
April 30. Copy report of Sir William Russell and others, on complaints made against the conduct of Thomas Hilliard and Nicholas Stephens, saltpetremen, already calendared under this date. [*See Vol. ccxcii.*, p. 157. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

1631.
May? Copy of paper entitled "Reformations conceived fit in the Commissions for Saltpetre," already calendared under this date. [*Ibid.*, p. 170. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

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1631.
July 1. Copy royal commission for making saltpetre and gunpowder, already calendared under this date. [*See Vol. ccxcii., p. 174. 15½ pp.*]
1634.
[June 3.] Deputation, whereby Lord Treasurer Portland, the Earls of Lindsey and Dorset, Lords Cottington and Vere, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, Commissioners for Saltpetre, under a commission dated the 18th April 1634, appointed William Richardson the younger saltpetreman for cos. York, Northumberland, and Durham. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 3. 4¼ pp.*]
- June 3. Indenture between the Commissioners for Saltpetre enumerated in the preceding entry, and the said William Richardson the younger, whereby Richardson bound himself to make certain deliveries of saltpetre to be paid for at certain stipulated rates, and also to conduct his operations subject to various restrictions which are contained in this agreement. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 8. 11¼ pp.*]
- June 14.
Whitehall. List of saltpetremen, with order of the Commissioners that they should have deputations; already calendared under this date. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 219. 1¼ p.*]
- June 14.
Whitehall. Order of the Commissioners for Saltpetre on a petition of Stephen Barrett. Petitioner had been a saltpetreman for twenty years, but was restrained by the late Commissioners. He prayed for a renewal of his authority. The Commissioners desired John Evelyn, his Majesty's gunpowder maker, to certify as to Barrett's ability. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 220. ¾ p.*]
- June 14.
Whitehall. Order of the same Commissioners that Richard Poole, clerk, appointed for weighing saltpetre brought into his Majesty's store in Southwark, should certify as to the securities tendered by the saltpetremen, that Nicholas should subscribe every contract, and Poole present an account every six months of saltpetre brought in; already calendared under this date. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 221. ¾ p.*]
- July 17.
Whitehall. Copy letter to the Mayor of Bath to assist John Giffard, saltpetreman; already calendared under this date. [*Ibid. ¼ p.*]
- July 17.
Whitehall. Order of the Commissioners for Saltpetre on a complaint of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetreman for the greatest part of co. Somerset, that John Giffard, the saltpetreman appointed for Bristol and ten miles round, had set up his works in Bath. The Lords ordered that Giffard should continue his works for this season, and that hereafter, when it should be seasonable to work the same grounds again, Thornhill should have the working thereof. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 222. 1½ p.*]
- [July ?] Statement [by Nicholas ?] of the various prices paid by the King for saltpetre and gunpowder, under the contracts with the saltpetremen and gunpowder-maker in 1632 and 1634, and the greater advantage derived by the King under the latter. [*Perhaps the*

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completed paper for which Nicholas's calculations, in the articles 48 and 49 in Vol. cclxxix, were preparatory. Copy. Vol. ccxcii. p. 223. 1½ p.]

1634.
[July ?]

Another statement similar to the preceding, with some additions.
[*Copy. Ibid., p. 226. 1¾ p.*]

1634-5.
March 18.
Whitehall.

Commissioners for Saltpetre to the Governor and Company of Soapboilers. On complaint of the deputies for making saltpetre, that the agents of the soapboilers enhance the price of wood-ashes, and buy them up so that the saltpetremen cannot have enough for their works, the Commissioners require the persons addressed to give order to their agents to permit the saltpetremen to have the pre-emption of wood-ashes. [*Copy. Ibid., p. 225. ¾ p.*]

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1635.
July 1.
Westminster.

1. The King to Bishop Curle of Winchester. Understands that in the leases of his bishopric, his predecessors have bound him to find timber out of his own wood for repairing the houses of the tenants, which will be the destruction of the woods of that bishopric. For prevention, his Majesty commands him to omit that covenant in all future leases, and to cause that command to be registered that his successors may take notice thereof. The Bishop may have understood that some informations have been exhibited to the King of wastes committed in the Bishop's woods since his coming to that see, his Majesty thinks good to let him know that he holds that report injurious and false, the King having ever observed him to be as careful of the benefit as he has been of the government of the church. [*Copy. 1¾ p.*]

July 1.
Whitehall.

2. The Council to all Mayors and other Officers. His Majesty goes in progress this summer to some places where there are no ordinary stages for posts. It is thought meet that stages be laid for the time only his Majesty shall continue in his progress, for performance of which service the writers have authorized John Wytton, deputy postmaster of the Court, (receiving directions from Lord Stanhope, Master of the Posts,) to take order therein, and they command the persons addressed to appoint sufficient men to be posts who for their wages shall receive 2s. per day. [*Seal of the Council attached. 1 p.*]

July 1.

3. Wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of London to the Council. Certificate that notwithstanding the Company's endeavours, in pursuance of orders of the Council of the 12th November [see Vol. cclxxxvii., No. 34.] and 23rd January last, for supplying Goldsmiths' Row and Cheapside with goldsmiths, there is but small reformation. Present, 1. The names of such persons of mean trades

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as formerly submitted and promised to let their shops. 2. The names of such goldsmiths as submitted to procure shops. Neither of them performing the same, the Company refer to the Council for further proceedings, desiring that the reformation may be general in reducing all goldsmiths to dwell together, and that Cheapside and Lombard Street being supplied, all other goldsmiths may be enforced to seat themselves within the walls of London. If any goldsmith be permitted to keep shop in Fleet Street or the Strand, the number of goldsmiths' shops in Cheapside and Lombard Street will be sooner decreased than augmented, and the abuses intended to be suppressed be daily increased. *Underwritten,*

3. I. *Names of fifteen persons who have not let their shops according to their submission.*

3. II. *Names of forty-nine goldsmiths who have not seated themselves in Cheapside or Lombard Street.* [2½ pp.]

July 1. 4. Sir John Corbett to Sir John Lambe. Understands by Mr. Young, solicitor to Viscount Kilmorey, that that Lord has moved the Archbishop of Canterbury for erecting a new piece of building to the church of Adderley, co. Salop, of which the writer is patron. For the present he remains in the Fleet, during which time, nor ever, he trusts, he shall not by Sir John suffer in his rights or inheritance. When he is enlarged he will wait upon Sir John to know his commands. [¾ p.]

July 1. Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Acknowledge
Whitehall. their letter of the 23rd June [see Vol. ccxci., No. 31.] touching the timely providing of certain quantities of hemp, tar, Ipswich canvas, and other provisions estimated at 38,750*l.* Pray them to treat for the purchase of the same, and to send certificate of their proceedings, that order may be taken for payment. [Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 140 a. ⅔ p.]

[July 1.] "Orders to be observed for felling timber." No tree to be felled that has not been viewed and registered in a book by proper officers, and every tree designed to be felled to be by them sealed with the King's axe specially appointed to that end, on some spur near the root, that the mark may be evident after the falling of the tree; trees fallen afterwards found unserviceable to be sold and the officers to receive the produce. Every tree fallen and found serviceable to be registered in the book before mentioned with the dimensions thereof, and such book to be presented from time to time to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Copy. *Ibid.* 1 p.]

July 1. 5. Dr. Thomas Rives to [Lords of the Admiralty]. Has considered the information stated to be annexed, and if there be no more in the case than that those five men commanded the Dunkirkers ashore and afterwards brought in the prize which they had taken, the matter is no ways so foul as the information makes it to be. The prize taken by the Dunkirkers appears to be French. If

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there were no war between Dunkirk and France he conceives they did that which was rather commendable than otherwise, for then it was no lawful prize but plain piracy on the Dunkirkers part, and in case there were war, yet being both friends to us, and the prize being brought unto his Majesty's road, and under the command of his castle, and consequently *in amicum solum*, whether they who were taken ought to be rescued from the takers or no is a question unresolved in the Admiralty Court. The fault was that the five men without authority did what they did, which as it cannot be justified, so they and others by their example ought not to be overmuch intimidated for looking into ships which come into that road, for fear of dis-service to be done to his Majesty upon occasions, as they may happen, nor is there any such scruple made in arresting ships of his Majesty's subjects in other parts. He is of opinion that, as Mr. Percival's care is to be commended, so the poor men ought to be delivered, with charge only that thereafter they make no such attempt without authority. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 1. 6. Sir William Russell to Nicholas. Received verbal commandment from Sec. Coke that the fifteen ships already abroad be supplied with two months' victuals more, and the ten ships for a month more than the former warrant. Desires that the Officers of the Navy may receive warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, and withal prays the Lords to direct to what place he shall send the victuals for the fifteen ships, for provisions would be sent away as they are made ready, especially beer, and there must be a certain rendezvous where the ships may be found to take it in. Prays also for the letter for materials for next year's preparations that must of necessity be partly contracted for and put in hand, especially hemp for cordage, canvas for sails, and pipe staves which must be sent for out of Ireland. [1 p.]

July 1. [?] 7. The Marquis de Pougny, Ambassador of France, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Complains that Mr. Choune and George Elfick refuse to deliver up to a person appointed by the Ambassador the goods of the French ship driven ashore at Cuckmere Haven. Pray order for such delivery that the goods may be restored to the owners. *French.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 1. 8-11. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

[July 2.] 12. Sec. Coke to Henry de Vic and Mons. Augier, the King's agents at Paris. The French Ambassador Senneterre, instead of the negotiation of a treaty for a confederation between England, France, and the States General, for restitution of the Elector Palatine, has proceeded to raise "impertinent questions" concerning the King's dominion at sea. His Majesty was not willing to enter into any such debate, and thereupon referred him to Sec. Coke. After much discussion, he delivered to Coke what he called "a Temperament," in reply to which it was told him that the King would give satisfaction to his good brother if there should be cause. Senneterre, upon a demised [*the King altered this word into "supposed"*] report that a Hollander meeting

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our fleet at sea, was asked by the admiral where the French and Holland ships were, and whether they would strike sail, pressed his Majesty to a declaration in this point. The King again referred him to Sec. Coke. Upon conference, Coke assured him that the Admiral's instructions were no other than had been given in effect in all former times, and for near forty years within his own knowledge, namely, that his Majesty's Admiral should defend and maintain the ancient known rights of his crown; that he should guard the seas, secure freedom of commerce, suppress pirates, and oppose hostile acts in prejudice thereof; that he should aid and assist his Majesty's friends and allies, attempt no innovation, nor do anything contrary to his treaties with his allies; and so, presuming that none will impeach his Majesty's ancient and undoubted rights, it cannot be conceived but the effects of this fleet, tending to preserve peace, will be honourable and just. Upon this fair answer (which his Majesty doubts not will satisfy his good brother the French King) Mons. Senneterre could not rest, but would needs put into Sec. Coke's hands a Règlement of his own, wherein he takes upon him to prescribe to both Kings when and where the one shall vail his bonnet to the other. His Majesty passed this over for the time, yet considering no ambassador has heretofore thus far trenched upon the rights of the King, and that Senneterre has not shown any particular composition [*sic*] for such an act, his Majesty has reason to expect that his proceeding will be disavowed, which, instead of increasing that amity and correspondence which the ambassador had in charge, sows seeds of new debates, contrary (it is believed) to the intentions of both Kings. The persons addressed are to frame their relation to the French King to this effect, and must intimate that they were required provisionally to give information of this passage, which his Majesty's ambassador who is now dispatched [Lord Scudamore] would declare more at large. They must not enter into any debate with the French King or his ministers about his Majesty's right to the dominion of the sea, nor about the extent thereof, nor take upon them any further knowledge of the designs of his Majesty's fleet than has been expressed in their instructions, but may in all things remit themselves to the ambassador whom they daily expect. They are afterwards to complain to the chief Ministers of State against the wrong lately done by two shallops of Calais, which took the post-bark with the budget of letters, and rifled the passengers. They are to press this as an act of extreme wrong, not only as contrary to the treaty, but as plain piracy, wherein they are to require restitution of the letters and goods, with reparation of damages and severe punishment of the delinquents. [*The King, as appears from a copy of this draft, which occurs in the French Correspondence, altered the above passage from the mention of the Règlement produced by Mons. Senneterre to the end of that sentence as follows, the words in Italic being in the King's own hand :—*" a Règlement wherein he would show when and where the one fleet should vail bonnet to the other; and though his Majesty thereupon, for respect to his good brother, would not give a direct answer, yet considering no ambassador

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hath heretofore trenched thus far upon the rights of *our* King, his Majesty hath reason to expect that *his good brother the French King will no further insist upon this, but leave it according to ancient course.*" *Copy draft.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July $\frac{2}{12}$.
The Hague.

13. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Archbishop Laud. Now that she has recovered of her ague, she must not forget to give him thanks for letters by Robin Honywood and the bearer, to whom she entreats the continuance of the Archbishop's favour. Within a few days she must make a dispatch to the King concerning the business of her sons in Germany. She knows the King will acquaint the Archbishop and the other Lords of the Committee with it. She entreats him to further all the good resolutions the King will make with his good counsel. By what she sends the Archbishop will see how little the Emperor from the beginning regarded the peaceable ways of treating that the King her father or her brother had taken; therefore, knowing how much the Archbishop loves the King's honour, and being confident of the Archbishop's affection to her and hers, she doubts not but that he will further what she will beseech her brother to do. What she sends is the articles of peace betwixt the Emperor and the Elector of Saxe, which they would have general, and utterly exclude her children from the Electorate and their countries, which by the laws of Germany they cannot do. She hopes this will open her brother's eyes to see how he is abused by that side. She writes this freely to the Archbishop, because she thinks it concerns the King's honour to be revenged of their falsehood and neglect. The King's honour is as dear to her as her children's; she makes no difference in it. [*Two seals with arms.* 2 pp.]

July $\frac{2}{12}$.
The Hague.

14. The same to Sir Thomas Roe. She has now got up her strength again of her ague, which lasted eight weeks, in which time she had nine-and-twenty fits. She would all were of Sir Thomas' mind concerning her affairs, but she fears, as he does, that the old maxims will not be left. If ever anything will move them it must be the dispatch which will be ready to send with this passage. It is the articles of peace concluded betwixt the Emperor and Elector of Saxe, which is as base a one as can be. She has it from Berlin, it being sent to that Prince Elector. In it her children are quite excluded from their country and electorate, which the Emperor confesses he had promised long ago to the father of this Duke of Bavaria and his descent, but if her children will humble themselves to the Emperor he will give them some means to live of his grace. She desires Sir Thomas to judge whether this will not open their eyes of Sir Thomas's side [of] the seas, if they be not shot out with pistols. Concerning the promise of the Electorate, the Queen has the original of those letters which were intercepted, and the copies sent to the King her father, but not believed, by the instigation of the Earl of Bristol, who ever assured the contrary, though his own cousin, Simon Digby, honestly wrote from Vienna at that

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time that what the Queen said was true. The other articles are so base as can be, and at the end they confess that it is not in their power to do all this, it being the right of a general Imperial Diet, yet notwithstanding this shall stand without prejudice to the diet. She now writes to Archbishop Laud, and has done it freely, desiring his assistance. She forgot to tell Sir Thomas of an article, that they will suffer no religion in the empire but the Lutheran and Catholic, but for the Emperor's poor subjects of their religion, or the Lutherans, the Elector of Saxe's tender conscience has left them to the Emperor's mercy, so as they must either leave their religion or their country. She thinks Dinley wrote to Sir Thomas concerning Rupa's sister that the writer recommended to her sister the Electress of Brandenburg. The Electress has promised to take her as soon as a gentlewoman she has shall be married. For the Poland business, Sir Thomas's successor does more than he need, for instead of being an equal mediator, he threatens the Swedes that if they will not agree her brother will assist the King of Poland with his fleet against them, which she knows is more than his commission; he wrote them such a letter, the copy whereof the Swedes sent hither, and it is sent to the King. For the other business he published that it is all agreed upon, as if it could be so without her being acquainted with it, and she has had nothing said to her in it since the gentleman Sir Thomas saw was there, and he does it in such a manner that he makes people think that her brother rather seeks it than that he is sought to. She has made Dinley write to the King concerning what she hears, but as not believing it, yea, giving him warning of it, for if anybody should conclude a match for her children without her knowledge, let them be never so reasonable, she would break the match. There is yet another thing which as yet she will not write to him concerning, she has not yet found it out as she would, but by the next passage she will be able to tell Sir Thomas either of a great knavery, or else of as strange a proceeding of one that is esteemed; she knows he will be with child till he hears it, and till then she leaves him; by the first he shall have it.—P.S. Prays Sir Thomas to speak with the Archbishop concerning their German affairs. She will not tell him what he shall say, because he knows as well as she, but let the Archbishop know she has a great confidence in him. [*Two seals with similar arms to the preceding.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

July 2.
The James.

15. [Vice Admiral Sir William Monson] to Mr. Hailes, master's mate of the James. Instructions to take the small boat that attends the fleet and repair to Ushant, Conquet, Brest, or other place on the coast, to get intelligence what Turkish pirates are or have been on that coast. If chased by the pirates, and he see no way to escape, to run his boat ashore, and if his boat perish, to "carve" assistance of the King's officers, there to furnish him with a small vessel to bring him over to Falmouth. To make a speedy return that the Earl of Lindsey may take the likeliest course to cut off the pirates who are the scourges of all Christian navigations. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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July 2.

16. Breviat of account of Sir William Russell in respect of moneys received and paid for the fleets of fifteen ships and ten ships set out to sea at this time. Sir William had been directed to receive out of the ship money, and to expend on the fleet of fifteen ships 82,439*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; out of this sum he had not yet received 4,608*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* (of which sum 2,955*l.* had been retained by the city of London on account of the remainder of stores which would be found in the ships on their return from sea, and 1,653*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* remained outstanding in other places on account of ship money); so that Sir William had received in the whole 77,831*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Of that sum he had paid to Sir Sampson Darrell, the victualler, to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and to other persons in respect of the fleet of fifteen ships, 63,653*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* leaving in his hands, on this account, 14,177*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* But he had disbursed on account of this fleet of fifteen ships other sums by warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty amounting to 16,180*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; so that on his actual receipts and payments Sir William was in surplus 2,002*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* There remained payments to be made on account of the two fleets of 15 ships and 10 ships amounting to 44,055*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, on account of which there were expectant, from Lady Darrell the surplus of her husband's account, amounting to 3,425*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and the outstanding ship money 1,653*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* together 5,078*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* [2 *pp.*]

July 3.

Durham.

17. Capt. Phineas Pett to the Council. Having proceeded in preparing materials for building the great ship, and considered the best way for conveyance thereof to the water side, he addressed himself to the Bishop of Durham and others the justices of peace of the county, to whom he delivered the letters of the Council, which were received with expression of readiness to have the service expedited, wherein the extraordinary care of the Bishop gave such expedition as order was taken though the whole bishopric, to dispatch the service required. The other letters directed to the justices of Northumberland were "respectively excepted;" but had not yet brought forth any certain resolution, only they have taken order to make a beginning. If the Lords will quicken them with a second letter, the service will be more effectually performed. Both counties desire helps from neighbouring places, the convenience whereof he submits to the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

July 3.

Durham.

18. The same to Sir Henry Vane. Beseeches Sir Henry to certify his Majesty that the writer will there prepare such provision for the new ship as England cannot parallel, though somewhat remote and difficult. Also to acquaint his Majesty with the great care of the Bishop of Durham to further this service, and by his example the readiness of the county. The justices of Northumberland have not yet expressed their answerable forwardness, and the writer doubts their neglect if not wakened with a second letter from the Council, which he beseeches Sir Henry to further. Has received no warrant from the Commissioners of the Treasury concerning Brancepeth, but goes on, grounding his warrant on Sir Henry's letter, neither can he hear [of] any order from Sir William

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Russell for supply of moneys there, whereby Pett will subject himself to much disgrace, and the service must suffer. Has twice written to Sir William and the writer's fellow officers, but has received no answer nor order for supply but what he takes up on his own credit. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

July $\frac{3}{13}$.
[With] the
Army.

19. Charles Louis Elector Palatine to Archbishop Laud. The Archbishop's letter he received in the army returning from Louvain towards the Ma[e]se. The passage of letters is so unsafe that he dares set nothing freely in paper. Finding that nobleness and zeal in the Archbishop's words which all the world speaks of him, he will, on his future encouragement, address those matters to his counsel and protection, under the King, which nearly concern the writer. [1 p.]

July 3.
Whitehall.

The Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To permit Arnold Brames, Peter Nephew, and Charles Vayley, owners of the John of Dover, to supply that ship with cast-iron ordnance. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 141 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 3.

20. Petition of Arnold Brames, Henry Booth, and others, merchants of Dover, as also of the mariners of the same place, to the Lords of the Admiralty. In these times of war between Holland, France, and Flanders, there are ships of war set forth from those places in such multitudes that scarce any vessel which petitioners send to those parts but are by some of those nations met withal in the Narrow Seas, and many times carried away, and when best used they are pillaged. And now petitioners are most of all hindered by the French, who lie with their small shallops in sight of the harbour of Dover, and in the way of passage to Flanders. Pray for a warrant that when any of his Majesty's ships lie in the Downs, they may waft vessels from Dover bound to any parts near unto them within the Narrow Seas. *Indorsed,*

20. 1. *Note by Nicholas that Sec. Windebank is to acquaint his Majesty, and know his pleasure.* 4th July 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[July 3.]

21. Copy of the above petition without the indorsement. [1 p.]

July 3.

22. Notes, by Sec. Coke, of proceedings of the Lords of the Treasury:—The Earl of Somerset's case of 60,000*l.* to be prosecuted in the Exchequer Chamber. Greenwax; Lord Berkshire has near 19,008*l.* besides 1,000*l.* to the Earl of Leicester. Ordered the moneys to be called for. Barons resolve; that debts due by judgment are no part of the greenwax, because they cannot be mitigated nor [*sic*] the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor, "though they may install it." Letters to the Lord Deputy to signify the King's pleasure to take off 4*s.* upon the coals, but to refer it to him to husband it for the King; that the sum grow not too great, and he desired to send note speedily what proportion it may come unto. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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July 3. 23. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 3. 24. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from 26th June last to this date. The remain on the 26th June was 4,757*l.* 19*s.*; subsequent receipts amounted to 14,520*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; payments to 18,190*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; so that there remained 1,088*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Among the payments there are,—to the Earl of Ancram, keeper of the privy purse, on account of 1,500*l.* for the quarter at Midsummer last, 500*l.*; to Sir Thomas Roe, in part of 2,500*l.*, remainder of 3,500*l.*, for two pendant diamonds by him sold to his Majesty, 500*l.*; to the Paymaster of the Works, in full of 300*l.* imprest, for setting in hand the work of painting and gilding the banqueting house at Whitehall, 100*l.*; to Dr. William Harvey, one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary, his annuity for a year at our Lady-day 1631, 300*l.*; to Hubert le Sueur, sculptor, for his charges in passing a privy seal and in receiving 280*l.* by virtue thereof for a brass statue, &c., 17*l.* 11*s.* Among the fees and annuities paid are,—160*l.* to Abraham Vanderdort; 25*l.* to Patrick Young; 250*l.* to Sir Robert Ayton; 55*l.* to Henry Alexander *alias* Zinzan; 18*l.* 5*s.* to Archibald Armstrong. [3 *pp.*]

July 3. 25. Another account substantially the same as the preceding, but differing from it in some minor particulars. [2 *pp.*]

[July 4.] 26. The King to Attorney General Bankes. There is a statute of about. the 21st year of King James for suppression of cursing and swearing, with a penalty of 12*d.* for every offence, to be distributed among the poor. His Majesty, considering the great increase of that sin, has thought proper to erect an office and appoint an officer to see that the same statute be put in execution. The Attorney General is to prepare a grant to Robert Lesley, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber of this office, for the term of seven years, with power to authorize deputies in every parish, who shall receive the penalty from the party offending, and shall half yearly pay the same to the bishop of the diocese, who is to dispose of the same for the good of the poor of the offender's parish. And for his pains therein Robert Lesley is to deduct twelve pence in the pound. The Attorney General is also to prepare a proclamation to the effect aforesaid. [*Draft with alterations of Sec. Windebank.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

July 4. Grant of denization to Matthew Van Dick, gent., born at Antwerp. [*Docquet.*]

July 4. The like for John Owen, "drugster," also born in foreign parts. [*Docquet.*]

July 4. Release to William Randall and William Sprigg, gent., and others, of a writ of deceit for levying a fine of lands in Bromby, Bromby Wood, and Burringham, co. Lincoln, which were held of his Majesty as of the manor of Kirton in that county in ancient demesne, and in that respect it is in his Majesty's power to reverse the said fine, which is by this release made good. [*Docquet.*]

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July 4.

Warrant to pay the Governor and Committees of the East India Company for 40 lasts of double refined saltpetre, after the rate of 4*l.* the hundred, or for so much as shall be delivered to his Majesty's powder maker. [*Docquet.*]

[July 4.]
Saturday Night.

27. Frances Duchess of Richmond and Lennox to the King. His Majesty may believe that either some councillor or courtier hastens up the merchants, especially Deputy Lowe, that his Majesty does not send this message himself to them, therefore she beseeches him to give order that if any petition be brought either to Sec. Windebank or the Master of the Requests from them, that they stay the messenger, and send the Lord Chamberlain to them and Sec. Windebank, and if his Majesty thinks fit Lord Savage, with a command that they obey his letter, and she assures his Majesty they shall hold it no longer, at her request, than Midsummer next. Prays him to be peremptory and say plainly they shall not give up till then. Hopes he will give order this Sunday, that she may receive her half year's rent this week (it was due at Midsummer day) for the farthings. Prays him to speak to her "son of Canterbury," that some time between this and Saturday next he come to her. Is ashamed to be this troublesome to him, but that Sec. Windebank said he had no order to go to the merchants. [*Seal with coronet and crest* (?) 1 p.]

July 4.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Sir Philip Carteret, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, is to repair thither with his wife and children, and for his safer passage has desired to be transported in some of his Majesty's ships. The Earl is to give order to some of the ships under his command to transport Sir Philip and his family. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 142. ½ p.*]

July 4.

The same to Henry Clarke, Recorder of Rochester, and Richard Lea, Justices of Peace for Kent. Recite the petition of Martin Coates, gunner of Bay Sconce [*see Vol. ccxci. No. 76*]. They are to take order that Coates be exempt from all charges and offices in the parish of Frindsbury, he having no estate in lands therein save only a cote which he hires for his better accommodation in his attendance in his place. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 142. ½ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

The same to the Officers of the Navy. By letters of the 12th June they gave the officers order to furnish the Ann Royal, the Triumph, the Victory, the Repulse, the Charles, the Unicorn, the Garland, the Entrance, the Convertive, and the Assurance for two months' service. His Majesty's pleasure is that those ships shall be furnished with one month's victuals more; as also that the fifteen ships abroad, under the Earl of Lindsey, shall be supplied with two months' victuals more, to be put aboard at their coming into the Downs. The Officers are to act accordingly. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 147a. ⅔ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

The same to Sir George St. George. Send copy of exceptions taken against his account for the Vice-Admiralty of Connaught,

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dated 3rd September last, and require him to pay into the Court of Admiralty in England the moiety of the sums excepted unto, which amounts to 344*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* unless he can produce warrant for delivery of the same to the persons named in his account. Sir George is liable to answer all such perquisites as come to hand in his Vice-Admiralty, which shall not by a judicial sentence in the Admiralty Court be adjudged away from his Majesty. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv. fol. 143. ½ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Attorney General Bankes. Send two papers received from Nicholas Snooke of St. Thomas Apostle, concerning a quantity of gunpowder bought by merchants from persons belonging to his Majesty's ships, and likewise touching Spanish tobacco imported contrary to proclamation. Pray him to send for the parties, and take such order therein as he conceives best. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 143. ½ p.*]

July 4.

Order of the Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Nicholas Snooke. Petitioner showed that Captain Scras made stay of a Dutch ship in the Isle of Wight, in which was found a letter full of scandalous matter and divers prohibited goods. His Majesty released the ship to gratify the then States Ambassador, paying such charges to Capt. Scras as Sir Henry Marten should think fit, who made certificate of 392*l.* 15*s.* Sir Fulke Greville, then Captain of Cowes Castle, cleared the ship without payment of these charges, notwithstanding strict orders to the contrary, neither are the same paid. Scras has assigned over the 392*l.* 15*s.* to petitioner. There are ordnance in several parts of Sussex, and other goods which have come out of Dutch ships, as certain guns at Brighthelmstone. Petitioner prays the Lords' order that petitioner might sell the said guns and goods by appraisement, paying salvage and rendering account. The Lords ordered his Majesty's proctor to certify what he conceives fit to be done. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 143a. ¾ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

Order of the same Lords on petition of Elizabeth Austen, wife of John Austen, deceased. Petitioner's husband became surety for John Coleman, of the Isle of Wight, for 300*l.*, and paid 100*l.* thereof, and was prosecuted for the rest. Coleman having 700*l.* in money, and 60*l.* per annum in lands, about Easter twelve months covertly got out of the Isle, taking with him the money, and conveying his lands to his wife's brother, to defeat his creditors, and obscured himself, till of late he got entertainment as a seaman in the Leopard, under Capt. Lewis Kirke. Petitioner prayed leave to take the benefit of the laws against Coleman for recovery of the 100*l.*, also a discharge from the said engagements, and an order to Capt. Kirke that Coleman might be no longer sheltered. The Lords referred the petitioner to the Earl of Lindsey. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 143a. ½ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

Similar order on the petition of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt. Robert Carrell, merchant, drew petitioners to serve the French in two fisherboats to the North Seas, petitioners not knowing them to

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be French boats till their clothes were aboard to the value of 36*l*. Petitioners prayed order for Carrell to give satisfaction for their apparel, and other losses. The Lords ordered the Bailiffs of Yarmouth that petitioners' clothes, or satisfaction, should be given by Carrell. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 144. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

Order of the Lords of the Admiralty on petition of his Majesty's Ship-caulkers, praying leave to carry small chips, or to receive a penny a day for them, and to have their ancient place of mending and trimming ships at sea, and their former privileges, &c. The Lords referred the petition to the Officers of the Navy to certify. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 144. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 4.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Sir Henry Marten]. Have appointed Francis Gape Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty of Dorset. He is to cause the usual patent to be issued. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 144. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 4.

The same to Lord Keeper Coventry. Certify that Dennis Fleming, clerk of the Navy, has served from 1st January 1634–5 to 30th June last, and is entitled to 3*s.* 4*d.* per diem for his travelling charges, amounting to 30*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, as also for 3*l.* for boat hire. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 144a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

July 4.

28. Petition of Hugh Grove to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having been appointed saltpetreman in the counties formerly granted to Mr. Barrett, he finds that the work is to be removed near forty miles, and that the furnaces and vessels used by Barrett must be renewed and sent 100 miles to the work, which will ask time and charge, it now being upon harvest time. Prays till October next to settle his works, and also that he may have duplicates of the King's commission, and deputations from the Lords. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 4.

29. Thomas Wyan to the same. In accordance with their orders to Sir Henry Marten, to make a list of persons accountable for profits of the Admiralty since the death of the late Lord Admiral, the writer has made search of what ships and goods have been adjudged to his Majesty since that time, and to what persons commissions were issued for disposal thereof. He thereupon certifies that the following have not accounted:—1. Sir Henry Mainwaring, Sir Paul Harris, Capt. John Heydon, George Fielding, and Richard Dike for goods sold out of the Tower of London, and divers ships. 2. Sir John Wentworth, Sir Charles Le Gros, Sir William Woodhouse, Dr. Clement Corbett, and Dr. Bing, for goods seized in Norfolk in the Isabel and Charity of Hamburgh. 3. Sir Peter Riddell, Henry Muddison, William Hall, and Alexander Davison, of Newcastle, for the Fortune, of Newport, seized at Newcastle. 4. William Willett, Thomas Wright, William Cann, Richard Vickris, and Robert Kitchen, merchants of Bristol, for the St. John and her lading taken by the Convertive. 5. William Herbert, deputy to the Earl of Pembroke, Vice-Admiral of South Wales, for the St. Michael and her lading seized in the road of Mumbles in Wales. 6. Capt. Crispe and Humphrey Slaney, of London, merchants, for goods bought by them

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out of a derelict ship seized near Little Holland in Essex. 7. Philip Burlamachi for the St. John and her lading in Ireland. 8. Mr. Burlamachi also received moneys upon the Frederickstadt and her lading at Scilly. 8. [9]. Sir James Bagg, collector for Devon and Cornwall, Anthony Percival, collector for Dover, Richard Cockram, collector for Rye, Richard Streater, collector for part of Sussex, William Drake, collector for Bristol, and Matthew Brooke, collector for Hants, have not given any account for tenths of prizes. The rest of the ships and goods adjudged to his Majesty since the death of the Lord Admiral will come under the accounts of Vice-Admirals, for bringing in which subpoenas are going out of the Court of Admiralty. [4 pp.]

July 4.
Westminster.

Nicholas to Thomas Choune. Has acquainted the Lords with Choune's letter concerning the order given by the French ambassador to Captain Scras. At the same time they received a memorial from the French ambassador desiring the goods saved out of the French bark to be delivered to such person as the ambassador had appointed to receive the same for the use of the owners. The answer of the Lords was that there being order already given by the Council to deliver the goods to the proprietors they could give no order for altering the same. Nicholas's opinion is that Choune should apply himself to the performance of the Council's order, taking witnesses hands to the parties' receipt to whom he delivers the same, according to their lordships' order and the bills of lading; he conceives the same will be a sufficient discharge. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Domestic, James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 112.*]

July 4.
Bay Sconce,
Upnor, in
Frindsbury.

30. Martin Coates the younger to Nicholas. It is reported by the parties of whom he complained that they have had the day of him, and there is much rejoicing in the parish about it, so that as it seems he will be subject to whatsoever charge the parish, with the consent of the justices, shall put him unto. Entreats Nicholas for that the assizes for Kent are the next Wednesday, that Nicholas would send that letter down by the hearer to the justices to stop their passages. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July $\frac{4}{14}$.
The Hague.

31. John Dinley to Sir Thomas Roe. Sent his last to Sir John Finet his good neighbour. The Electress of Brandenburg has promised the Queen of Bohemia to receive Mistress Jane Rupa into her service. The Queen is well recovered after her long eclipse. The discharge of her physicians and writing to Roe with her own hand are two good arguments of her health. The peace between Saxony and Austria has determined of all the princes and estates in the empire. The sum of the articles is that none shall be ranged in this treaty who are not of the Popish religion or of the Confession of Augsberg. That the ecclesiastical goods shall remain with the possessors for forty years. That the Swedes must give up their holds in the Empire, and retire without recompence, unless the Protestants have a mind to content them. That the Palatine Electoral dignity shall remain in the house of Bavaria, to the

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descendants of Duke William for ever. That both the Palatinates shall be confiscated to the Emperor, to repay the charges of the wars, whereof the Palatine was the cause. That some allowance shall be granted to his children if upon submission they keep in obedience. That whoever does not accept this treaty shall be rebels and enemies of the Empire, and for execution thereof an army of 40,000 men shall be levied upon the Empire, whereof the King of Hungary shall command three parts and the Saxon one. If they subdue Germany, or catch it in the net of this treaty, they will assemble an Imperial Diet and make this monster be called a Fundamental Law. What resolutions will be taken by the Princes both within and without the Empire is yet uncertain. The most safety seems to be where is most danger, for in abiding in war they preserve their honours and rights though they lose their country. The Chancellor of Sweden is in the Saxon Circles making comments upon this treaty. If he persuade them, it will be a salutiferous work, but if a breach should fall between Poland and Sweden, he would go near to be drawn from the stage of Germany. The Rhenish Circles must stand or fall with the fortune of France, which may prove a reed of Egypt. The Prince of Orange has retired towards Maestricht, and left a wasted land to the enemy. What can save this poor and oppressed party? What but *Deus è machinâ*, or the Northern League Roe speaks of? Of all this Sir William Boswell has advertised his Majesty, and sent him from the Queen some memorials thereupon. The Prince Elector is in the army—a fit place to receive the news of such oppressions. At Christmas he will be of age—too soon for his land. Prays God to bless the King his uncle, that he may never need alimention from the Emperor. Now the world sees to the bottom, for which God will in his time provide an antidote. All this is for Roe's entertainment in the walks of Bulwick. [4 pp.]

July 4. 32. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted by the Lords of the Treasury:—To speak with his Majesty concerning Mrs. Wyndham's suit of arrears of fines and amerciaments; also, concerning the Earl of Annandale's pension. Note of Sir Basil Brooke's offer [for a lease of Dean Forest]. He is to pay down half his fine, namely 6,000*l*. The 5,000*l*. of mines in his hands to be reserved for his Majesty. He is also to agree with the Lord Chamberlain. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 4. 33. Further note, in the handwriting of Sir Basil Brooke, of his proposal mentioned in the preceding article. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 4. Commissioners for Saltpetre to Attorney General Bankes. To
Whitehall. prepare a bill for his Majesty's signature containing a contract between these Commissioners and John Evelyn for making gunpowder for his Majesty. Such contract to be similar to the contract of the 17th June 1632, except that in one covenant it is to be stipulated that no other person is to be permitted to make gunpowder in England or Ireland during the contract, and in two other covenants certain formal alterations. The contract to continue until 31st October 1636. [Copy. See Vol. ccxcii., p. 229. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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July 4. Commissioners for Saltpetre to Stephen Barrett. Barrett having
Whitehall. failed to bring in his proportion of saltpetre, the Commissioners have appointed Hugh Grove. Barrett is therefore to strike his works and return his deputation. [*Copy. Vol. ccxcii., p. 230. 1 p.*]

July 5. 34. The King to Henry Earl of Holland, Chief Justice in Eyre
Westminster. of the Forests on this side Trent. Sends him a schedule of deer to be bestowed upon the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of London. He is to cause the same to be killed and delivered accordingly. [*Copy. 1½ p.*]

July 5. 35. The same to the same. Similar letter for killing and delivery
Greenwich. of certain deer to various enumerated ambassadors and agents of divers princes residing with his Majesty. [*Copy. 2½ pp.*]

July 5. 36. Order of the King in Council. The King had resolved to
Greenwich. assume into his own hands the disposing of the offices of the Six Clerks of the Court of Chancery, and to annex the nomination of them in perpetuity to the Crown. In pursuance thereof by letters patent he had granted to Robert Cæsar, one of the sons of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, for life, the office of one of the Six Clerks which shall first happen to fall; and also by six other letters patent had confirmed to George Evelyn, James Morley, Edward Robinson, Lawrence Maidwell, William Carne, and Rich Colchester, the now Six Clerks, their said offices for their lives. The King had also by other letters patent erected the said Six Clerks into a body politic, and settled their fees, with the allowance of the Lord Keeper, Master of the Rolls, and Attorney General, and, now with the advice of the Council, declared that the said several letters patent shall thereafter be firmly observed by all whom it may concern, and if the same be found defective that they shall be supplied by lawful grant, and that the then Master of the Rolls and Sir Dudley Digges, to whom his Majesty had granted the said mastership in reversion, should do such acts as were necessary for the accomplishment of his Majesty's intention expressed in the said letters patent. [*Copy. 4 pp.*]

July 5. 37. Proposition made by the Corporation of Soapboilers to the
King. As his Majesty has expressed his intention that they should, for transferring the trade, have a full recompense for moneys laid out, with interest and damage, they pray that their account may be viewed by his Majesty, and when agreed upon, that they may continue the business, paying his Majesty 8*l.* the ton, and repaying themselves the sum agreed on by 4*l.* the ton. They thus gave an answer to his Majesty's proposition on Sunday last that they should be preferred giving the same, and his Majesty will thus preserve the dignity of his letters patent, decrees, and proclamations, save the ready money which they must receive to pay away, settle a new revenue to the Crown on the hard soap, and save 9,000*l.*, which from the Soapboilers has been a long time due, but not received, because no estate of theirs could be found. [*Unsigned. 1 p.*]

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July 5.

The Merhonour,
in the middle
of the Channel
between the
Lizard and
Heissant
[Ushant].

38. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Lords of the Admiralty. By his last, the Lords understood that he had passed as far as Scilly; now intending to ply up and down in open sea, he gives account of his proceedings since the fleet met in the Downs. He continued there a week, but the fault was not his. Divers captains were not come aboard, and some ships not fully victualled, yet hearing of fleets abroad he made use of that interim for discovery. Having removed from thence, there happened such calms and contrary winds that it was five days before they could gain the length of the Isle of Wight. When they came to that coast the wind came west-south-west, and blowing with great force they were constrained to take St. Helen's Road, not without hurt done to the topmasts of four of the the ships. He went not ashore, nor made longer stay than necessity required, being kept there with fog, rain, and cross winds, as also to repair those ships, and ballast his own. As soon as this was done he hastened forward to meet the French fleet, which he understood continued at Portland; but it appeared that the same wind which brought him thither carried them out to sea, and he doubts not but their intelligence was so good, that if the wind had favoured them sooner, they had sooner quitted the place. It seems they joined with the Dutch, and afterwards stood off to Ushin [Ushant]; he is sure they cannot keep the Narrow Seas but sooner or later they must come thwart his way. As he went on there came a boat two leagues out to sea, from the Mayor of Dartmouth, to let the writer know that the French fleet had been at Torbay, and joining with the Dutch were bound for Plymouth and so to the Lizard. To understand this a little more punctually, he anchored in Plymouth Sound, where he made but a dinner ashore, to learn what he could more particularly thereof. The weather proved then exceeding stormy, and he was driven to have a consultation about the leaking of his ship. He took the first fair weather and stood on to the west as far as Scilly, where, saluting the castle, a boat made to him, and having spoken with the men he tacked about and stood back further to seaward. After some three days he put into Plymouth Sound to rummage his ship and search more narrowly for the leak which he hopes they have found and stopped. While he was there he caused the ships to take in water and ballast with other necessities, that they should have no pretence afterward to put into harbour, and so he stood out to the middle of the Channel, where he had plied ever since. Meeting but few ships he is now steering over to the coast of France. When he comes back he will continue beating to and fro in the Channel until it be time to re-victual. Thus has he composed a short abstract of his actions, to prevent sinister information and truly to possess them how free he is from the least neglect of duty, having since the 6th June anchored but thrice in road (never in harbour), and that upon urgent occasion without longer abode than necessity required. For the place where they are to take in victuals, whether at Portsmouth or in the Downs, he leaves [it] to their choice. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

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July 5. 39. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. The Earl has received a sharp letter from Coke. He neither deserves Coke's scorn for a fall in a coach, nor his blame for negligence in staying in the Downs or any other place. He went from the Downs so soon as it was possible, and if he had not stayed at St. Helen's Point he must have gone back to the Downs. If the French went away before the Earl could come to them, was it his fault that they did seek to avoid him? They have left the English seas; they could do no more if the Earl had fought with them. Coke is not to let this displease him that they have not met and fought, for if they come again the Earl shall meet and fight, time enough. If Coke has heard reports of merchants' ships whom the French have made to strike sail he would do well to seek for the men, that he may be sure of the truth, for the Earl has not met with any that were so used. The French fleet, the Earl hears, is at Heissant [Ushant]; he plys it to and again before the Lizard, Falmouth, and Plymouth, which is the way for them to come again, and where he must meet with those ships Coke would have him protect. He purposes sometimes to stand over to the coast of France, and so to spend the time till they repair to the place where they must take in their victuals. When he commits a fault, punish him; till then, he does not deserve chiding. [*Seal with crest within the garter.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 5. 40. Sir Basil Brooke to Sec. Windebank. Acknowledges his obligations to Windebank. Great necessity enforces him to move that Windebank will peruse the enclosed paper, of which copies shall be delivered to Archbishop Laud and Lord Cottington, and that Windebank will move them both to offer the same to his Majesty as much to the writer's advantage as the equity of his case requires. Thereby it will appear how careful they have been of his Majesty's service, and how much equity there is for a very great defalcation out of the present fine of 12,000*l.* As Windebank has hitherto moved the Archbishop and Lord Cottington to commiserate the writer's hard case, he hopes to procure the continuance of his favour. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

40. I. *Considerations offered to the Lords of the Treasury by Sir Basil Brooke, after his treaty with them yesterday, the 4th July 1635. He desires that these particulars, which are founded upon various losses to which he will be subject under a proposed new arrangement, should be submitted to his Majesty, in the hope that he would forgive him the sum of 12,000*l.* claimed from him as fine and damages upon granting a new lease.* [1 p.]

July 5. 41. Thomas Choune to Nicholas. Can hardly be at the delivery of the goods this week, by reason of his attendance as justice of peace at the assizes and sessions; wherewith he has acquainted Mr. Brames and desired his presence with the rest of the owners or factors, on Monday the next week. It will be impossible for him to follow the directions of the Lords, or to have sufficient discharge,

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if the owners or their factors, or at least more sufficient deputies than Mr. Pringle, be not present at the delivery. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 5.

42. Account by Sir William Russell of ship money received and issued up to this day, in continuation of similar account to the 20th June, see Vol. ccxci., No. 26. The total received was now 77,831*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 5.
Dover Castle.

43. [Anthony Percival], Deputy Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk. This day the packet boat came to Dover, and he sent for the master who has again been rifled by the shallop of Calais. Incloses examination of the master and one of the company, and also the news he has learned out of Flanders. Suggests that the Council should order some strength to be put into this passage boat. The master is confident that the shallop of Calais will be at them again and then they might bring her to Dover. [*Copy or extract.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

43. 1. *Examination of Henry Hendy, master, and John Pollen, owner [of the packet boat from Dover to Dunkirk], taken before Anthony Percival. On 4th inst. about noon, being at anchor about three leagues off Calais, as they came from Dunkirk with the King's packet and merchants' letters for Dover, the same shallop which formerly rifled them laid their ketch aboard, after they had shot one musket at them, and turned and tumbled over all that was in the ketch, and took away their victuals, and one rapier, and some other toys, and opened the King's packet a little way, saying they were merchants' letters and that there was money in it, which was all they looked for, and when they parted from examinants, they, with many reviling words, threw them back about 2 lbs. of cheese and one loaf of bread, for six men, which examinants were forced to beg very hard for. Further, that at this time they had increased their number from twelve to eighteen [men] armed with muskets and swords, all which entered their ketch, and struck at Hendy three or four times with swords, calling them English rogues and dogs. They are much discouraged to go on in this course of doing his Majesty's service, in regard they go in fear of their lives. [1 p.]*

July 5.

44. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 6.

45. Petition of William Freake, curate at St. George's in Southwark, prisoner in the King's Bench, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner was arrested by John Glascock, under-bailiff in Southwark, at the suit of Godfrey Clay, on Sunday the 14th June last, as petitioner was coming out of church in his gown, and going to visit some sick persons who had desired public prayers. He is still detained prisoner contrary to a statute, and to his utter undoing. The arrest was merely malicious and unjust, as petitioner is able to make appear.

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Prays that Glascock and Clay may be called to answer their contempt.
Underwritten,

45. I. *Reference to Sir John Lambe to take some course for petitioner's relief. 6th July 1635. [1 p.] Indorsed,*

45. II. *Appointment of Sir John Lambe to hear this cause on the morrow between two and four in the afternoon. Wishes Clay and Glascock may be there. His lodging in Doctors' Commons. 6th July 1635. [½ p.]*

July 6.
Whitehall.

46. Sir Henry Vane to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. His letter that advertised that he had yet seen no green peas at Scilly the writer presented to his Majesty, who read it twice. Notwithstanding he has resolved to send out ten ships more, all to be commanded by Conway's General. Letters of last week advertise that the passages of the Valteline formerly taken by the French are all retaken by the Emperor's forces. Mons. de Rohan has retired into Switzerland. Gallas, having made a bridge over at Philipsburgh, is come into the Lower Palatinate, and has taken Heidelberg, peradventure Frankendale too. For the Austrian States, the Duke of Deux Ponts and their council, with the dead corpse of the King of Bohemia, are come to Metz in France; from thence they go to Sedan. Duke Bernard upon their passing the Rhine was forced to retreat within twelve hours going of Metz (*sic*) with his horse, having put the foot he had into such safety as he could. These are the effects of the peace of Saxony. This state of affairs has given such an alarm in France that that King is throwing all the force he can make into those parts. Rumours out of Holland that the Prince of Orange has risen from before Louvain with the loss of 1,000 men, necessitated thereunto by want of victuals. Notwithstanding, the King holds his resolution of setting forth his second fleet. It is not well taken that they [the fleet] do not put over to the coast of Flanders, Holland, and France, not that they should go into the harbours to force them to salute and strike, but keep at sea upon those coasts, and govern themselves according to their instructions; and it is expected they should always leave two or three of the smallest ships, with one ship of countenance, to ply to and again between Dover, Calais, and Dunkirk; this Conway would do well to advise the Lord General that he take special care of, and for the future govern themselves accordingly. The writer has been employed abroad, and has found by experience that men in their best actions have been subject to misinterpretations, and therefore the Lord General cannot be too circumspect. He knows that some attempts have been already made upon the Lord General [by] the French Ambassador; that he should declare publicly a greatanimosity to the French, and not only himself but his commanders, and that in his examinations of those French captains he commanded aboard some words have been used [that] might have been forborne, which though for the writer's part he does not believe, yet he knows not how they may be apprehended by others. This makes the writer remember a French saying the Prince of Orange has often used unto

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him. "*Il faut faire, ou se taire*," which is an excellent rule for us to observe who are neutrals, and to declare neither way before action does it. It has been advertised by some out of the fleet since their coming to Catwater that two French dragons coming to anchor by them, they saluting and paying all respect to the fleet, were commanded either to take in or tie up their ensigns, a thing never required before. For the writer's self, he will ever make a pause between his ear and belief; what others may do Conway can judge. Sir Henry would not have Lord Lindsey startle at this. If Lord Lindsey think fit to have any thing spoken to his Majesty, when his letters give the writer commission he will most faithfully give him account thereof secretly, and in the meantime he will do him the best office he can. Let Lord Lindsey be comforted with this, that he serves a just master that will be paid with reason. The King and Queen are gone this day to Theobalds; "the drabb" is gone with her Majesty and grows into favour. Lord Holland is gone to Tunbridge to drink the waters for fifteen days. Lord and Lady Carlisle have been at Petworth this last week, and on Saturday next the Earl of Northumberland will be at Court.—P.S. Has written to the Lord General but refers him to Conway for particulars. Expects this will find Conway at Portsmouth, from whence he shall expect an answer to this, or as soon, and of [*sic*] governing themselves as he has intimated. When he sees Conway he will acquaint him with the weight of what he has now written. It will be necessary Lord Lindsey should govern himself accordingly. Will expect daily to hear from Conway. Begs to be commended to Wat. Stewart and all his friends. The Consulta of the divines of the Gallican Church have resolved for the cassation of Monsieurs marble [?], and [it] was delivered to them in form at Fontainebleau in writing. Monsieur himself, and the Prince of Condé are sent for the Court, to be at the publication, which is to follow presently. [*Modern copy, said to be of an original letter formerly in the Conway collection. 2¾ pp.*]

July 6.
Merthyr-Mawr.

47. Deputy Lieutenants of co. Glamorgan to the Council. Report muster of the trained forces of that county taken by direction of the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Lieutenant. [2 pp.] *Inclosed,*

47. I. *Certificate of musters. The able men of the county from 16 to 60 were 1,400 in number; whereof 400 were trained and 200 mustered but untrained; 300 had muskets, and 300 corselets. [2 pp.]*

July 6.
Westminster.

Nicholas to Richard Wyan, proctor for his Majesty. Has perused Mr. Bassett's letter and the examinations concerning the Love of Amsterdam, and thinks he had just cause to stay the vessel, as well to prevent the spoil she might do by turning pirate, as to preserve the vessel and goods for the owners, which otherwise would have been embezzled by the skipper. Most of the goods belonged to Jews, but whether they were Hollanders or subjects of Spain the writer cannot clearly determine; conceives Mr. Bassett cannot safely render

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up the ship or goods without some order from the Admiralty. There is just cause for Sir Henry Marten to give a proportion for salvage. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book. Domestic, James I., Vol. ccxix. p. 113.*]

July 6.
From sea.

48. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. States the substance of Sec. Coke's letter to the Earl of Lindsey, blaming him for misspending his time, and his reply [*see pp. 146, 243*]. What is become of the French and Dutch fleets they cannot learn. The English keep the middle of the Channel, so as no ship can well pass in or out, either by the English or French coasts, but they will see them. Some fourteen days longer Lord Lindsey intends to continue in those parts, and then to repair towards Portsmouth or the Downs to take in the remainder of the six months' provisions. The state of the fleet, and how the ships prove, he will receive from Mr. Markham. Charges Nicholas not to let his seamen doubt but Ketelby and the rest can think how to do mischief as well as they. Every ship long since has made the best provisions she can against fire and for defence. For the leak in the Merhonour they have found it, and have sufficiently repaired it for this voyage. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

July 6.

49. Examination of Timothy Tiddeman, master of the Blessing of Dover, and Matthew Downe and Roger Dunstan, two of his company, taken before Anthony Percival, deputy lieutenant of Dover Castle. On the 5th inst. examinants were laid aboard by three shallops of Calais. They took away from a merchant of London all the money they could find about him, and searched all his clothes from top to toe; and though the merchant affirmed that he had lived in Calais and knew them every one, yet they would not desist, but told him he was a Spaniard, and gave him many vile words; and likewise the shallops took away two "Portugals" which were bound for Dover. Examinants saw the mail wherein the merchants' letters for Dunkirk were put, which the Frenchmen had newly taken away from the packet-boat, but they told examinants they would deliver it back again, which examinants believe they did. By reason of examinants being laid aboard they were hindered getting to Dover about 24 hours, and by means the merchant lost all his money, examinants lost all their freight. In every of these shallops there were 12 or 13 men armed with muskets and swords and as they laid them aboard, it being very foul weather, they did so beat and bruise their bark, that it was so leaky they could hardly bring it home. [*1 p.*]

July 6.

50. Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth to the Lords of the Admiralty. In accordance with their command of the 27th June last they have apprehended Robert Carrell, and now send his examination. [*1 p.*]
Inclosed,

50. 1. *Examination of Robert Carrell, a Frenchman, inhabitant of Great Yarmouth, compass maker, taken before Edward Owner and Leonard Holmes, Bailiffs of that town. A month before Christmas he received a letter from*

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Mr. Billyard, of Dieppe, in behalf of Mr. Lockin and Capt. Cabbock, that he should procure two men to go in two fisher-boats of France which should be sent to Yarmouth, to conduct them to the North Seas, and teach the French to take fish by the use of the drove sail after the English manner. According to which letter examinant hired Thomas Hopper, who was to have 9l. and a barrel of fish for his wages. Afterwards Hopper used means to examinant to hire John Pratt for the like wages, and they were to have half their wages before they went to sea. Being forbidden by the Bailiffs to deal further therein, examinant proceeded no further, nor gave them more money than he had formerly disbursed, which was 32s. 6d. to Hopper and 40s. to Pratt. When the two fisher boats came, they brought letters from Lockin and Cabbock to fit them of necessaries, and he has disbursed 7l. or 8l. more than he has received. He did not conceive any offence would have been taken therefore, in regard of the league between his Majesty of Great Britain and the French King. Great Yarmouth, 6th July, 1635. [1 p.]

July 6. 51. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

July 6. 52. Certificate of Officers of Navy of a surcharge of 9,243l. 9s. 6d. in respect of the fifteen ships at sea and the ten ships commanded to the seas, being the aggregate of the amount to be repaid by Lady Darrell, an extra payment of 1d. per man per day for victuals on account of the increase in the price of provisions, the sum retained out of the ship money by the City of London, and three weeks extra wages in harbour. [1 p.]

[July 6. ?] 53. Estimate by Nicholas of the money which will be necessary to be provided (over and above the amount received for ship money) to supply the ten ships now about to proceed to sea with sea victuals for three months, and the fifteen ships now at sea with victuals for two months beyond the time to which they are at present victualled: total, 11,022l. 7s. 9d. [Draft, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 7. 54. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Find that his Majesty may be supplied with 600 tons of hemp at 32l. and 33l. Russian, and 37l. and 38l. "Rine," to be paid at Lady Day next, upon security. Presume they may have French canvas enough, but find it difficult to supply the service with Ipswich canvas. For tar there is enough to be had, and the merchants will be content with the price of the market when he delivers his goods. Of masts there is a great parcel expected, and the owners have tendered "the refuse" to his Majesty. Timber and plank they doubt not to furnish as occasion shall require. If the service requires a great quantity of hemp, it must be forthwith contracted for, and the converting thereof into cordage undertaken by private men. The ropeyards at Chatham and Woolwich will neither spin so much nor

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so soon as they conceive the service will require. Desire further warrant for these and all other provisions, both for what quantities, at what rates, and upon what days of payment. [1 p.]

July 7.
Wapping.

55. The Deputy Master and Wardens of the Shipwrights' Company to Nicholas. They have summoned divers persons to make appearance for tendering their submission to his Majesty's charter, and entering bond not to serve any foreign prince, but still perceive a general revolt. The persons formerly complained of have been since thrice summoned, to wit, Manley Callis, Edmund Naylor, Andrew Brogrove, William Pollard, and since that John Martin and George Taylor with others, who still refuse to come in. Entreat a further course against them. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[July 7.]

56. The same to Lords of the Admiralty. Certify their proceedings in accordance with their lordships' letter of the 7th June as stated in the preceding article. Find a general revolt, having received the appearance only of three persons out of forty warned, which contempt they have conceived it their duty to tender unto the consideration of the Lords, and also the names of some of the chiefest in the faction. [*Underwritten are the names as stated in the preceding article, with the addition of that of Richard Neale.* 1 p.]

[July 7?]

57. Lords of the Admiralty to a Messenger unnamed. Warrant to bring before the Lords, Manley Callis and William Pollard of Ratcliffe, Middlesex, Edmund Naylor and Andrew Brogrove of Wapping, and John Martin and George Taylor of Limehouse. [*Undated and unsigned.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[July 7?]

58. The same to the same. Similar warrant to bring up Richard Neale. [*Undated and unsigned.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 7.

From sea
aboard the
Merhonour.

59. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. Thanks for his good admonition and quickening, not that the writer has need of it at this time, but for time to come, for there is not any that is careful of his duty at one time but may be negligent in another. If they anchored often, or put into harbour, it was necessity; if they went along the English coast, it was the next way to the French fleet. That fleet went away before the English fleet came, and it was not possible for the latter to make more haste. They stay now about the Lizard, Falmouth, and Plymouth, that the French cannot come again but the English must meet with them. The English now command the seas, and Conway believes the French will not seek to beat the King from the sea, until they also attempt him by land. Conway was glad of this employment, only because he might have occasion to gain the King's good opinion, and he assures himself that if he were employed by him, he should gain it. Beseeches Coke to let his favour seek to preserve Conway from misunderstandings. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

July 7.

60. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. Thanks him for good offices; amongst the rest for his care concerning the business

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of Sir Anthony Thomas. Sec. Coke has been silent since the Earl came first aboard, but only the other day he dipped his pen in vinegar, making but ill construction of all the Earl has written, which has caused him to trouble Windebank and the rest of the Commissioners with a letter stated to be inclosed. The satisfaction he will tender to his Majesty about the Hollander is utterly to disclaim any such language concerning the French Admiral, as *mettre bas son pavillon*; the whole passage Windebank will understand by the inclosed. Has no more to acquaint him with, but the welfare of our fleet, and having many days ploughed the middle of the Channel, that he is now putting over to Heissant [Ushant], where he is advertised the fleet of French and Dutch were last. Sends dispatch for Sir William Boswell. [*Indorsed by Windebank; received by his servant, 10th July; answered, 23rd July. 1 p.*] Inclosed,

60. 1. Memorandum signed by the Earl of Lindsey. He met with a Hollander off Beachy, and asked whether he had seen the French fleet; he answered he had, and that it was joined with the Dutch, resolving to meet with the English. The Earl replied that they stood on very good terms, and were friends; to which he answered, he knew not, but that the English would find they had very good ships, with a gesture of shaking his head. This was all that passed. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 7. 61. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Nicholas. Sec. Coke has afforded the
The Merhonour in the middle of the Channel, between the Lizard and Ushant. Earl no answer concerning any point in the writer's letters. For ought he perceives Coke makes but ill construction of all that the Earl writes, as by a sharp letter lately from him, the Earl has good reason to be jealous. Cannot understand of any insolency done by French or Dutch to "our English." Prays Nicholas to be truly informed of that he hears about Dover, and to let the Earl know the ground of it. Is now steering to the coast of France; at his return he shall ply awhile in the middle part of the Channel, as being the most likely place to meet with ships.—P.S. Prays the conveyance of a letter to Mr. Gerbier, by means of Capt. Percival, deputy lieutenant of Dover Castle. [1 p.]

July 7. 62. John Cockshutt to Nicholas. This morning Cockshutt's
Grays' Inn. master [Attorney General Bankes] sent to Peter Fountaine to have a reason wherefore he had not answered the information exhibited against him in the Star Chamber, for transporting gold; and one excuse was his being denied access to his books of account, which Cockshutt's master desires Nicholas will let him have a sight of, to enable him to a perfect answer, which he has assured Cockshutt's master he intends forthwith. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

July 7. 63. Sir Henry Vane the younger to his father Sir Henry Vane.
Charing Cross. Is newly come back from speaking with Mr. Cradock concerning the writer's intended journey, and despatches this bearer to Sir Henry with the information of what seems most necessary to be done,

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which is that, in regard of safety and the season of the year, it will be necessary for the writer to lay hold of these ships which are now in the river, for his transportation into N[ew] E[ngland]. And although the notice (Mr. Cradock told him) was very late, because the ships look every day to be gone; yet Mr. Cradock hopes to gain him ten days to prepare himself, and has offered him accommodation when he comes there, so that what he cannot now provide himself with, he may take order with Cradock that it may come after him. His suit is, that Sir Henry will despatch the writer's pass with his Majesty, and vouchsafe him an assurance that he has really resolved this place for the writer to go to, that he may prepare things suitable. Begs him to believe this from one that has the honour to be Sir Henry's son, (though, as the case stands, judged to be a most unworthy one,) that howsoever Sir Henry may be jealous of circumventions and plots that the writer entertains and practises, yet that he will never do anything (by God's good grace) which both with honour and a good conscience he may not justify or be content to suffer for. Were it not that he is very confident that his innocency shall be cleared to Sir Henry before he dies, protests that the jealousy Sir Henry has of him would break his heart; but as he submits all other things to the disposal of his good God, so does he also his honesty; and though he is compassed about with infirmities, and is but too great a blemish to the religion he professes, yet the bent of his heart is sincere, and thence flows the sweet peace he enjoys with his God, amidst these many trials. This is his only support, and this he doubts not of, but that he has an all-sufficient God able to protect, direct, and reward him, and who in his due time will do it, and that in the eyes of all his friends. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

July 7.

64. Information of Kirkby Mosseman, of North Scarle, spinster, taken before two Justices of Peace for co. Lincoln. Being at Eagle Hall, the house of John Monson, Esq., on the 2nd instant, to crave an alms, and sitting at the door, she saw Monson, John Berisford, and others standing in the kitchen; and among other discourse she heard Berisford say, that they cared not for the King nor for all his men, although he had so many promised him, for they were strong enough of themselves to destroy England; and she also heard them name divers Lords and Earls, who they said were of their side, and among them Berisford named an Earl (whose name she does not remember) that would bring in twelve light horses. [*Copy. ¾ p.*]

July 7.

65. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 7.

66. Sir Henry Marten to the [Lords of the Admiralty]. Report on reference of the 2nd May last, on petition of Abraham Vandecouter, in his own name and that of Daniel Le Clerke and others, against Abraham Biggs, concerning 74*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* pretended by Abraham Biggs to have been by Biggs disbursed about the Nostra Senora de Rosario, lately adjudged to Daniel Le Clerke. Sir Henry states the circumstances under which Biggs took upon him to disburse the amount now claimed, and recommends that the same should be divided between the two parties. [*1 p.*]

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July 8.

Grant of privilege to Benjamin Austen for practising an invention for shooting with bows and muskets at butts and marks, and to take 1*d.* for eight shots in a long bow, and 2*d.* for six shots in a musket, of those that are willing to give the same, with a clause of revocation if it be found inconvenient. [*Docquet.*]

July 8.

Warrant to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the Keeper of Newgate, for delivery of Maurice Cavenaugh, Richard Greene, Jane Wood, Anthony Bromley, Mary Fortescue, John Humfreys, Margaret Challicombe, Joan Howell, Jane Pryn, Elizabeth Branscombe, Mary Burbeck, Elianor Sutton, Elizabeth Williams, and Thomas Merry, to Capt. Thomas Hill or Capt. Richard Carleton, to be transported by them into Virginia, with a clause for executing any of the said prisoners who return. [*Docquet.*]

July 8.

67. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. At request of Nicholas Hilson [Wilson?], mariner, going out master of his Majesty's ship the Garland, the writers recommend to the Lords his suit for wages to himself and servants for 17 months, amounting to 140*l.*, in a late voyage in the Civil Merchant, of London, which the rest of the owners are not willing to allow. His service for his Majesty may be some hindrance in case the owners defer payment till his return from sea; wherefore he is a petitioner for a reference to the Judge of the Admiralty. [1 *p.*]

July 8.

Brief note by Sec. Windebank of proceedings of Lords of the Treasury in reference to the proposal of Sir Basil Brooke for a new lease of the forest of Dean. [*See this present Vol., No. 32. 3 lines.*]

July 8.

68. Offer of Sir Basil Brooke in connexion with the lease above mentioned. He proposes, over and above the rent intended to be reserved on his lease, to pay his Majesty a fine of 4,000*l.* by certain instalments running over two years. [*Indorsed by Sec. Windebank. 3/4 p.*]

[July 8?]

69. Considerations offered by Sir Basil Brooke to the Lords of the Treasury concerning the bargain which he now holds of the King's ironworks in the Forest of Dean, with a variety of reasons urged upon the King for a large reduction of a fine of 12,000*l.* set upon Sir Basil at the late Justice seat at Gloucester. [*2 3/4 pp.*]

July 8.

70. Examination of John Perkins the elder and John Perkins the younger, taken before Anthony Percival, deputy-lieutenant of Dover Castle. Being employed to carry the King's packet and the merchants letters from Dover to Dunkirk, on Sunday the 5th instant they were laid aboard by two shallops of Calais, having 16 or 20 men a-piece, who took from a gentleman whom examinants know not about 10*l.*, a watch, and his sword and belt, and also from examinants the mail wherein the letters were put, and kept it about an hour, and then, after they had ransacked it, delivered it back again, abusing examinants both by words and blows. Further, on the 7th inst. they were again laid aboard by another shallop of

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Calais (as they came from Dunkirk), having about 16 men in it, all armed with swords and muskets, who took from Capt. Thomas Roan all the money he had, and his ring off his finger, and pulled off all his clothes and searched him from top to toe, and likewise struck examinant, Perkins the younger, because he told them they should not have the King's packet. [1 p.]

July 8.

71. Examination of Nicholas Redwood, taken before Anthony Percival. Being master of the *Mary Magdalen*, of Dartmouth, bound from Long Sound, Norway, to Dartmouth, he was chased between Gravelines and Dunkirk, as he stood over for the English [coast], by a sloop of Calais, having two murderers and twenty-eight small shot, who, fetching examinant up, bade him strike for the King of France. Examinant answered that they were friends of the King of France. The captain of the sloop said it was all one, and crying "Amain!" shot at examinant a whole volley of small shot, and presently boarded examinant, and giving him many ill words, saying that if he were bound for Dunkirk they would cut off his head by his shoulders, they took away four gowns, and divers caps and shirts, and other trifles from the company, searching them all for money, and likewise from examinant they took away three pieces of beef. The captain and his company shot divers holes through examinant's main sail, and tore it very much, ransacking all his letters and writings, and telling him they would carry him into Calais, they left him. [1 p.]

July 8.

Notes of the several restraints put upon private trade to the Levant Seas, between 2nd August 1627 and this day, and the resolutions passed thereon at meetings of the Levant Company. [See *Correspondence of Levant Company*, Vol. I., No. 92. 1 p.]

July 8.

72. Examination of John Berisford, of Eagle Hall, co. Lincoln, gentleman, taken before two Justices of Peace of that county. On 2nd July inst. he was at the house of John Monson, Esq., in company with Mr. Monson and Thomas Markham, son of George Markham of Ollerton, co. Nottingham. Monson asked examinant, "What news at Newark?" where he had been the day before; to whom he replied, that he knew no news, but there was mustering and training, and that Mr. Gervase Markham (a kinsman of Thomas Markham) had one of the best horses that were there shown. Thereupon Thomas Markham asked examinant when they should train in Lincolnshire? who answered, on the Tuesday following. Markham observed that they had mustered in the South long before. Examinant replied, that he thought the muster was general. Markham said he had heard there was an order above that every Earl should be charged with twelve light horses for the King's service, and every Lord with eight, and so proportionably. Thereupon examinant fell into commendation of the Earl of Exeter and the Lord of Newcastle for having in their stables so many able horses for service, but did not name any other Lords. Saw Kirkby Mosseman at the door of the house all the time of this conference. They were some three or

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four yards from the door where Mosseman sate, and the door was half shut. [Copy. $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.] Underwritten,

72. I. *Another examination of the same John Berisford taken before the same Justices on 18th July inst. Denies that he ever spoke the words attributed to him by Kirkby Mosseman, or any words to that purpose, and, as in the presence of Almighty God, protests that he never had any disloyal thought against the King or State, but shall be ever ready and willing to spend his life and fortunes in their defence against any foreign power or treasonable attempt. [Copy. $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

July 9.

73. The King to William Earl of Salisbury and Patrick Earl of Tullibardin. The parish of Cheshunt, co. Herts, was wont to furnish hay and oats for winter provision for his Majesty's deer in the park at Theobalds; but this year, by reason of the extraordinary drought, there is not sufficient in the said parish. Commands the persons addressed to take up, at such reasonable prices as they shall think fit, so much hay and oats out of other parishes near Theobalds, in Herts and Essex, as cannot be conveniently had in Cheshunt. [Draft in the handwriting of Nicholas. 1 p.]

[July 9.]

74. Copy of the above, "Middlesex" being added to "Herts and Essex" in an interlineation. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 9.
Whitehall.

75. Resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the Council for the business of Fishing:—1. Resolved to make a deputation to Judges to determine all matters concerning the Fishing business, according to the charter granted to the Society, and hope that his Majesty, having in a peculiar manner called himself Protector of that Society, will really effectually protect that business. 2. The deputations to be given to the Judges shall be signed and sealed by so many of the Council as his Majesty's charter directs, and not be sealed with the common seal, but with the Lord's seals of arms that sign the same. 3. To move the King to sign the letter prepared by Henry Alexander to be sent to the Council in Scotland to reform abuses concerning the fishing business. 4. To move the King to write his letter to Sir John Hay to see his letter to the Council in Scotland performed, that so public a work may proceed with effect and without interruption in those parts. 5. His Majesty to be also moved to write a particular letter to the Earl of Seaforth to assist those of the Society. [6.] To move the King to write to his Majesty's agent with the Cardinal Infante, to procure the imposition laid there on the English herring brought thither by those of the Society to be taken off, for it is conceived that such imposition was intended to be laid only on the subjects of the States of the United Provinces, and not on his Majesty's subjects. [In Nicholas's handwriting; and he has written on the back, "I wish the King would command all those of the bedchamber to be adventurers in the Fishing." $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

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July 9. 76. Fair copy of Nos. 1 and 2 of the preceding resolutions. [*Indorsed*
“*Memorial to move the King about the Fishing business.*” $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- July 9. 77. The like of resolutions Nos. 3, 4, and 5. [*Indorsed as the*
last preceding. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- July 9. 78. The like of the resolution No. 6. [*Indorsed as the preceding.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- July 9. 79. Thomas Wyan to Nicholas. The inclosed contains some com-
plaint against subjects of the King of Spain exhibited in the Ad-
miralty, which he prays Nicholas to return unaltered. There are
many more complaints to come in, but he finds not the merchants
very forward therein, being fearful, as he conceives, to give dis-
content therein to some. Nicholas, among the rest, may remember
the complaints of Sir John Pennington certified by Sir Henry
Marten; there came also complaints from Yarmouth about some or
one of the King's subjects that were slain there by some Biscayners
or Dunkirkers, but the Yarmouth men had the papers back with
directions to [s]tay the men, which he thinks they have done, and
believes there was some complaint to the Lords about the same.
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- July 1⁹. 80. John Durie to Sir Thomas Roe. It was his luck to meet the
The Hague. Queen of Bohemia at the Hague, she not being gone to her country
house at Rhenen. She very graciously accepted Sir Thomas's letter
and message. She had heard before of the first point and the second;
for the third, it is her desire to do what shall lie in her power, but she
has little hope. With this answer she broke off from that purpose,
and fell upon the Saxon treaties: where she told Durie how great
prejudice it was to the cause, and that now it was apparent that his
[the Elector of Saxony's] aim was to overthrow the Palatine House
in giving way to the Emperor's injustice in transferring the Electoral
dignity to Bavaria, and confiscating the whole Palatinate to the
Emperor, who offers to the young Princes of the House, out of mere
favour, an annual pension. Durie details the Queen's comments
upon the terms of the treaty, which he mentions nearly as they are
stated in Dinley's letter of the 4th inst., No. 31, before calendared.
Lord Chancellor Oxenstiern is at Magdeburg, and labours to draw
the Princes to a meeting at Magdeburg or Gottingen. Durie hopes
by this means the rest will be soldered the more strictly together to
maintain their liberties and religion, and so (it may be) his proposi-
tions will be seasonable to bind them up in one body of a church
which will strengthen their politic considerations. Statements of
Camerarius as to the position of affairs between Sweden and Poland.
The Prince of Orange is retired back from Louvain, and is now
about Ruremond; half of the French are run away from him, but
on the other hand Piccolomini's Crabats do the country as much
harm as the enemy did; they make havoc of all. The Synod of
South Holland will begin within a few days. Durie labours to have
his purpose recommended to it by the Deputies of the General States.
[1 p.]

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July 9.

81. Sir Henry Spiller and Laurence Whitaker to the Council. According to order of 1st May had viewed the many taverns in Drury Lane, and had forbidden John Clapton, who formerly kept a disordered house in Fleet Street, to proceed any further with a tavern in Drury Lane. But Clapton has notwithstanding laid in his wine, set open his door, and hanged up his bush. [1 p.]

July 9.

82-83. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 10.

84. Petition of John Saintloe, wharfinger of Porter's Quay, to the King. Petitioner's quay was, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, by act of Parliament, made free for landing and shipping merchandizes, and enjoyed that freedom until the 18th August 1634. One Coleman, late wharfinger of Custom House quay, prevailed with the last Lord Treasurer to make an order, naming it an exemplification of an old order made in the seventh year of Elizabeth not put in execution, by which order petitioner's quay and all other free quays, except Custom House quay, are debarred from shipping anything made of wool, and landing such as are named fine goods. This order took away petitioner's maintenance, he having disbursed more than his whole estate for a lease of the quay. The pretence of this order is because cloth and fine goods pay much custom to his Majesty, and are therefore to be shipped and landed at Custom House quay, where the officers are usually present. Petitioner's quay joins Custom House quay, and for that reason may be preferred before all quays except Custom House quay. Yet so it is, that the merchants trading in lead, (which pays so great custom that none except wine pays more,) being ill used at a more remote quay, have covenanted with petitioner to land their lead at his quay, and have caused petitioner to lay out great sums of money to fit his quay for laying and weighing their lead. One Clayton, wharfinger of a quay formerly used for lead, gives out that he will compel the merchants to land all their lead at his quay, and has obtained a reference from his Majesty to the Council to report. Petitioner prays that he may be heard by his counsel at the Council Board, and that his Majesty would grant a reference to the Council, or leave petitioner to the common law. *Underwritten,*

84. I. *Reference to the Council to determine the matter of this petition. Theobalds, 10th July 1635. [1 p.]*

July 10.

London.

85. Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London, to the Council. According to their order of the 3rd inst., the eighteen pipes of white wine belonging to Peter Van Paine, merchant stranger, have been racked. In eight have been found eight bundles of weeds, in four some quantities of sulphur, in another a whole piece of match, besides in every cask a kind of gravel mixture, by which mixtures the wines are conceived to be very unwholesome, and of the like nature with those which were formerly destroyed. [1 p.]

July 10.

86. The Baymakers of Colchester to the same. Petition and answer to the petition of the Merchants of London trading for Spain

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and Portugal. 1. Of late time some have been delinquents in stretching baize, who upon discovery have been punished. 2. Deny any false stamping or contenting. 3. For sixty years half an ell Flemish has been allowed in a piece for shrinking, and if any shrink more, the merchant may return the same to the maker, who is to make satisfaction, and pay costs, or restore the price. 4. Their baizes never shrink less than at this instant, and are all measured by a sworn measurer. 5. Their baizes have continued for sixty years the staple manufacture in this kingdom, whose seals have warranted the sales. If the Council conceive any abuse, petitioners are ready to submit to further order. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July $\frac{10}{20}$.
The Hague.

87. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Archbishop Laud. "This honest gentleman" being desirous to be known to the Archbishop, the Queen takes the occasion to continue the assurances of the confidence she has of his affection, which again she must entreat him now to show. She has much need of the King's help, as by her last she wrote to the Archbishop. If now that her son is coming of age, the King will not give him means to defend what he has of his country and get the rest, but force him to sit still, the world will think that he consents to the wrong that is done him; besides, it will reflect upon the King's honour, if now he should not give her son a good assistance, for by way of treaty there is no more to do, though she doubts not but the Spanish agents will do their best to excuse this, and deceive the King for one year more, so to make him lose time, which is precious, the peace being openly proclaimed by the Emperor, and he will be quick enough in the execution of it, therefore she prays the Archbishop to do all he can, and think of a message she now sends him by honest Mr. Goffe.—P.S. The bearer Croft has served her faithfully. She has recommended him both to King and Queen, that he may have some good place about her nephew the prince; being the only one she has recommended in that kind, and if for her sake he may have the Archbishop's assistance, she shall esteem it amongst her other obligations. Croft is worthy of the service. He will tell the Archbishop all that passes there. [*Seal with arms.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 10.

88. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 3rd July to this day. The remain at the commencement of this account was 1,088*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; the receipts since, 11,245*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; the payments, 11,284*l.* 17*s.* 2*½d.*; leaving a balance in hand of 1,048*l.* 16*s.* 3*½d.* Among the payments are,—to Sir John Hales, paymaster of the band of gentleman pensioners, 1,200*l.*, in part of 3,037*l.* 10*s.* 3*½d.* for their wages for half a year ended Michaelmas 1633; 1,000*l.* in part of 2,000*l.* for a suit of hangings belonging to John Baptista van Lemens; to Captain Henry Wentworth, serjeant major of the regiment that served the King of Denmark under Sir Charles Morgan, 200*l.*, in part of 669*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, remainder of 1,169*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in satisfaction of arrears due to him and other the officers of that regiment; to Sir Sigismund Alexander his annuity for a year ended at Christmas last, 100*l.*; John Talbot, Captain of

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the Fort at West Tilbury, for wages of the gunners for $1\frac{1}{4}$ year ended at Lady Day 1632, 98*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; Thomas Lord, captain of the fort at Milton, the like sum for wages of gunners for $1\frac{1}{4}$ year to Lady Day 1631; to Sir John Borough, Garter, for escutcheons for knights of the garter for a year on St. George's eve last, 7*l.*; more to him and Edward Norgate, Windsor herald, for the registrar's fee and reparations of the house and office of arms for a year ended Lady Day 1631, 15*l.* Among the fees and annuities paid, there occur, Verney [? Sir Edmund, knight-marshal] 200*l.* Richard Delamain, 10*l.* [3 *pp.*]

July 10.

89. Demands made by the present farmers of Dean Forest with their overtures answered. The demands alluded to amounted to 56,000*l.*, which the present farmers solicited should either be paid to them (if the King required their lease to be given up), or that they might be continued the King's tenants on the terms offered by the persons soliciting a new lease. The object of the present paper is to show the futility of these demands. [5 *pp.*]

July 10.
Whitehall.

Commissioners for Saltpetre to [Thomas] Willis, clerk of the Crown. The Commissioners having appointed Hugh Grove their deputy for making saltpetre in cos. Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, &c., in place of Stephen Barrett, displaced, Willis is to cause to be delivered to Grove two duplicates of his Majesty's commission to the Commissioners for his better performance of this service. [*Copy. See Vol. ccxcii., p. 231. ½ p.*]

July 11.

90. Sir John Wentworth, Sheriff of Norfolk, to the Council. Replies to a complaint of the Mayor and Burgesses of Lynn, that notwithstanding letters of the Council of 30th December and the 30th January last, requiring him to assess certain towns mentioned in a schedule inclosed, and the moneys thereof to go to the aid of Lynn, the contents thereof he has not performed. He answers that in obedience to the same letters, he rated those towns at the sum of 150*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and appointed collectors to pay the same over to the Mayor of Lynn, which he knows not but that the Mayor has received, save only 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, which he rated upon West Walton and Walsoken, and appointed Mr. Whick collector, who having collected the same, the Lord Privy Seal gave warrant to him to pay the 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to the writer, and he to pay it over to the Treasurer of the Navy, which the last term he paid accordingly; and he was bold to do it, for Lynn is behind of its rate 312*l.*, and does not endeavour to pay it, notwithstanding the express letter of the Council. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

July 11.
Whitehall.

Sec. Windebank to Sir Henry Marten. Upon petition of Mr. Powlett and Mr. Polhill, and on consideration of Sir Henry's certificate concerning their proceedings in the Low Countries for recovery of their great losses, his Majesty's pleasure is, that letters be written to the States General in the ancient and requisite form, prefixing them a day to do his Majesty's subjects justice, or else that his Majesty cannot any longer delay to grant them letters of marque and reprisal, whereby they may right themselves, yet with

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declaration that is not with any intent to make a war, but only to satisfy the particular losses of his Majesty's subjects; which letter, that it may be drawn according to form, and as may stand with the civil law, and the usual practice in such cases, and being the first that of late has been sent in this kind, the Secretary desires Sir Henry to take the pains to make a draft of it for the King's hand, and to send it to the writer. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 145. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

July 11.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To allow John Thompson, John Bundock, William Walcott, and William Otwell, owners of the William and Elizabeth, of London, of 200 tons, to supply their ship with 22 pieces of iron ordnance from the founder's store. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 145. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

July 11.
Whitehall.

Order of Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Nicholas Wilson, mariner. Petitioner showed that being late master and part owner of the Civil Merchant, of London, some differences arose between him and other part owners, which were discussed before Sir Henry Marten, who ordered that the ship should be sold, which is performed. That now the difference remains in point of allowance of wages to petitioner and servants for seven months, during which time by reason of the differences the ship laid still. Petitioner being commanded to serve as master in the Garland now ready to put to sea, prays the Lords to recommend the final determination of all differences to Sir Henry Marten. The Lords ordered that Sir Henry Marten should give a speedy despatch herein. [*Copy. The name Hilson (see p. 262.) has here been altered to Wilson. Ibid., fol. 145 a. $\frac{2}{5}$ p.*]

July 11.

91. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. State previous recommendations of Master Shipwrights for cutting down the Warspite into a lighter, and the King's order to the contrary that she should either be broken up and the materials employed in making a new dock at Portsmouth, or otherwise be sold. State difficulties in carrying out this order, and the renewed recommendation of Capt. Pett and other Master Shipwrights that she should be converted into a lighter, in which capacity she would do good service for seven years. Beg the Lords to move his Majesty therein. The writers also solicit that until the erection of a hemp house the lower rooms of the long storehouse in the new dock at Chatham may be appropriated for keeping the store of hemp, and not as his Majesty had ordered on the motion of Capt. Pett for keeping the rigging of King's ships. [*2 pp.*]

July 11.

92. The King to Bishop Morton of Durham, the Mayor of Newcastle, and the Sheriffs of Northumberland and Durham. His Majesty finds that the port of Newcastle, being of great importance, is either not at all, or very weakly defended against incursions. Requires them to resort thither, and certify what fortifications are upon the Tyne, or what are fit to be made, with an estimate of the charge. [*Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

July 11.
Southampton.

93. Nicholas Pescod to his cousin Jasper Cornelius. By Cornelius's order has demanded certain money of Hallom, or Hollom but could

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not get it. States the advice of Mr. Hillary. Hears nothing of Capt. Towerson's business. About the 5th inst. Uvedall came to the writer, and demanded 20*l.* as if by Cornelius's order, and on nonpayment gave the writer the note inclosed. [*Seal with fleur de lis.* 1 *p.*]

July 11. 94. Receipt of John Taverner for Thomas Bennet for 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* from Nicholas, for beer. [$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

July 11. 95. Examination of John Rotunburgh [Hans Rodenborch], taken before Anthony Percival, deputy lieutenant of Dover Castle. Examinant being master of the Rose of Swineshound [Swinesund], Norway, and bound homewards from Dover, on the 8th inst., about midway between Calais and Dover, was laid aboard by a shallop of Calais, having ten men and a boy in her, all armed with swords and muskets, and having one murderer in the head of their boat, who took examinant and wound his head between two ropes, and beat him with a rope's end, holding their rapiers at his breast, and threatening to kill him if he would not confess where his money lay, and in the end they took from him and his company to the value of 20*l.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

July 11. 96. Act questions in theology, civil law, medicine, and philosophy, to be discussed at Oxford this day and on the 13th inst. The names of the inceptors are George Aglionby, George Griffith, Edward Stanley, Thomas Heath, George Riddell, William Denton; of respondents, George Gisbye, Joseph Henshaw, John French, L.L.B., Thomas Clayton, A.M., and Robert Antrobus, A.M. [*Printed.* 2 *pp.*]

July [11]. 97. Information of Edward Cropley, that James Priest, of Cambridge, painter, came upon the Market Hill on Sabbath day the 5th July, and said "Some scurvy popish bishop hath got a toleration for boys to play upon the Sabbath day after evening prayer, and so I will begin myself," and so danced and played and used many unfit speeches. Also he said "Some foolish bishop hath gotten a toleration for these boys to play upon the Sabbath day, which if the King did understand himself he would not suffer it, but he is over-ruled by his servants—a company of knaves." Priest used many more unfitting speeches against the Vice-Chancellor about altars and organs in the churches. [1 *p.*]

July 12. 98. Thomas Choune to the Council. In obedience to their commands of 12th June last, he has delivered the French goods taken by him out of a French ship lately chased by a Dunkirker and forced on ground near Seaford, to Arnold Brames, Henry Booth, and other merchants and factors of Dover, who appear to be the proprietors. He has taken 10,000*l.* bond from Brames and Booth for being saved harmless, and received his charges, and given notice to the Officers of the Customs at Dover. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

July 12. 99. The same to Nicholas. Presumes that Brames and Booth have acquainted him with the delivery of the goods. Incloses the above letter to be presented to the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]
Frogfirle.

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July 13. 100. The King to Archbishop Spottiswood and the rest of the Denmark House. Council of Scotland. Incloses papers concerning wrongs done to some of the Association for the Fishing of Great Britain and Ireland. They are to consider the same, and if they find that any there have, contrary to the laws of that kingdom and the charters of the Association, wronged that company or any of them, the persons addressed are required to see the goods unjustly taken restored and the delinquents punished. Concerning the busses cast away in the harbour of Stornoway, which is now depending in the Admiralty Court there, the King's pleasure is, that it be adjudged there because there were no judges deputed by the Council of the Society when those vessels were cast away, and the persons addressed are to see that the Judge of the Admiralty determine it with equality and expedition; and seeing now that there are Judges deputed by the said Council, if any matter henceforth happen touching the fishing business it is to be determined by such Judges deputed only. Persons pretending charge or authority from the King exact from the Association an excise or duty upon the fishings. The Council are to examine this matter, and certify what may best conduce to the King's royal ends, his pleasure being that no particular interest may prejudice so public and good a work. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

July 13. The same to Sir John Hay, clerk-registrar. Having written to Denmark House. the Council of Scotland touching wrongs done to some of the Association for Fishing, his Majesty has made choice of Sir John to see the abuses complained of exactly tried and punished, and that the business may proceed without interruption. [*Copy, written on the same sheet of paper as the preceding.* ½ p.]

July 13. The same to George Earl of Seaforth. Recites the above letter Denmark House. addressed to the Council of Scotland. The King has thought fit (in respect of the Earl's residence thereabouts) to recommend him to assist those of the Association from being interrupted in a work in which the King has taken so much pains, and which tends so much to the public good. [*Copy also written on the same sheet of paper as the preceding.* ½ p.]

July 13. 101. William Earl of Derby to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has Chester. received their letters of the 2nd May last, with certain rules to be observed in his Vice-Admiralty. Being required to recommend fit men to be judge, registrar, and marshal therein, he recommends Matthew Anderton, bachelor of laws, to be judge there; Nicholas Ratcliff, a public notary and proctor in the spiritual court at Chester, who has been brought up in the Arches at London, to be registrar; and John Tilston, gentleman, to be marshal. For the rest of the Lords' directions he will see the same performed. [*Portion of seal, with crest and garter.* 1 p.]

July 13. 102. Mayor and another of Gravesend to Sec. Windebank. The Gravesend. Council directed warrant to the writers for stay of seamen that should ship themselves into strangers' ships. They have accordingly

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stayed John Davis, Henry Ransome, John Willerkent, Robert Williams, and Thomas Williams, who shipped themselves in the Lion, of Amsterdam, Hendrick Hendrickson Copp, captain. Desire his further direction. They are also desired by the poor people that his "Lordship" would send order that the captain of the ship might be compelled to pay their wages which are due. [1 p.]

July 13.
His lodgings
in Bishopsgate
Street.

103. Hugh Grove to Nicholas. If the letter be signed, begs Nicholas to appoint it to be directed to the Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other officers in cos. Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, and deliver it to the bearer. [*Seal with initials.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 13.

104. Certificate of Inigo Jones of the names of the crew of the James, of Weymouth, to be employed for carriage of stone from Portland to London for repair of St. Paul's; being instructions for warrant for protection against impressment. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 13.

105. Examination of Thomas Markham, son of George Markham, of Ollerton, co. Nottingham, taken by Archbishop Neile, of York, at his manor house at Southwell. Being at Eagle, at the house of John Monson, on the 2nd inst., there being together, in the hall, examinant and John Monson, there came casually into their company [John] Berisford, who had been the day before at Newark, where there was a training of the horses of co. Nottingham. Monson asked, "What news from Newark?" Berisford answered that he had seen the horses trained, and that the horse of Gervase Markham, examinant's cousin, was one of the best. They three had speech of the general musters now had throughout England, and of an order that every Earl should keep twelve horses to do his Majesty's service, and all other Lords according to their abilities; and they had speech of the Earls of Exeter and Newcastle being well furnished already. Berisford, in reply to examinant, said, that the mustering in Lincolnshire would be on the Tuesday following. Berisford asked what news of Sir William Monson, their countryman, that was at sea? Examinant answered he had heard that Sir William had caused twenty fiddlers to be pressed, six whereof he had taken into his own ship, and therefore examinant said he conceived they meant to be merry on shipboard. Being told that a wench [Kirkby Mosseman] had reported certain words relative to this conference [*see this present Volume, No. 64*], he protesteth that there were no such words spoken, and that as he hopes to be saved, he is far from any such disloyalty, and would think himself unworthy to live if he should even have had any such thought, and is ready to spend his life in his Majesty's defence, and that if Monson or Berisford had spoken such words he would have discovered it. Hearing, on the Tuesday following, that the wench that sate at the door had made such a report, he went to Sir Gervase Neville to clear himself. If he had heard Berisford speak such words he would instantly have defied him. [2 pp.]

July 13.

106. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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July 14.
York.

107. Sir Edward Osborne, the Vice-President, and the Council of York to the Council. They received from one of the bailiffs of Scarborough the inclosed letter importing a fight within the harbour there between two ships of war, the one of Dunkirk the other of Holland. The harbour is of great importance to his Majesty, being the refuge for the Newcastle ships in their way to London, and for all the fishers upon the coast, and (as they are informed) the ordnance in the castle are old, dismounted, and of no use as they are now, which they leave to the consideration of the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

107. I. *Martin Atmarr to Sir Edward Osbury [Osborne], Vice-President, and the rest of the Council of the North. Yesterday about 5 or 6 o'clock towards night, there came into the harbour of Scarborough a Dunkirk ship of war, the captain and company whereof brought with them a ship belonging to Holland called a buss, and within less than an hour a Holland man of war, one Captain Browne belonging to Amsterdam, and the ship called the Post of Amsterdam, boarded the Dunkirk ship, which presently discharged a piece of ordnance, and the Hollander the like against him, so multiplied shot upon shot the one against the other with great ordnance and muskets, and had a great fight in the harbour, till most of the Dunkirkers swam ashore, the tide flowing, notwithstanding there being ten or twelve Dunkirkers slain besides those were hurt, and bullets flying from the Hollander hurt divers of the town and some strangers that were on the sands by chance, to the great amazement and discouragement of the whole town. After the Hollanders had gotten the victory, they took both the Dunkirk ship of war and the prize the Dunkirkers had taken, forth of the harbour and piers of Scarborough, and would not come ashore when a special messenger was sent, neither to show their commission nor make help with their surgeon to save some who were shot. Submits the circumstances to their consideration, and craves advice how to prevent the like accident hereafter. [1 p.]*

July 14.

108. Sir John Wentworth, Sheriff of Norfolk, to the same. Had received letter from the Council, directed to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and himself, wherein they mentioned 341*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* to be in arrear of the charge of the ship to be set forth by cos. Norfolk and Cambridge, wherein he conceived some mistake by the Treasurer of the Navy, for he had paid him 5,880*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and the Treasurer had further received from the Trinity House for the lights in Norfolk 12*l.*, and the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire had paid 513*l.*, all which amounts to 6,405*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, so as then there remains only 329*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* unpaid; viz., from Norwich 30*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, from Lynn 259*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, besides 52*l.* 10*s.* which is allowed them from West Walton and Walsoken, and from Yarmouth 40*l.* By letters of the

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1st May the Council informed him that they had written to Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth, charging them either to pay to the writer or to attend the Council board. They have not paid him, and he has neither power nor authority to collect the same. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

July $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.
St. Sebastian.

109. Prestwick Eaton to George Wellingham. Wonders he received no letters from Wellingham. To send him, of each of certain patterns stated to be inclosed, twenty-six yards of satin lace for the mayor of that province, also for the mayor's lady a good pair of carnation silk stockings. [1 p.]

July 14.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Require them to proceed to bargain for the several proportions of provisions expressed in the Lords' letter of the 1st inst., and also for a sufficient quantity of pipe staves for next year's service, and to take order to receive again the ropehouse at Woolwich, formerly lent to the East India Company. The charge of these provisions they are to set down in an estimate. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 146. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 14.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Require them to send an estimate with their opinions which will be least charge to his Majesty, either presently to discharge the Triumph and the rest of the ten ships and to supply the fleet at sea with two months' victuals, or to send forth the Triumph and ten ships, and calling in ten others of the like burthen, to transfer into them their men, munition, and provisions. [*Ibid.*, fol. 146 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

July 14.
Whitehall.

The same to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Recite petition of Arnold Brames, Henry Booth, and others of Dover [*see* Vol. ccxiii. No. 20.], and pray the Earl to give order that when any of the fleet shall be in the Downs, Dover Road, or thereabouts, upon notice from the merchants of Dover they waft over such barks of that town as shall be bound to any parts within the Narrow Seas. [*Ibid.*, fol. 146. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

July 14.

110. Minutes, by Sec. Coke, of warrants to be prepared concerning the ten ships; viz., the Merhonour ending her four months victuals on 14th August next, the Admiral is to be at Portsmouth at that time, and there to shift his men and ammunition into the Triumph. The Officers of the Navy to discharge all the extraordinary men now aboard the Triumph, and to cease pressing. The Admiral to cause the Swiftsure and the rest of the King's ships to be in the Downs, so as those may come to Chatham which shall be exchanged, and the ten ships to be also ready in the Downs to receive a supply of men from them. The Officers of the Navy to discharge 500 men at Chatham, and the masters and officers appointed for the ten ships, leaving only so many as may serve to carry them to the place where they may meet the other ships. Care to be taken to send home ships of like burden for the ten which go forth. [*Indorsed by Nicholas*: "This proceeded not because the King afterwards gave order the ten ships should be discharged." 1 p.]

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[July 14?] 111. Herbert Palmer, vicar, Ed. Waller, and eleven other Inhabitants of Ashwell, co. Hertford, to the Council. Certificate that Robert Nicholls, baker, who keeps an alehouse in their town, has always lived painfully and honestly and never kept any ill rule in his alehouse. [*Certificate to procure for Nicholls a license to sell tobacco.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 14. 112. Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings at a meeting of the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Newport, Lord Cottington, and Sec. Windbank, commissioners for ordnance, to whom the King had referred a petition of Mr. Browne [the founder of iron ordnance] with heads of an intended Report; also notes of business respecting which John Evelyn was to be spoken with. They relate to certain powder which was to be sold to the King at 12*d.* the pound, the retailer in London was to sell the same at 13*d.*, and in the country at 14*d.* Mr. Evelyn was to be spoken to about a supply of musket, pistol, and birding powder. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

July 14. Commissioners for Saltpetre to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Whitehall. the Peace, and other his Majesty's Officers in cos. Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. Stephen Barrett, late deputy of the writers for working saltpetre in those counties, having failed in making the proportion assigned to him, has been displaced and Hugh Grove deputed in his stead. The writers have also required Barrett to strike his works and send back his deputation. The persons addressed are required to take care that Barrett proceed no further in his works and to assist Grove in the execution of his deputation. [*See Vol. ccxcii., p. 232.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 14. 113-15. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 14. 116. Return of the Constables of the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Strand of all strangers born resident therein. The whole number, exclusive of women and children, is 31. Five are tailors, three clock makers, one jeweller, three comb makers, one cap maker, five shoe makers, one jeweller, and several are servants. "Mouncer Petar" was servant to Lord Herbord [Herbert of Cherbury], "a Frenchman" servant to Lord Lumley, and others to Mr. Arpe and Mr. Dunch. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

116. I. *Two similar returns for the Westminster Liberty in St. Clement Danes. There are eight strangers in these lists, among them Vincent Gregory, D.D., an Italian; Gedion Lewine, a Frenchman; and two Dutchmen, Gracchianus Hannamor and Cornelius Blewe.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

116. II. *Similar return for the Westminster Liberty in the Savoy parish. Here are nine gentlemen and ten tradesmen. Peter Burbey and "Angrosiam, an Italian gentleman," were at Mr. Morgan's, Mons. Delay at Mr. Robert Murrey's, and Mons. John Barboy at Alexander May's.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underneath,*

116. II. i. *Sir William Slingsby to the Council. Humbly presents the above certificates. 17th July 1635.*

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July 15.
Inner Temple.

117. Solicitor General Littleton to [the Council]. According to order of 8th instant, has taken examinations which he presents to the Lords. If Gaunan's coming into England, Nugent's and Baker's words, or Pilcher's absenting himself from his Majesty's service, were of ill intent, they are crimes of a high nature ; but if qualified as themselves pretend, they merit the less correction after divers weeks imprisonment. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

117. I. *Separate examinations of William Gaunan, James Nugent, John Baker, and Stephen Pilcher.* GAUNAN stated that he had been a Romish priest ten years, and took his orders from Maurice Hurley in Ireland, where he had performed the office of a priest, as also at Paris in Our Lady's Church for alms, and intended to return out of France to his native country of Connaught. Has taken the oath of allegiance and will take it again, but not that of supremacy. NUGENT stated that he was an Irishman born and a Roman Catholic. In discourse he said that if his Majesty would go to hell he would go to the doors thereof with him, words which in the Low Countries are an expression of the greatest love between nearest and dearest friends. Offers to take the oath of allegiance. BAKER, described as of the Isle of Thanet, schoolmaster, confessed that being in drink, he said it was a poor silly thing that the King and Council would make such orders that men could not have more than a pennyworth of tobacco for twopence. He is heartily sorry and beseeches pardon. PILCHER confessed that he was pressed for the fleet that is gone to sea, and received 2s. 6d. press money, and served six weeks. He was discharged by the Earl of Lindsey with others, there being more mariners than needful. He had a ticket which is in the hands of Mr. Holland, an officer under Sir William Russell. Being sent to Chatham to rig the ships which were afterwards to go forth, he had 10s. given him to buy clothes, and four days allotted for the doing thereof. For that purpose he went to Hastings, where he was apprehended, and so could not return within the time. All the examinations taken this day. [4 pp.]

July 15.

118. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of a proposal made by Sir Basil Brooke, probably *vivâ voce*, to the Lords of the Treasury. He expressed a hope that if the King could not get so much by his undoing as by preserving him, he would not ruin him. He proposed to take a new lease of Dean Forest at 6,000*l.* per annum rent, and to pay 4,000*l.* of the fine. If he were put out he should lose 14,000*l.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 15.

119. Examination of John Monson of Eagle, taken before Sir Gervase Nevile, Justice of the Peace for co. Lincoln, in relation to the conversations between himself, Thomas Markham, and John

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Berisford, referred to in several previous articles. Monson confirms (with some unimportant deviations in minute particulars) the statements of Markham and Berisford. [*Copy.* 1 p.] *Underwritten,*

119. I. *A further examination of John Monson, in which he was asked whether on the occasion above referred to, he did not hear John Berisford speak the words attributed to him by Kirkby Mosseman. Monson denied that he ever heard those words or any like them, and protested for himself that he never harboured a disloyal thought towards his Majesty's person or state, but should always be willing to spend his life and fortunes in their defence.* 18th July 1635. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

July 15. 120-2. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 16. 123. The King to the Commissioners of Sewers for co. Lincoln. Westminster. Has formerly signified his resolution for draining the Fens in co. Lincoln, wherein his intention always was to reserve the Eight Hundred or Holland Fen to be drained by itself, and because he is now resolved that the same shall be presently drained, he appoints George Kirke, gentleman of the robes, to be undertaker for draining the same, and expects the Commissioners to proceed to the fen and make a bargain with Kirke for such a recompense in land as will suffice to defray the charge of the work and reward his pains. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[July 16?] 124. Minutes, by Nicholas, of various Admiralty matters on which the King was to be moved. What shall be done about setting forth the ten ships. Whether order shall be given to the Earl of Lindsey to come to the Downs to receive a supply of victuals. To appoint a ship to transport [Lord Scudamore] ambassador to France. To appoint a Surveyor of Victuals and Victualler. To appoint that at the Victualling House in East Smithfield there may be places appointed for the Officers to dwell in, and for keeping the papers of the Navy. Whether the Maria pinnace, employed at Portsmouth, shall come thence with the Triumph to ply about Dover and Calais to secure the passage-boat and other small vessels. To appoint a convenient place wherein to lay the hemp. To acquaint his Majesty with the state of Sir William Russell's account of ship-money. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 16. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir James Bagg. Being certified by Whitehall. the Court of Admiralty, that he having been trusted with the collecting of tenths of prize goods within cos. Devon and Cornwall, had not given any account. They require him forthwith to attend Sir Henry Marten, and deliver a true account; and also to pay into the said Court what shall be remaining due upon such account, and to follow such further directions as should be given him by Sir Henry. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 147. 1 p.]

July 16. The same to Sir John Heydon, Sir Henry Mainwaring, Sir Paul Whitehall. Harris, George Fielding, and Richard Dike. Similar letter for deli-

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very of an account to Sir Henry Marten of divers prize goods disposed of by them out of the Tower of London. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 147 a. ½ p.*]

July 16.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Viscount Scudamore, his Majesty's Ambassador for France, is speedily to repair into that kingdom. The Viscount and his Lady and followers are to be transported in some of the ships under the Earl's charge. He is to give order to the captains of the Leopard and the Swallow to repair to Dover Road, to receive aboard the Viscount his Lady and their train, and to land them in such place as the Viscount shall direct; the Viscount is expecting to hear when the ship will be there, that he may set forward from hence. [*Ibid., 147 a. ⅔ p.*]

July 16.
Whitehall.

The same to the Officers of the Navy. By former letters, the Lords gave the Officers directions to mark for his Majesty's use such of the Earl of Southampton's timber exposed to sale in Tichfield Park as they deemed fitting. They having accordingly contracted for 1,000 trees, for payment whereof an estimate is signed and a privy seal passed, the Lords require them to bring the said 1,000 trees into his Majesty's yards, and to give warrant to the Treasurer of the Navy to pay for the same. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 148. ½ p.*]

July 16.

125. Petition of John Talbot, captain of the fort at Tilbury, to the Lords of the Admiralty. About four years since, petitioner became bound to the Bradshaws, brewers of Westminster, for 7*l.* due from a friend of his. They falling to decay, assigned the debt to Richard Daniel, who demanding the same of petitioner, he offered payment, and still is ready to pay the same, but Daniel said he would not take anything save the principal with use and charges, or what he could get by law, and lately caused petitioner to be arrested in London, by Hugh Osborne, a sergeant, and his yeoman, and though petitioner acquainted them that he was captain of the said fort, and justified the same by Capt. Witham, yet they violently detained him till he had deposited money for his enlargement, and to regain the same was since constrained to put in bail. Prays the Lords to send for Daniel and Osborne, and his yeoman, to answer their contempt. [*¾ p.*]

July 16.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to a messenger not named. Warrant to bring Richard Daniel of St. John Street, and Hugh Osborne of London, and ———, his yeoman, before the Lords, to answer matters to be objected against them. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 148. ⅓ p.*]

July 16.
Whitehall.

The same to Sir Henry Marten. The Lords have appointed Leonard Dykes to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of Westmorland and Cumberland. Sir Henry is to cause a patent to be issued out of the Court of Admiralty, and directed to Dykes for that purpose, the same to be in force during pleasure. [*Ibid., fol. 148 a. ⅓ p.*]

July 16.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Similar letter for a patent for Thomas Senhowse, appointed Registrar of the same Vice-Admiralty. [*Ibid., fol. 148 a. ⅓ p.*]

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July 16. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. The like for Matthew Blemerhassett appointed Marshal of the same Vice-Admiralty. Whitehall. [Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 148 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

July 16. 126. Petition of Robert Carrell, prisoner in Yarmouth gaol, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Being justly committed for hiring Thomas Hopper and John Pratt to go to sea in two French boats for a fishing voyage, which he then thought was lawful, prays that he may be set at liberty, giving security that he will not any more offend, and the rather for that petitioner is a weak man, and the prison very close and many people there, and consequently very dangerous for the infection wherewith the town has been much visited. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 16. Letters Patent reciting an Act of Parliament of 22nd Edward IV. Canbury. whereby it was enacted that no merchant should set any herring to sale by barrels, half barrels, or firkins, except the barrel contained 32 gallons, and the half barrels and firkins in proportion. The King now erected an office of Searcher of all barrels of red herrings, and granted the same to Thomas Davys, with the fee of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per barrel, he paying into the Exchequer a rent of 4l. per annum. [See Charles I., Case C., No. 7. The seal taken off.]

July 16. 127. Statement or Estimate of the King's revenue for the year 1635 from the various duties classed under the head of "Customs:" total 358,000l. [Indorsed are memoranda of Sec. Windebank and the writer of the preceding statement respecting the Customs. Windebank's memoranda relate to Lord Aston, ambassador in Spain; Sir Ralph Clare; news out of France apparently communicated by Capt. Roydon [Rawdon?],—among them "the States ship" "and their insolency to a merchant of London, Mr. Nicholas hath" "order to send for Roydon." The writer of the statement intimates that 300 Walloons (workmen) had come into England within the present month. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 16. 128. Abstract made for Archbishop Laud by Sir Nathaniel Brent, of his visitation as Vicar-General of the Archbishop, of the dioceses of Norwich, Peterborough, Lichfield, Worcester, Gloucester, Winchester, and Chichester. The following itinerary indicates the course of the visitation and the several places where the Vicar-General held his court:—

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April 6, 7, 8. Norwich.

10. Swaffham.

13. Lynn.

15. Fakenham.

17. Yarmouth.

20. Bungay.

22, 23, 24. Ipswich.

27, 29, 30. Bury St. Edmunds.

May 2. Peterborough.

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May 4. Stamford.

6. Oundle.

8. Rowell.

11, 12. Northampton.

15, 16. Lichfield.

20. Shrewsbury.

22. Stafford.

25, 26. Derby.

28, 29. Coventry.

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June 1, 2, 3. Worcester.
 5. Stratford-upon-Avon.
 8, 9. Gloucester.
 11. Moreton-in-the-Marsh.
 13. Cirencester.
 16. Chipping Sodbury.

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June 19, 20, } Winchester.
 22, 23. }
 25. Southampton.
 27, 30. Chichester.
 July 1. Arundel.
 3, 4. Lewes.
 7. Guildford.
 14. Southwark.

The Vicar-General's abstract contains a general account of the reception he met with from the local authorities of the places visited, some particulars of the disposition of both clergy and laity towards conformity or puritanism, brief notes of the state in which Sir Nathaniel found the cathedrals and some other churches which fell in his course, and of the principal orders given by him. The paper is altogether of such interest and importance, that instead of abstracting in this place, it is proposed to print it entire in our Preface. [31½ pp.]

July 16. 129-30. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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July 17.

1. Sec. Windebank to Henry Earl of Holland. His Majesty has commanded the writer to return certain papers inclosed to the Earl, with this answer. To the particulars of that in cipher;—that his Majesty expects no letter nor thanks for the assistance mentioned, it being no work of his, but a filial respect of the Queen his consort, and proceeding merely from her goodness. To the next in that letter, concerning a promise underhand or other assurance or act for restitution of that assistance;—his Majesty will by no means hearken to any, but desires it may be accepted as a free gift of the Queen here, without the least expectation of retribution. To the third, concerning the sending an express to the Emp[eror];—if it be for her own affairs his Majesty leaves her free; but if it be for anything that may refer to his Majesty, he thinks she will do better to forbear, seeing it appears now plainly that she has been too much abused already, the Emperor by his late actions having discovered that the hopes he formerly gave were vain. For the letter to her son; his Majesty likes not that the Queen here should be made use of to interpose in that business, but holds it better to suppress it utterly. [*Draft, indorsed by Windebank as written "by instruction from his Majesty at Oatlands."* 1½ p.]

July 17.
 Oatlands.

2. The same to Nicholas. His Majesty is pleased to stay the ten ships, and has commanded the writer to signify his pleasure to the Officers of the Navy, which he has done by the inclosed to Sir William Russell. Sends it unsealed that if he has omitted

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anything, or that the order be not full, Nicholas may supply it.
[1 p.] *Inclosed,*

2. I. *Sec. Windebank to Sir William Russell. His Majesty having considered the reasons Sir William has sent down concerning the stay of the ten ships, has commanded the writer to signify to the Officers of the Navy, that they give order for discharge of all the men aboard those ships, and that they remove the victuals to the other ships when they shall come into the Downs, his Majesty intending to use no other ships for this time, but those abroad already. Oatlands, 17th July 1635. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

July 17. Another copy of *Sec. Windebank's* letter to Sir William Russell, calendared above. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 149. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 17. 3. Philip Burlamachi to Nicholas. He shall always be ready to wait on Madame de Falkland [Eliza Lady Falkland?], but wishes Nicholas to excuse him that afternoon, being hindered by some pressing despatches. *French.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 17. 4. John Cockshutt to Nicholas. Cockshutt's master [Attorney-General Bankes] commanded him to let Nicholas know, that Peter Fountaine had answered the information in the Star Chamber and had given security to attend the hearing, and therefore Nicholas might deliver up his books. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 17. 5. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from 10th to the 17th inst. Remain at the commencement 1,048*l.* 16*s.* 3*½d.*; received 13,410*l.* 14*s.* 3*½d.*; issued 12,119*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; remaining in hand 2,339*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Among the payments are,—to the Duke of Lennox, in part of 22,000*l.* for surrender of the priory of St. Andrews in Scotland, 1,000*l.*; Peter Oliver, picture drawer, in part of 200*l.* for pictures made and to be made by his Majesty's command, 100*l.*; paymaster of the works, in part of 580*l.* 10*s.* remain of 880*l.* 10*s.* for painting and richly gilding the Banqueting House at Whitehall, 250*l.*; John Philipot, for his charges being sent with the Order of the Garter to the Prince Palatine, 100*l.*; Marmaduke Lynn, for prosecuting a suit in the Star Chamber against Mr. Searchfield [Sherfield], 120*l.* Among the fees and annuities paid are,—Sir Henry Herbert 10*l.*; James Hudson 60*l.*; Dr. William Harvey 25*l.*; Edward Norgate 25*l.*; Nicholas Briot 125*l.*; Viscount Somerset 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Sir John Finet 100*l.*; Humphrey Dethick 75*l.* [2 pp.]

July 17. 6–7. See “Returns of Justices of Peace.”

July 18. Proclamation prohibiting the transportation of Butter out of the realm. Recites that by Act of 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary it was enacted, that none should carry out of the realm any butter to parts beyond seas, without lawful authority, under pain that the owners of the ships carrying the same should forfeit their ships “with all their apparells,” the owners of the butter should forfeit

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double the value, and the masters and mariners should forfeit all their goods and be imprisoned for a year. Also, that the late King, in the 16th year of his reign, granted licence for 21 years to transport 3,000*l.* barrels of Welsh butter yearly from Bristol, Barnstaple, Cardiff, and Chepstow, when the price should not exceed in summer 3*d.* per lb., and in winter 4*d.* Also, that the present King, in the 6th year of his reign, granted a similar licence for transport from Boston, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when the price did not exceed 4*d.* per lb., the interest of both which licences is now vested in George Lord Goring and Sir Henry Hungate. All transport of butter is forbidden except under these licences, upon the penalties before mentioned, and the assignees of the licences are forbidden to exceed the quantities mentioned in their licences, all the butter they export being contained in vessels marked with a stamp engraven in the form of a cow. [*Col. Procs., Car. I., No. 192. 3 pp.*]

July 18.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Anthony Percival. Percival having been trusted with collecting tenths of prize goods brought within the collectorship of Dover, has not given in any account. The Lords require him to attend Sir Henry Marten, and deliver to him a true account of all tenths received and how he has disposed of the same, and to pay into the Court of Admiralty what shall be remaining due. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 149. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

July 18.

The same Lords to Richard Cockram, collector of tenths of prizes brought into Rye and other places in Sussex, within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. Minute of similar letter. [*Ibid., fol. 149 a. 5 lines.*]

July 18.

The same to Richard Streater, collector of tenths of prizes brought into ports co. Sussex, not being within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. Minute of similar letter. [*Ibid. 5 lines.*]

July 18.

The same to William Drake, collector of tenths of prizes brought into Bristol. Minute of similar letter. [*Ibid. 4 lines.*]

July 18.

8. Petition of Richard Daniel, gentleman, to the Lords of the Admiralty. It is true that John Talbot was, by direction of petitioner, arrested by Hugh Osborne for 7*l.* due almost seven years to Abraham Bradshaw, and to Job Bradshaw, prisoner in the King's Bench. For three years petitioner required payment of this crying debt. Talbot many times promised, but never performed, and sometimes vowed with fearful oaths never to pay [a] penny. Petitioner hearing he was one of the gentlemen pensioners extraordinary, petitioned the Lord Chamberlain for leave to recover the debt by law, which on the 8th April last he obtained. Petitioner never knew that Talbot had any privilege by the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays that his error may be pardoned, and he and the sergeant may be freed with leave to obtain the said debt. [*$\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

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July 18.
Fairlane.

9. Sir Henry Vane the elder to Nicholas. Sends a paper that concerns a neighbour of Vane, a very honest gentleman, and one whom he is much beholden to. This purveyor belongs to the Office of Ordnance. Prays Nicholas to inform himself of the particular against the writer's coming to London on Tuesday or Wednesday next. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

July 18.
Hook Norton.

10. Richard Bagnall to the same. Mr. Comptroller told the writer that he should have Thornhill's shires, and bade Nicholas remember him of those shires which were formerly Hilliard's. Being that Mr. Comptroller is so nobly free, the writer will not doubt of them, and Nicholas shall find him thankful.—P.S. He sent a letter to Nicholas before, but heard this day the carrier was robbed, and he had money in the bag where the letters were, and all was stolen away together. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

July 18.

Deputation whereby the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Soapmakers of Westminster, as also Sir John Hales, Edmund Wyndham, John Giffard, and Wintour Grant, searchers appointed under the authority given by the King's letters patent, dated the 25th January 1631-2, revoked all former deputations, and appointed Michael Coningsby their deputy for three months, to search for and take away all manner of soap or lees for making soap prohibited by proclamation of the 25th January last. [*Executed by Sir John Hales and Giffard only. See Case C., Car. I., No. 8.*]

July 18.

11. Certified particular of the names of all such strangers born as dwell within such parts of co. Middlesex as are adjacent to the city of London. This return comprehends Whitechapel, East Smithfield, Norton Folgate, Hollowell Street, Spitalfields, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, St. Katherine's, Bethnal Green, Mile End, and Stratford by Bow, all in the Tower division; Grub Street, Golden Lane, Whitecross Street, Charter House Lane, and Turnmill Street, in the Finsbury Division; with High Holborn, Saffron Hill, Field Lane, St. Giles's Fields, and Chancery Lane in the Holborn Division. The persons mentioned amount to 534, by far the greater number of them being described as "Weavers" and living in Whitechapel and Spitalfields. Among the names which may be interesting on various accounts are the following:—"Jeremy Lefeaver" born in Bohemia, weaver, Abraham Garud of "Quies in Pikard" weaver, "Pontius Pilat" born in the Low Countries, weaver, John Humiades born "at Hunger, an alcamist," Charles Rowhard of Flanders, musician, Giles Fever, a Dutchman, a drayman, Mr. Marmett, a preacher to the French Church, Abadia Vanester, a bookseller, Sovereigne Fountaine, a weaver, Philip "Maulbraucke" of Lisle in Flanders, Peter Hudlay, born in Germany "an enamulour," John Rostmeat, of Tournay in Flanders, weaver, "John Le Feaver" of Cologne, weaver, two persons named Devase and Clowde, both of Antwerp, picture drawers, Anthony Petravia, born in Italy, doctor of physic, Stephen Platt, born in France, bucklemaker, Jaquito, born in Italy, and Moultreys, born in France, both doctors of physic, John Previsour, born in

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Italy, picture drawer, Mons. Yow, one of the Queen's choristers, born in France. [14½ pp.]

July 18. 12-14. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 20. 15. Petition of William Lord Eure to the King. Petitioner almost eight years since made a deed of trust of his estate to two servants of Lord Arundel of Wardour, for discharging debts which amounted to 8,610*l.*, and after to settle the rest to petitioner for life and after for petitioner's eldest son and his issue male by this wife, the Lord Arundel's daughter, and for default to petitioner, and his heirs for ever. The Lord Keeper by decrees extended the trust to debts which amounted to 21,500*l.*, and bound petitioner and his heir to join in sale of lands for discharge of that amount. The trustees have sold most of petitioner's estate, and leased all the residue for 31 years and settled nothing, and many of the debts remain unpaid, and nevertheless petitioner is pressed by Lord Arundel to sign according to the decree. So petitioner is decreed out of his whole estate, no penny livelihood reserved him for 31 years, if he join in the sales made, and those lands which remain may be diverted from the honour for ever. In obedience to the Lord Keeper, petitioner has offered his Lordship to set down what lands would satisfy the debts, (except only Malton House, the honour of the family,) and offered Lord Arundel chapmen with money to pay the debts and all offers except to sell that house and park. Prays his Majesty for a reference to persons who shall call Lord Arundel and petitioner before them and end all differences. *Underwritten,*

15. i. *Reference, as prayed, to Archbishop Laud, the Lord Keeper, Earl of Dorset, Lord Cottington, and Sec. Windebank. Oatlands, 20th July 1635. [1 p.]*

[July 20.] 16. Another petition of the same to the same. This is founded upon the same facts as the preceding, but they are here stated more offensively to Lord Arundel of Wardour. Perhaps this petition was presented first, but it was superseded and the reference written upon the other. [¾ p.]

July 20. 17. Petition of Cæsar Williamson to the same. Petitioner, once King's scholar at Westminster and now fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has suffered by the unjust dealing of Mr. Povey, justice of peace for Middlesex, and his clerk, injuries which have exceedingly impaired petitioner's private reputation, and disgraced the University, besides wasting petitioner's time, putting him to great expense, and the loss of a University place of great value. Beseeches a reference to some of the Council. *Annexed,*

17. i. *Paper entitled "True state of the cause between Cæsar Williamson, complainant, and Auditor Povey, defendant." Williamson hired two horses, from Cambridge to London, of Matthew Whitchurch, a hackney man, for himself and Thomas Darcy. On their arrival in London, Whitchurch beset them with a crowd, charged them with suspicion of stealing his horses, and carried them before Mr. Auditor*

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Povey. Whitchurch desired only to have his horses again, but Povey committed Williamson on suspicion of felony, and his clerk preferred an indictment at Hicks's Hall against Williamson and Darcy for feloniously stealing the horses, upon which indictment the Grand Jury returned "an Ignoramus." [1½ p.] Underwritten,

17. II. *Reference to Archbishop Laud and the Earl of Holland, Chancellors of the two Universities. Oatlands, 20th July 1635. [1 p.]*

July 20.

18. *Petition of Richard Evelyn to the King. Petitioner being Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the 9th year of the King's reign, some persons have suggested that he presumptuously reprieved Magdalen Dutton and Elizabeth Wynne, prisoners condemned and by him to have been executed. And although petitioner can give satisfaction of his innocency therein, he is likely to be questioned in [the] Star Chamber for the supposed offence. Prays a reference to any of the Council. Underwritten,*

18. I. *Reference to the Lord Keeper, calling unto him the Attorney General. Oatlands, 20th July 1635. [1 p.]*

18. II. *Report of Lord Keeper Coventry. Elizabeth Wynne was convicted at the Assizes for Surrey on 10th March 1633-4, for felony in breaking into a house and taking away goods of the value of 3l. 5s., and Magdalen Dutton was at the same assizes convicted for taking a purse of 10l. from John Putch. Wynne was reprieved for a time having been newly delivered of a child, and Dutton because she was with child, and ultimately both of them were by the King's command of the 10th May last transported to Guiana. 11th February 1635-6. [Attested copy. 1¾ p.]*

July 20.
Deptford.

19. *Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Since Sec. Windebank's letters to discharge the ten ships the Officers of the Navy have put that business on with all diligence, and the writer is going for Portsmouth to pay the Triumph's men, and to settle her stores. The Officers are in expectation of warrants:—1. To certify their own opinions concerning the ten ships. 2. For their discharge and to send their victuals to supply the fleet. 3. Touching converting the Warspite into a hulk. 4. Touching the breaking down the partitions in the rigging houses at Chatham. 5. Touching habitation for the officers of the victualling house at Tower Hill. Sir William Winter being surveyor of the Navy, dwelt there many years, in the great house where Lady Darrell lives. 6. For a general survey of the ships' hulls, authorizing the Officers to advise with the Masters of the Trinity House and prime shipwrights of the Thames, together with his Majesty's own shipwrights, what is best to be done for their repair, cutting down, or otherwise. [¾ p.]*

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July 21.
Oatlands.

Proclamation to restrain the King's subjects from departing out of the realm without licence. All the King's subjects (other than soldiers, mariners, merchants and their factors, and apprentices,) are prohibited to pass out of England, without licence of the King, or of six or more of the Council, whereof one of the King's principal secretaries to be one, under such corporal and other pains and penalties as by law may be inflicted upon them. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 193. 1 p.*]

July 21.
The Merhonour,
in Plymouth
Sound.

20. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Lords of the Admiralty. He has plied towards the coast of France, and caused a boat to be taken up at Plymouth and sent to Ushant, Conquet, and other parts of France to bring him intelligence what ships were thereabout. They brought word that five men-of-war were ready to put forth from Brest, and twelve more they had in harbour, which were not likely for this year's employment. The most they could gather concerning the French and Dutch fleet was that they were to the southward, and supposed to be on the coast of Biscay. Since that time being off Falmouth, he met some English ships that told him they had seen seventeen sail of French near the Lizard. The wind was good and he came speedily thither; missing them there, he went on to the Land's End, but could have no tidings of them; if they did appear at that place, they were late come and soon gone. Hopes the Lords have resolved where they shall take in victual; it is more than high time. Much of his ship's provision is unserviceable, the beef is so extremely tainted, that when the shifter stirs it, the scent over all the ship is enough to breed a contagion. Sir William Monson complains the like, and many others. A strong gale forced him, on Sunday night, into Plymouth Sound. The Swiftsure, the St. George, the Antelope, the Freeman, the Pleiades, and the First Whelp spent and sprang their main and fore topmasts; the foremast of his ship was likewise sprung, but being at anchor and searching a little further, the whole mast was found to be rotten. They are now repairing them with what haste they can, and so shall suddenly out to sea again. [*Seal with arms within the garter. 1 p.*]

July 21.
The Merhonour,
in Plymouth
Sound.

21. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. Reports as in the last letter, that he had sent a boat over to Ushant to learn what ships were thereabout and what reports he had received. The commission for the boat's employment was from Sir William Monson. Incloses a copy. The people were taken and stayed three or four days ashore at Conquet by order of the Governor of Brest, and committed to several houses and examined. The houses were of the best and the entertainment good, and so they were dismissed with the order of the Governor of Brest entered in the registry at Conquet, whereof they brought away the inclosed copy. The English Fleet keeps always in motion, measuring the seas from place to place. Repeats the information mentioned in the preceding, respecting the seventeen French seen off the Lizard and his fruitless search after

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them, and other matters also stated in the preceding. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
Inclosed,

21. I. [*Sir William Monson to Mr. Hailes, master's mate of the James. Instructions previously calendared under 2nd July inst. (Vol. ccxciii., No. 15.) The word "carve" mentioned in the notice of the previous copy is here written "crave."* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

21. II. *Order of Mons. Pontchateau, governor of Brest, to the Sieur de la Barre, commander of one of the French King's pinnaces in the harbour of Brest, that he being acquainted with the English language, should proceed to Conquet and inform the Englishmen who had been arrested there that it was the desire of the King of France that all his servants and subjects should live in good understanding with those of the King of Great Britain, his brother, but that these persons had been detained until the King could be informed of their proceedings which were full of suspicion, and they carrying a form of passport which was of no value, and that now they were desired to withdraw themselves, and not again to come on that coast without better authority. Brest. $\frac{5}{15}$ July 1635. Fr. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

July 21. 22. The same to Nicholas. States briefly the circumstances
 The Merhonour, more fully narrated in the two preceding letters. [*Sealed with the*
 in Plymouth same seal as the letter to the Lords of the Admiralty. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
 Sound.

July 21. 23. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke.
 The Merhonour. They were informed of seven or eight French ships of war which
 were about Mount's Bay. The man that told them said it was near
 night when he saw them; that the Admiral wore the English flag;
 that afterwards he put out the French; that informant, taking him to
 be English, struck his top sails; that in the night he came close up
 to him and one said, "Amain, you English dogs," and without any
 more went away. The writer believes this was some picaroon, and
 the other ships were but small Frenchmen that went for coal, for
 they sought them both near the coast and at sea, but could not learn
 anything of them. Some ships have told them that when they
 have happened to meet with the French they bid them God speed
 upon the knowledge they were English. They sent a small bark
 from Plymouth to enquire after the French fleet, the result of which
 he narrates substantially in the same way as the Earl of Lindsey, and
 incloses papers received by them. He adds an account of the Fleet
 being driven into Plymouth with damage, and of the state of their
 victuals. [2 pp.]

[July 21?] 24. Robert Lesley to Sec. Windebank. His Majesty having
 granted to the writer the office of general receiver of all forfeitures
 incurred by profane swearers and cursers, he binds himself, his heirs,
 executors, and administrators, that as soon as the office is esta-
 blished he will pay to Sir Francis Windebank, secretary of estate,
 1,000*l.*, and thereafter 200*l.* *per annum*, during the lease of the

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same office. [*Signed and sealed, the seal bearing the arms of the writer. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

[about
July 22?]

25. Notes, by Nicholas, of Admiralty business upon which Sec. Windebank was to take the pleasure of his Majesty. The first question was whether the ten ships lately prepared for sea should be exchanged for ten of the Fleet then at sea, or whether that Fleet should come into the Downs and be supplied with two months fresh victuals. The Officers of the Navy and Ordnance had reported strongly in favour of the latter course on account of the difference of charge. Other points were the necessity for appointing a Surveyor of Victuals and a Victualler, and the questions respecting the cutting down the Warspite, and appropriating part of the storehouse at Chatham to laying hemp therein. [1 p.]

July 22.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to the King. Report upon his Majesty's reference, dated the 2nd March last, of a petition of John Browne, founder of brass and iron ordnance. It is a matter of great importance, that the manufacture of iron ordnance should be encouraged. For petitioner's proposition to have the sole making of iron pots, kettles, backs for chimneys, salt pans, pitchpans, iron weights, and such like, albeit the same carries the show of a monopoly, yet, considering that the Swedish ordnance has so beaten down the market beyond seas, that petitioner makes no ordnance for exportation and only a small quantity to supply the market in England, and unless there may be some other employment to keep petitioner and his servants at work, they will be compelled to seek employment beyond seas, and the trade of making iron ordnance, first invented in England, will be lost. The Lords conceive therefore that the prohibition of importation of the said commodities may be granted to petitioner, with proviso, that if at any time such grant be found inconvenient, the same shall be revocable. And for the other part of petitioner's proposition, the Lords conceive it requisite that he should have the sole making and selling of iron ordnance and shot according to the contract made with the late Lord Treasurer until he be satisfied the money he has already disbursed to his Majesty's use. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 154. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

July 22.

26. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Thanks for her letters. Concerning their bearer, Mr. Rulis, the Archbishop had already sent the briefs, and accompanied them with letters to hasten the business. What he may further do shall not be wanting. The dispatch which the Queen had made to her brother the King is come, and has been considered by his Majesty. The Archbishop never saw him more careful, nor more affectionately considerate what to do, than in this. What resolution his Majesty had taken she will quickly hear, partly from the King himself, and partly from Sec. Coke by Sir William Boswell. The Archbishop may not venture upon Mr. Secretary's office; but out of his duty entreats her notwithstanding any articles of peace between the Emperor and the Duke of Saxe, nay and suppose those articles never so hard, and exclusive of her children from both their dignity and their country, that yet the

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Queen would send, in such form as the laws require, a demand of the Emperor's investiture for the prince her son, now before he comes of age; to the end that at that time the Emperor may not be able to say investiture was never asked of him. Should this be omitted, he would have a legal pretence to countenance that which hitherto is but violence. Besides, when that is done, his Majesty will be better able to do what he shall find best for her advantage. For other things which the King shall communicate to him as one of the committee, he will be ready, next his Majesty, to serve her and her children, in the most hopeful way he can. P.S. As he was ready to seal this letter he received other letters from her by Mr. Croft. The Foreign Committee sat again the 19th inst., but no counsel altered anything before resolved on; he can therefore write no more concerning the prince her son. As concerning Mr. Croft, he acquainted his Majesty with the testimony she had given to her ancient servant, and her desires for him; but the King said he would think of it; it would concern himself nearly whom he placed about his son. [*Draft. 1½ p.*]

July 22. 27. The Council to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Sheriff of Sussex has informed the Council that those of the Cinque Ports in that county have not paid the last tax assessed on them towards setting forth the ship charged on Sussex and Kent, although the sum be only 50*l.* Require the Earl to take order that the 50*l.* be forthwith levied and paid to the Sheriff. [*Indorsed. Notes, by Sec. Windebank and others, of a warrant to send John Crane to Bridewell, and of a pass for Nicholas Page, clerk, and Lionel Playters to go into Ireland. ½ p.*]

July 22. Lords of the Admiralty to Attorney General Bankes. Information
Whitehall. has been given, that persons in sundry hundreds and counties are destitute of arms which they have been ordered to have in readiness for defence of the kingdom, and that the armourers of London are not able to furnish them in such number and time as is requisite. His Majesty is pleased that the want of the country shall be supplied out of his magazine in the Tower, leaving therein the full number of arms complete for setting forth 10,000 horse and foot. The Attorney General is to prepare a bill addressed to the Earl of Newport, Sir John Heydon, and the rest of the Officers of the Ordnance, giving them power to carry out this arrangement, in a manner herein directed. The proceeds of such sales are to be paid to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and especially reserved for the purchase of fresh arms; and the Master and Officers are once every year to send the Council a certificate of what arms are by them sold, and what new supplied. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 155. ½ p.*]

July 22. 28. Draft of the preceding, with alterations in the hand of Nicholas who has also filled in the date, but incorrectly, the 24th instead of the 22d July. [*2½ pp.*]

[July 22.] 29. Minute, or as it is termed by Nicholas in the indorsement, "Memorial, presented by the Master of the Ordnance," upon which the preceding letter of the Lords was grounded. [*¾ p.*]

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July 22. 30. Certificate of Robert Lowson, collector of money assessed within Pickering for furnishing a ship for his Majesty's service. Being by the Sheriff demanded for the monies, answers that he repaired to Sir Michael Wharton who holds a farm in Speton, for which he was assessed 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Sir Michael answered that he had paid once at Beverley, and was bound to pay no more, neither would he. Lowson being demanded whether Sir Michael desired any review of the assessment, answers that he did not, but says it was well most of the moneys were collected before this answer, for otherwise many more would have denied. [1 p.]

July 22. 31-37. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 23. 38. Deputy Lieutenants of co. Stafford to the Council. Send
Stafford. particulars of moneys levied yearly for payment of muster-master and other officers of the trained bands, as also what money has been laid out for powder, match, and lead now lying in magazine at Stafford. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

38. i. *The above mentioned particular. There was collected yearly for the muster-master 50*l.*, for the other officers above mentioned 20*l.*, for the lieutenant and other officers of the troop of horse 12*l.* 10*s.*, and for provision of powder and match 53*l.** [1 p.]

July 23. 39. Lords of the Admiralty to Thomas Wright, William Cann,
Whitehall. Richard Vickris, Robert Kitchen, and William Willett at Bristol. They by commission out of the Court of Admiralty sold the St. John [of Dunkirk], taken by the Convertive and carried into Bristol, and have not returned any account thereof. They are to attend Sir Henry Marten, and deliver to him such account. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

July 23. Another copy of the same. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 151. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

July 23. The same to the Officers of the Navy. The hulls of his Majesty's
Whitehall. ships in charge should be put in good repair, and the rather that he intends next year to send forth a great fleet for guard of the seas. The Officers, with the chief masters of the Trinity House, and prime shipwrights of the Thames, and his Majesty's own shipwrights, are to survey the hulls of the ships not lately fitted for sea service, and to advise what is best to be done to make them serviceable for men-of-war. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 149. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

July 23. The same to the same. The Henrietta Maria is to be fitted to
Whitehall. transport Lord Aston, ambassador for Spain. The officers are to take order that she be supplied at Portsmouth or Plymouth with victuals for three months over and above what is now aboard, that she may be ready by 15th August to proceed on that voyage. - P.S. To advertise the Earl of Lindsey where they intend to supply this ship, that he may order her to repair thither. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 150. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

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July 23.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. The Triumph and the rest of the ten ships ordered to be set forth to reinforce the fleet now at sea are to be forthwith discharged, and order is given accordingly to the Officers of the Navy. Pray him to take order that the shot and ammunition in the ten ships be rendered back to his Majesty's magazine. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 150. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to [Sir Henry Marten]. The Lords have appointed Matthew Anderton, B.L.L., to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of cos. Chester and Lancaster. Sir Henry is to cause a patent to be issued accordingly. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 150 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Similar letter for a patent for Nicholas Ratcliffe, appointed Registrar of the same Vice-Admiralty. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 150 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. The like for John Tilston, appointed Marshal of the same Vice-Admiralty. [*Copy. Ibid. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to the Officers of the Navy. The Triumph and the rest of the ten ships ordered to be sent forth to reinforce the fleet now at sea are to be discharged. The officers are to take order to pay off the extraordinary men belonging to those ships, and to command prestmasters to diswarn the appearance of seamen that have not appeared. The officers are also to cause the stores delivered to the said ships to be restored, and the victuals to be transferred into the Downs with so much more as shall be requisite to supply the fleet now at sea with two months victuals complete. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 151. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to Sir Peter Riddell, Henry Maddison, William Hall, and Alexander Davison. They by commission out of the Court of Admiralty sold the Fortune of Newport, at Newcastle, and have not returned any account. They are to attend Sir Henry Marten and deliver such account to him. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 151 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to Sir John Wentworth, Sir Charles le Grosse, Sir William Woodhouse, Dr. Clement Corbett, and Dr. Bing. Similar letter to account for the disposal of the Isabel and Charity, of Hamburgh, seized in Norfolk. [*Copy. Ibid. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to Philip Burlamachi. Similar letter respecting the St. John seized in Ireland, and the Frederickstadt seized at the Isle of Scilly. [*Copy. Ibid. 1 p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to the Executors or Administrators of Matthew Brookes. The like for account of all tenths of prizes brought into Hants or the Isle of Wight and received by Matthew Brookes deceased, or his officers during the time of his being collector. [*Copy. Ibid. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

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July 23.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to William Herberd [Herbert]. Similar letter for account of the sale of the St. Michael seized in the road of Mumbles in Wales. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 153. ½ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to Captain Crispe and Humphrey Slaney. The like for account of the sale of a derelict ship seized near Little Holland in the Vice-Admiralty of Essex. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 153. ½ p.*]

July 23.
Whitehall.

The same to Sir Henry Marten. Upon receipt of the list sent them by Sir Henry's order from the Registrar of the Admiralty advertising the names of such persons as are accountable for any moneys, ships, goods, or profits of the Admiralty, the Lords have written to such persons in the manner above mentioned. Pray that examination may be taken of such persons, and that he will certify thereof at large. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 153 a. ¾ p.*]

July 23.

40. Petition of Inhabitants of the Isle of Wight to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners have not the free concourse to markets as those in the main land, and therefore rely upon foreign shipping frequenting the road at Cowes, both for the country's vending their commodities and the towns traffic. During two years past there has been collected 2*d.* the ton of shipping for Dungeness Lights, which has been the means that much shipping have avoided that road and ridden at by-places out of the command of any castle, and now of late Sir John Meldrum has a deputy at Cowes who requires 4*d.* more for every ton of foreign shipping for lights at the Foreland, so that now there being 6*d.* for every ton of foreign shipping required at Cowes strangers distaste the same, and some say they will hazard the sinking of their ships rather than endure so heavy a tax. It is much feared that the foreign ships will quite forsake that road and petitioners will lose their commerce, his Majesty a great part of the customs paid there, shipping will be wanting for strengthening the Isle, and the country will be much hindered, the port towns of Newport and Yarmouth being already much decayed and one hundred families settled at the Cowes for accommodating strangers will be utterly undone. Pray the Lords to free the Cowes and all other roads and harbours of the island of that collection for lights. [*Nicholas has endorsed, "Sir John Meldrum to answer this petition by Sunday next." 1 p.*]

July 23.

41. Receipt of Thomas Young (with subsequent acknowledgment of Charles Harbord) for 36*l.* paid by George Feilding to Charles Harbord for half year's interest on 900*l.* [*½ p.*]

July 24.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Order is given to the Officers of the Navy, to cause victuals for two months for the ships under his charge to be sent into the Downs by the end of this month. The Earl is to take order that the fleet repair to the Downs, to take aboard the said supply, only the Henrietta Maria being appointed to transport into Spain, Lord Aston, his Majesty's Ambassador, is to receive victuals for three months about the

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1st August, at Portsmouth or Plymouth, as the Officers of the Navy will advertise. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 155. ½ p.*]

July 24. 42. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

July 25. Deputation of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellows of the Society of Soapmakers of Westminster, and also of Sir John Hales, Edmund Wyndham, John Gyffard, and Wintour Grant, similar to that calendared under the 18th instant. By the present document, John Heath was appointed for three months to search for and carry away all manner of soap or lees for making soap prohibited by proclamation. [*Executed only by Sir John Hales and John Gyffard. See Case C., Car. I., No. 9.*]

July 25. 43. Bill of Thomas Hickes, apothecary, for medicines supplied to Nicholas and his wife: total, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, with receipt. Among the items are,—“a dose of pills for night for Mrs. Nicholas, 1*s.*; a purging potion, 3*s.* 6*d.*; an emplaister for the neck, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a purge for your worship, 3*s.* 6*d.*; a preparative apozeme, 2*s.* 6*d.*; a powder to fume the head-clothes, 4*s.*” [1 *p.*]

July 26. Proclamation for suppressing profane swearing and cursing. Oatlands. Recites the act of Parliament of 21st James I., whereby penalties were imposed upon all who were guilty of profane swearing or cursing; also the erection of an office for receiving the forfeitures thereby incurred, and the appointment of Robert Lesley as such receiver. The King frees Lesley and his deputies from the liability to serve any other offices in their respective parishes, to the end they may the better look to the execution of the said statute, and commands all justices and others to be aiding in the premises. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 194. 2 pp.*]

July 26. 44. Petition of John Farmerie, L.L.D., to the King. Petitioner shows that these 14 years he has been Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, by grant from the late Bishop Mountain of Lincoln, during life, and has been well approved by the now Bishop of Lincoln for 12 or 10 years, and also, that neither the suppliant nor any his predecessors, Chancellors of Lincoln, can by law be put out of their place by the Bishop. Yet the now Bishop has in this his triennial visitation, inhibited petitioner from meddling in his place, and has appointed others as Commissioners to execute the same, and to take suppliant's profits. Petitioner cannot say that this was done because he was lately compelled to be a witness for his Majesty in the Star Chamber against the Bishop, or for that he is employed as Commissioner for compounding with the country in his Majesty's behalf for the Eight Hundred Fen near Boston, but he avers that he knows no other cause. Prays a reference, and that he may not in the meantime be inhibited. *Underwritten,*

44. I. Reference to some of the Council and others; in the meantime petitioner is to continue in his office. Oatlands, 26th July 1635. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

July 26. 45. Another copy of the above, attested by Sir John Lambe and Dr. Robert Aylett. [*1½ p.*]

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July 26.
Kiveton,
12 in the night.

46. Sir Edward Osborne, Vice-President of the Council of the North, to Sec. Windebank. Having received the inclosed this night at 10 o'clock, he despatches it with all possible speed. The like insolence was committed in the same harbour not many days since, whereof the writer and the Council there gave notice, but have not as yet received any directions concerning the same. The decay of the castle at Scarborough, (which as the writer is informed has passed from the crown,) and the nakedness of the harbour for want of ordnance and other provisions of defence, is the principal encouragement to these attempts, and besides it is a place of great importance for the safety of those northern parts, which he doubts not but the Lords will take into consideration. In the meantime the Council there have given directions for prevention of present danger, and he is hasting to-morrow to give his assistance. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

46. I. *Bailiffs of Scarborough to Sir Edward Osborne, Vice-President, and the rest of the Council of the North.* This day about 7 o'clock at night, there came into that harbour a frigate belonging to the King of Spain, furnished and made fit to fight against a Holland ship-of-war, which had had them in chase all the day before, and was then riding at anchor near them. The writers sent a special messenger aboard them both to command the King's peace to be kept, but the captain of the Holland ship would not come ashore, but sent his lieutenant and 16 men to know whether the writers would suffer them to take the Dunkirk ship-of-war and men forth of the harbour, which they would not consent unto. Thereupon the captain of the Holland ship sent three or four score men ashore with muskets and pikes, about 9 o'clock at night, and landed them with full resolution, as the writers conceived, to have set upon the Dunkirkers when the ship was dry, but through much persuasion the lieutenant promised to call all his men aboard again, upon condition that the writers would set half a hundred men to watch the Dunkirk ship, that none of the men should get ashore, nor convey anything away, and so escape. But since, the men will not go aboard, but vow they will have both ship and men forth of the harbour or else lose their lives. So the writers are in a great strait, for doubtless when they begin their fight there will be great spoil in the town and of ships in the harbour. Crave advice and aid. Scarborough, 26th July, 1635. [1 p.]

July 26.

47. Extract from the above letter of Sir Edward Osborne, down to that part which relates to the Castle of Scarborough. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

47. I. *Copy of the letter of the Bailiffs of Scarborough inclosed in the preceding.* [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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July 26. Archbishop Laud to Charles Louis, Prince Elector Palatine. Though the passage of letters is so unsafe, yet he cannot let Mr. Goffe return to the army, where it seems the Prince now is, without the writer's acknowledgment of his letters, and the noble expressions which he makes of the writer. He cannot ascribe to himself that which his nobleness puts upon the writer for wisdom. His zeal to a good cause may be warm enough. That which under the King and his Counsels (who are very careful for the Prince and his good) he shall be able to do for him, he will be ready to pursue with all care and diligence. [*Draft. See this present Vol., No. 26. ½ p.*]

July 27. Entry on the Register of the Admiralty, of the appearance of Richard Daniel and Hugh Osborne formerly sent for by warrant. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 155. ½ p.*]

July 27. 48. Edmund Earl of Mulgrave to the Lords of the Admiralty. Kensington. They directed the Vice-Admirals to recommend fit persons for the offices of Judge, Registrar, and Marshal, in their Vice-Admiralties, the which for co. York, (whereof the writer is Vice-Admiral,) have been long well supplied till of late by the death of one Fox, the place of Marshal has become void. Presents for that place the bearer, Matthew Wilson, whom he knows to be qualified. [*Seal of coronet with crest within the garter. ¾ p.*]

July 27. 49. Dr. Walter Balcanquall Dean of Rochester, to Sir Henry Rochester. Palmer, Comptroller of the Navy. Recommends the bearer [Thomas Grayne,] Sir John Heyward's chaplain, to succeed Mr. Spencer, now preacher to the ships at Chatham, who is to be removed to a better preferment. Speaks in the highest terms of the applicant's life, learning, ability, and sweetness of conversation. If it were not that by Sir John he saves charges of his diet and lodging, the place were not so fit for him, and by the same reason cannot be so fit for any one else. [*1 p.*]

July 27. 50. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Roger Palmer, Richard Manley, and Sir Oatlands. Henry Knollys, Officers of the Board of Green Cloth, to Lords of the Treasury. Have been accustomed yearly to entreat the Lord Treasurer's letter to the Farmers of the Customs, to command them that no wax of this kingdom may be transported before the usual allowance of 2 cwt. out of every thousand that is shipped by the merchant, after the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* per cent., be received by William Stisted, the purveyor for his Majesty's house. The merchants being ready to transport, the writers are suitors to the Lords to grant their letter for the year to end the last of September 1636, so as the provision of wax for his Majesty's house may be made as heretofore. [*1 p.*] *Annexed,*

50. 1. Copies of two letters, probably written by the late or some previous Lord Treasurer, for the purpose mentioned in the above letter of the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth. They may have been furnished as precedents for the letter now desired to be written by the Lords of the Treasury. [*½ p.*]

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July 27.

Deputation of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Soapmakers of Westminster, and also of Sir John Hales, Edmund Wyndham, John Gyffard, and Wintour Grant, whereby Allen Prickett was appointed their deputy for three months, to search for and seize all sorts of soap and lees for making soap prohibited by proclamation. [*Executed only by Sir John Hales and Edmund Wyndham. See Case C., Car. I., No. 10.*]

July 27.

51. Certified list of 24 persons, being all the alehouse keepers and tipplers licensed within Bideford, co. Devon, with copies of the recognizances entered into by them this day before John Heard, the mayor, and Walter Heard, alderman. [*Written upon two strips or rolls of parchment.*]

[July 27 ?]

52. [The Council of the North] to the Bailiffs of Scarborough. Have received theirs of the 25th [26th ?] inst. whereby they conceive that their town is in danger to receive hurt by the intended fight between the two ships in their harbour. As Mr. Vice-President is absent the writers have no power for levying arms, but they wish the Bailiffs to apply to the Deputy Lieutenants who will take care to discharge their duties. They have sent up the letters of the Bailiffs to the Council, from whom they expect to know his Majesty's pleasure. [*Unsigned and without date. ¾ p.*]

July 28.

53. Paper of memoranda of Sec. Windebank, apparently made to refresh his memory as to business under consideration. They are generally of the briefest kind; *ex. gr.* Scarborough; Officers of the Navy, Victualler; Lord Mayor, Lady Carey; King, in the Gatehouse; the fellow that cast papers into Somerset House chapel; brewhouses in Westminster; better ordering of the Council Books, more secrecy, the records to be better kept. The following seem to relate to some negotiation with Spain:—"1. First paper of articles signed by his Majesty. 2. Paper of the new articles. 3. New articles as they were agreed upon at Roehampton. 4. Newest articles. 5. Resident's objections to the alterations in the last articles. 6. Papal de puntos &c. delivered by the Resident before my going to the Court." [1 p.]

July 28.

Oatlands.

Proclamation for better ordering those who repair to the Court for cure of the King's Evil. The Kings and Queens of this realm, by many ages past, have had the happiness by their sacred touch and invocation of the Name of God to cure those who are afflicted with the disease called the King's Evil, and his now Majesty, in no less measure than any of his royal predecessors, hath had good success therein, and is as ready as any King or Queen ever was in anything to relieve the distresses of his subjects; yet foreseeing that in this (as in all other things) order is to be observed and fit times to be appointed, declares his will that whereas heretofore the usual times for presenting such persons were Easter and Whitsuntide, henceforth they shall be Easter and Michaelmas as more convenient, and all applicants are to bring certificates from the parson and churchwardens of the parishes where they dwell, and one

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or more justice of peace, testifying that they have not before been touched. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 195. 1 p.*]

July 28.
Dover Castle.

54. Henry Crispe, Deputy Lieutenant of Dover Castle, and Dr. Thomas Rives to [Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden]. Of late times a French shallop or two have kept between Calais and Dunkirk, to intercept the passage-boats of Dover. The writers send examination of a master of a passage-boat and two of his company, whereby it appears that the King's packet has again been opened, his subjects ransacked, stripped, and beaten, and some carried prisoners to Calais; but whether any letters were taken out of the King's packet they cannot learn. It were great presumption in the writers to seem more sensible of these indignities and injuries than they know the Earl is, and therefore they forbear to certify in larger terms of their great grief that no remedy is provided. They conceive it might be easily done if the Earl would give order that some active man be employed in this service, who taking with him some thirty or forty musketeers, and furnished with some four or six minions or minion cats, or other small ordnance, and all to prevent intelligence suddenly shipt and put to sea as in an ordinary passage-boat, should if they meet with the said shallops set upon them according to instructions. For this purpose they recommend J. Jacob, a man of known valour and well experienced in such affairs. [*Copy. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*] *Inclosed,*

54. 1. *Examination of Henry Hendy, master of the passage-boat of Dover, John Pollin, owner of the same, and Thomas Dove, of Beakesbourne. They went out of Dover on Sunday between five and six in the morning, and when they had sailed between four and five hours, they were laid aboard by two French shallops, which shot four muskets and made them strike, and then entered them with 16 or 20 men, and rifled all the passengers, and beat the master and took from him 2l. 7s. 3d., a psalm book, and a prayer book, a pair of spectacles, a knife and sheath, and in money of the passengers goods delivered to the master 6l. From the owner they took the value of 20s. The captain of the shallop was James Afforone, an officer in Calais. They opened the packet, but what they took examinants know not. They beat and evil treated the other passengers, and took all their moneys and all but their wearing clothes. Examinants also say that these rovers took 28l. from a Scotchman, and took certain passengers of Sandwich, and carried them prisoners to Calais, where they now lie in prison. [*Copy. 1 p.*]*

July 29.

55. The Council to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Send him copy of letter from Scarborough [*see No. 46. 1. of the present Vol.*], complaining of such an insolency committed in that harbour by a man-of-war belonging to the States, as may not be endured. This is the second time the Hollanders have presumed to violate the peace in

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that harbour. Require him to send two ships and one of the Whelps to that harbour, with instructions to apprehend all men-of-war of the States which they shall meet with to the northwards of Harwich, and to bring them into port to be detained till further orders. If the captains of the ships can learn the particular men-of-war which committed either the former or this later insolency at Scarborough, they are especially to apprehend them, and in case they resist to fire or sink them. When the ships arrive on the coast about Scarborough the captains are to cherish his Majesty's subjects, and to assure the people that especial care is taken, not only to call the said men-of-war to an account, but to secure them from the like hereafter. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

July 29. 56. Draft of the preceding letter, in the handwriting of Nicholas. Four or five lines worn away at the bottom of the first page. [1¾ p.]

July 29. 57. Another previous draft of the same letter, also in the handwriting of Nicholas. [1¼ p.]

July 29. 58. Order of Council. Divers refractory persons have presumed to make soap and in other things wilfully to disobey his Majesty's proclamation concerning soap, others have resisted the execution of the royal commands in the same proclamation expressed, and many such insolences are daily committed, by which means his Majesty's profit is much lessened, and the Company of Soapmakers exceedingly damnified, who have therefore petitioned that directions may be given to the Justices of Peace to commit such offenders to prison, there to remain till order be given by the Board for their release. The Board having received the King's pleasure therein, order that the same be performed accordingly, and authorize Justices of the Peace to proceed therein with severity. [*Copy. Indorsed, apparently incorrectly, "Warrant to Sir William Becher for seizing Turner's soap: this got upon information."* 1¼ p.]

July 29. 59. Notes of persons bound to provide arms in the precinct of St. Mary Bothaw, in the ward of Walbrook; their names are stated; certain of them were bound to provide corslets, and the rest muskets. [1 p.]

July 29. 60. Copy of the same. [¾ p.]

July 30. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To allow
Whitehall. William Greene, Thomas Leare, John Ellis, and John Daniel, owners of the Elizabeth and Susan, of London, to supply that ship with iron ordnance. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 156.* ¾ p.]

July 30. 61. Certificate of Peter Heywood, Justice of Peace for Westminster, that Thomas Chaloner, of Fleet Street, esquire, had taken the Oath of Allegiance this day. [½ p.]

July 30. 62. Account of anticipations as they now stand charged upon current payments of revenue: total, 319,555*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.* Among

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the sums thus provided for are,—Capt. Paperill, for repairing forts, 689*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; William Coltman, for enlarging the Custom House, 400*l.*; the soldiers of Upnor Castle, 243*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Job Harby, for secret service, 15,000*l.*; Mr. Lake, for his Majesty's use in Scotland, 1,000*l.*; for Sir Thomas Barrington, 1,084*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* An addition to the present account gives particulars of 10,882*l.* 15*s.* added to these anticipations on the 1st August 1635. [4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

July 31.
Bagshot.

Proclamation for settling the Letter Office of England and Scotland. To this time there has been no certain or constant intercourse between England and Scotland. His Majesty has commanded Thomas Witherings, postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two, to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days and to take with them letters directed to places on the road, and answers to be brought again. Port to be paid for carrying and recarrying the said letters, 2*d.* for a single letter under 80 miles, between 80 and 140 miles, 4*d.*, above 140 miles, 6*d.*, on the borders, and in Scotland, 8*d.* If several letters in one packet, to pay in proportion to the bigness of the packet. The like rule Witherings is ordered to observe to Westchester, Holyhead, thence to Ireland, and also between London and Plymouth, and so soon as possibly may be, from London to Oxford and Bristol, and also to Colchester and Norwich. The postmasters on all the roads of England are to have in their stables one or two horses to carry the messengers with their portmantles. If the messenger have occasion but for one horse then to leave him where he shall take a fresh horse, paying 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per mile; if two horses, then to take a guide and pay 5*d.* per mile. No other person but the messengers of Witherings are to carry letters, and all Justices of Peace and other officers are to assist Witherings in the due accomplishment of his Majesty's pleasure. [Coll. Procs., Car I., No. 195. 2 pp.]

July 31.

Warrant for payment of arrears due to Sir William Killigrew, late captain of the fort of Pendennis, and to the soldiers and officers there, and also 73*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* for necessaries and poor men's labours, the same being allowed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, which arrears he could not receive by reason of the surrender of his patent. [Docquet.]

July 31.

The like for payment of 49,040*l.* to Sir William Russell, according to an estimate of the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Officers of Navy, for supplying his Majesty's naval stores with necessaries. [Docquet.]

July 31.

63. The King to the States General. Recites that by petition and proofs of Robert Powlett it appears that about January 1630–1 his ship the Dove of Minehead, and a rich Portugal prize taken by her, were in hostile manner despoiled by Capt. T'Kint in the St. Peter of Rotterdam; also that the King by his letters to the States General of the 24 May 1631 desired satisfaction for the insufferable loss of Powlett and his company. Since which time Powlett

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has used all possible means to obtain satisfaction yet has nothing prevailed. Wherefore he has now prayed letters of reprisals, which the King has resolved to grant, if within one month the States General shall not cause satisfaction to be made. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

July 31.
Whitehall.

64. The Council to all Mayors and other Officers. The bearer, John Greaves, M.A., of Oxford, is desirous to spend some time beyond seas, the better to enable him to do service thereafter, and has desired licence to remain there two years, which the Lords grant, provided he repair not to Rome without licence from his Majesty. Request that he may pass without trouble or molestation. [*Impression of seal of the Council.* 1 p.] *Indorsed,*

64. 1. *Note of Joseph Benbrigge, clerk of the passage at Rye, that the above is copied in the Register Book of that passage, 15th August 1635. [Four lines.]*

July 31.
Bagshot.

65. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. Returns Mr. Hopton's letter. Sends also Mr. Taylor's instructions. Prays Windebank to hasten Taylor's dispatch, Taylor's privy seal for 500*l.* is sent to the signet, and the writer presumes is brought to Windebank to be sealed. The letters to the Emperor, Empress, and King of Hungary, are sent with the instructions, and a safe conduct. Coke expected Taylor's coming thither; but, supposing he will take his leave at Oatlands on Sunday, Coke has made bold to trouble Windebank. [1 p.]

July 31.
Buckden.

66. Bishop Williams, of Lincoln, to Sec. Windebank. There came a young man unto the writer even now, and called himself Farmerie, and said he had a petition signed by Windebank as a direction from his Majesty concerning a reference of some complaints of Dr. Farmerie, the writer's Chancellor, about his jurisdiction. He let the writer see the petition, but refused to leave what he said was signed by Windebank. Whereupon the writer said, that he must go on still as he did, to serve his Majesty as a poor bishop, until he received some further signification of his Majesty's pleasure which he might keep as his own. In the petition there is not one word truly related to procure a bishop to be stayed his triennial visitation, which was never done in England these hundred years. In the Star Chamber, Mr. Chancellor is a witness for the bishop as well as for the King. In that draining which he speaks of the bishop is no way interested, not so much as by imagination. Being to keep his triennial visitation this year, the Bishop did inhibit him, as he has done all his other commissaries and officials, not at this time only, but at all other visitations these 14 years. He has appealed to the Court of Arches, where the cause is depending in ordinary course. If ever he visited in all his life in any triennial visitation of the writer, otherwise than by a new commission, (which he might have had if he had desired it,) the bishop will give him all the profits of the bishopric to recompense his pretended losses, which are just nothing, for the bishop does not hinder him from going on in the causes of his Court now depending,

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nor in any new causes, save only in the very time of the visitation. Nor has he disposed of the profits, but sequestered them until the visitation be ended, for the Chancellor if he assists the bishop, or else to those that shall aid him in the service. If Windebank conceives this to be moderate and fair the writer begs him to express his mind to that effect, or they will carry his answer to the petition over all the diocese, and setting up a jurisdiction of the Chancellor against that of the Bishop, will make the latter unable to do God, the Church, or his Majesty any service in his visitation. [*Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 31.

67. James Braems to Nicholas. After long expectation, at last are arrived the Persia ducks. Sends by Richard Holland a white drake, a speckled duck, and a young one, to supply the writer's cousin Harbord. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 31.

68. Statement of Richard Culmer. He heard Edward Boys, of Bunington in Goodnestone next Wingham, speaking of the ship taxes say, that such and such places were "taxed so much and some so much, &c.," and in the end said, if we have such taxes laid upon us we must rebel, or we must be faint [*fain?*] to rebel. Hearing him say so, Culmer said, that if we considered our burden with others compared, we had no cause to think of rebellion. He also called Boys aside "after evening song," and gave him the best admonition he could, telling Boys that he could not hear such words but with detestation, and that as a subject, a minister, and a guest, he was bound to tell Boys what he did, and entreated him for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake to forbear such speeches, else he would never come to his house more. And he replied, Did I say so? After that Boys never spake of it more, till Culmer hears of late, Boys at some meeting railing against Culmer, hoping to get his benefice for Boys's cousin Hatch, he there said that he invited Culmer to his at Christmas, and afterwards Culmer called him aside and would have him accuse himself that he spake words of sedition, whereas Culmer did it but to bring him into a snare; if he had, he would have called witnesses when he admonished him, but he did it out of sincere duty to God and the King, for whom he prays that the Lord would preserve him from seditious and rebellious men. Culmer also says that Boys, having read over the book of Sabbath Recreations, and delivering it to Culmer before even song in the church, Culmer asked if he had read it; he replied, "Yes; it will make a good privy seal;" and Culmer's wife heard him say, of the said book, that it was as if a schoolmaster should say, "It is a good boy, ply thy book, and thou shalt go to play in the afternoon;" and Culmer and his servant heard him say, that it was unfit such books should be sent for ministers to read in the church, yet, after he had a project to get Culmer's benefice, he said that it was a good book, and if it were read, the Sabbath would be better kept than ever it was. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p]

July 31.

69. Deputy Lieutenants of Wilts to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Lieutenant. Sends him the musters for the

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present year. Some arms are wanting by reason that the lands heretofore charged therewith are now in the possession of noblemen, who keep them as demesne lands, or let them to tenants at rack rent. Intreat his advice whether those arms ought to be lost. Also whether lands of orphans in the possession of guardians who have compounded with his Majesty for the same are to be exempted from the shew of arms. The arms of some recusants heretofore taken from them by commandment are found to be lost; such as are in safe custody the writers have caused to be repaired and shewn, continuing them in sequestration still. The writers have enrolled all the able men untrained from 16 to 60. The number, including New Sarum, amounts to 20,000. The beacons have been repaired. The oath of supremacy has not been administered, for want of a commission. They think there will be no need of a provost-marshal if the watches are kept day and night as they have appointed. [1 p.]

[July 31?] 70. Certificate of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, of the number of able men in that county, between 60 and 16, untrained, besides those in Canterbury and the Cinque Ports; total numbers (each lathe being stated separately), 21,513. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 31. 71. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Spencer, preacher for the Navy at Chatham, is at Michaelmas to be preferred to a better place. Having had satisfaction from Mr. Dean of Rochester and the prebends for the sufficiency of the bearer, Thomas Grayne, the writers recommend him for that place. [1 p.]

[July?] 72. Lord Mayor and others of London to the Council. By order of the 11th June last, the Lords appointed the Commissioners of Sewers and Inigo Jones, the King's Surveyor General of Works, to make inquiry concerning the great annoyance occasioned by Moor Ditch, and to agree upon a remedy. The writers describe the course of various sewers which are all received into a trunk which lies over Moor Ditch, and are thus conveyed to the common sewer of the city, and so into the Thames, in which trunk there is a floodgate, which, when the trunk is overcharged with land water, discharges the same into Moor Ditch, which is very foul and dangerous for infection. Suggest as a remedy, to make from Moor Ditch to the Minories, a large strong vaulted sewer 4 feet in breadth and 6 feet in height, with open entrances, so made that a man may go therein with a wheelbarrow, for cleansing the same, and then Moor Ditch to be filled up. [2 pp.]

[July?] 73. Petition of Phineas Pett to the King. Beseeches an order to the Lords of the Treasury, for payment of arrears due to petitioner by a privy seal lately renewed for continuance of a pension of 40*l.* per annum, whereof there was due 100*l.* at Christmas last, the payment whereof would encourage petitioner to proceed the more cheerfully in his Majesty's service, wherein he is pleased to employ the petitioner. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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74. The Council to a Messenger unnamed. Being informed that there is a school kept at the house of Mrs. Vaux, called Stanley Grange, co. Derby, where sons of persons of quality are brought up under the tutorage of the Jesuits. The person addressed is to repair to the said house, and there to apprehend any jesuits, and bring them up to be examined, with all such children as he shall find there, and if the children be dispersed, to inform himself whose sons they were, how long they were there, and where they now remain; as also to seize upon all books, papers, and massing stuff, and locking them up in a chest to cause them also to be sent up. [*Draft. In the margin there is a memorandum in the handwriting of Sec. Coke which seems to intimate that this draft was subsequently used when the house of "Mr. Leuson, within two miles of Wolverhampton," was searched on a similar account. 1½ p.*]

July.

75. Petition of Thomas Lunsford, prisoner in the Fleet, to the Council. The Lords directed petitioner to name his bail, that so he might be freed from imprisonment. He has named Sir Edward Peyton and Sir Richard Grosvenor, of whom the Lords disapprove, notwithstanding both are subsidy men, and have good estates in lands. Beseeches the Lords to accept these noble gentlemen, and the rather for that petitioner's imprisonment has disabled his estate and made it hard for him to entreat any subsidy men to become bound for him. If this be not pleasing, he prays they will let Sir Thomas Pelham admit of those named or name his bail, and petitioner will labour to procure them to be bound for him. [*Underwritten, "Dispatched." ½ p.*]

July.

76. Another similar petition, with slight variations from the preceding. By one of these it appears that the order of the Lords for petitioner to name his bail was dated 12th June, and from another that petitioner's cause in Star Chamber is set down for hearing "in the prime of the next term." [*¾ p.*]

July.

77. Petition of Archibald Mackeller, clerk, to the Council. John Shipsea, D.D., came to petitioner about two years since, and convented with him for his benefice within the Tower of London. The Doctor promised petitioner another benefice in the country in exchange, and caused petitioner to petition his Majesty for his consent. Shipsea, after the petition for the exchange, procured a patent of petitioner's benefice in the Tower during pleasure, notwithstanding petitioner has the same during life, by reason of which unjust dealing petitioner has been forced to take a legal course against Shipsea, and has obtained possession of his church again. But Shipsea and his adherents labour to sue petitioner before the Council table, only providing by that means to get petitioner out of possession, which would be the ruin of petitioner, his wife and children. Prays them to take order that petitioner may quietly possess his right, and have free ingress and egress to the Tower and Church, where he now remains, and dares not come out to visit the sick nor bury the dead, for fear of not coming in again and so being deprived of his livelihood. [*Underwritten, "Dispatched." ¾ p.*]

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July.

78. Petition of Richard Nicholls, Edward Tomkins, Andrew Bright, Francis Lloyd, and Rowland Clough, high constables of Salop, to the Council. The grand jury of that county being sent for by warrant from the Lords for a presentment made last Easter, that the imposition of the moneys to the muster-master was a great grievance and oppression, and they appearing, complained to the Lords that they were incited thereunto by petitioners and other constables; whereupon petitioners were sent for, and are still in custody. Some of petitioners had conference with the said jury concerning the pay to the muster-master, but only that they would move the justices that the moneys formerly collected might be paid in before any more moneys were levied, and that the justices would take further order for the muster-master; notwithstanding, the jury delivered up the said presentment, as by copy annexed appears. Express sorrow for any offence committed. They never thought of such presentment. Pray discharge out of custody of the messenger. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

78. I. *Presentment made at Easter in the 11th year of the reign. The Grand Jury being informed and of their own knowledge privy to the great repining of the county generally, because of the great and unnecessary charge of 50l. to be paid annually to a muster-master, which is a needless office in that county, they therefore present the imposition of 50l. yearly, or any other sum, to that purpose, as a great grievance and oppression. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

July.

79. Copy of the above petition and presentment.

July.

80. Petition of John Bartlett to the same. Petitioner was commanded to avoid his dwelling house in Goldsmith's Row, because he is not a goldsmith by profession. He has sought for a dwelling house, but the removal of houses in Cheapside, Lombard Street, and Paul's Churchyard by the Lord's command has caused houses in places of trade to be very scarce, so that petitioner, unless he will give an excessive rent, cannot suddenly provide himself. Some inhabitants of Cheapside, being aforehand provided for their future abode, in the name of all the inhabitants, petitioned for respite only until this Midsummer. Petitioner, being without likelihood of a speedy accommodating himself, prays permission to continue a year longer. [*Underwritten, "Nihil."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July.

81. Petition of John Brush of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to the same. Is employed under Mr Evelyn for keeping the stores of saltpetre and powder for his Majesty's use, and has no time to spend in other service, yet he is warned to bear or find arms in the parish where he lives. Prays order for freeing him from this service. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July.

82. Petition of Edmund Caston, Eleazar Cockering, Thomas Persival, John Underwood, Robert Sheringham, John Wright, James Burton, Ralph Corbett, Thomas Seaman, William Matthew, Henry Nuttall, and Henry Symonds, prisoners in the gaol of Norwich, to the same. On a petition presented the 14th March 1633-4,

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by some of the petitioners and others, the Lords ordered Lord Maltravers and the Bishop of Norwich with the Mayor and others of Norwich to mediate a friendly end between petitioners and their creditors, by virtue whereof the greatest part of petitioners were enlarged. Pray renewal of the former order to Lord Maltravers, Sir Charles le Grosse, and others of co. Norfolk, well known to the creditors of petitioners. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

82. 1. *Copy order of Council of 14th March 1633-4, above referred to.* [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

July.

83. Petition of Nicholas East to the Council. By warrant of that Board has been in custody of a messenger seven or eight days on complaint of John Hill, petitioner's neighbour, to the great hindrance of petitioner, his wife and children, and other fatherless children, in this busy time of hay time and harvest. Prays to be brought to his answer. [*Underwritten "Dispatched."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July.

84. Petition of Richard Lasinby, prisoner in the Fleet, to the same. Petitioner was an apprentice to a hatband maker, and therein continued till that kind of trading failed. After, he married and his charge increasing he was forced to take any course to live, and having a little insight in making of soap he began to make a little quantity thereof to support him and his great charge. Having now knowledge of his fault is sorry for what he has done. Has attended the Board ever since the 11th May last. Prays that by reason of his wife's extremity of sickness, and that what he did was to preserve life, he may be discharged on security. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July.

85. Petition of Robert Wickes of London, salter, prisoner in the Fleet, to the same. In May last petitioner was sent for by a messenger for making soap, he continued fourteen days in custody, and has ever since attended the Council table. Some barrels of soap taken from petitioner were his brother's, who was an apprentice to the trade, and is now out of the kingdom. It was petitioner's trade to sell soap, yet since February last he has desisted from selling that sort of soap and has applied himself to buy soap of the new corporation and to sell the same. Prays release. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[July?]

86. Petition of Henry Ludlow, of Tadley, Hants, to the same. The Lords by order of 7th June last referred the consideration of demands of William Mason and Elizabeth, relict of Stephen Meriweather, against petitioner to Thomas Willis, clerk of the Crown, who appointed the 25th June, at his chambers in the Inner Temple, to hear the same. By reason of a sudden desperate sickness happening to Luke Simpson, rector of Chicklade in Wilts, near forty miles distant from petitioner's dwelling house at Tadley, being by petitioner trusted with a great part of his estate, petitioner could not attend Mr. Willis on the day appointed, but was enforced to take a journey to Mr. Simpson to settle his estate with him, nevertheless he wrote a letter to Mr. Willis and sent him a letter written by Mr. Simpson to petitioner. Mr. Willis conceiving petitioner's

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allegations were pretences, without further hearing made an award against petitioner. Mr. Willis having been lately certified by Mr. Simpson of the truth, petitioner prays a reference back again to Mr. Willis. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July.

87. Petition of James Nugent, of Ostend, to the Council. Petitioner came into England about his lawful affairs with a ship and men of his own, having agreed with the master of his said ship to bring him, his ship and goods, to Ostend. The master dishonestly brought petitioner to Dover to his great loss, both fraudently wronging him of his goods, unjustly arresting him, and twice casting him into prison upon false actions. And when they saw he found bail, contrary to their expectation, they complained of him to the Mayor of Dover, that petitioner should speak certain words against his Majesty, and added thereto more than ever he spake. Is heartily sorry that he should so rashly speak any words against his Majesty, and protests that he never spake anything with any ill intent, but (according to the country phrase where he lives) in the greatest love that he could think, his adversaries alleging all this out of malice, to the intent to waste his estate and disable him to withstand their illegal proceedings. Beseeches consideration of his distressed condition, being likely to be ruined in his credit in Flanders and unable to satisfy his creditors without his liberty. [1 p.]

[July?]

88. Petition of Edward Brewster and Henry Seile, booksellers, inhabitants near the north door of St. Paul's, to the same. By late order of the Lords, petitioners were to avoid their houses by a fortnight after Midsummer-day last past. At excessive rates in fines and rents they have provided themselves. As they shall lose their fines and charges paid at taking their houses now to be pulled down, and be put to great loss in their trading, they pray for satisfaction. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July.

89. Petition of Merchants of London trading to Spain and Portugal to the same. The abuses in Colchester baize, by stretching, tentering, false stamping the continent of ells, and otherwise, greatly increase, although the makers, visitors, measurers, and other officers have been often admonished, and made many promises of reformation. The principal part of petitioners' trade consists in transportation of the said commodity, by reason whereof the damage they suffer by the said abuses is very great, besides the scandal which this nation undergoes through the evil report of the Spaniard and Portugal, who make daily discoveries of these frauds. Pray order for redress. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July.

90. Petition of the Company of Vintners of London to the same. It pleased the Lords (in respect 40s., parcel of the 3*l.* a tun imposed on wines last year, is taken off) to order that the price of French wines should be abated from 7*d.* to 6*d.* the quart; the Vintners caused the retailers of wines to be summoned to their hall and declared to them the order for the said price, and the Master and

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Wardens have sold their own wines at 6*d.* the quart accordingly ; but the taking off that 40*s.* a tun has brought no benefit to the retailers, who have paid as dear for their wines this year as in the year last past, so that if they sell the wines remaining on their hands at 6*d.* a quart, many retailers shall be utterly disabled to maintain their families and pay their debts. Beseech relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[July.] 91. Duplicate or copy of the preceding petition. [1 p.]

[July.] 92. Petition of Peter Van Paine, merchant stranger, to the Council. The merchants trading into France seized eighteen pipes of white French wine, consigned to petitioner from beyond seas, under pretence that the same was sophisticate, and not fit to be put to sale. On a legal trial they were found good wines, and since that, by order of this Board, have been racked, and nothing found in 10 pieces, nor in the other 8, save in each a little bundle of "clarie or burridge," which physicians approve to be wholesome for man's body. Prays order that the wines may be restored to petitioner. [*Marked as "Despatched."* 1 p.]

July. 93. Petition of Merchants of London trading [to] France to the same. Great quantities of Welsh and northern cottons, being a manufacture of the coarsest sort of wools, which employs many thousands of his Majesty's subjects, have been for many years transported into France, being the chief place for vent of those mean sorts of drapery. These manufactures are of late made so vicious that if timely prevention be not had they will lose their vent and grow totally out of use, not only to his Majesty's loss in customs, but to the utter ruin of a multitude of poor people. Forasmuch also as the French, who are very prone to interrupt the trade of the English and to vilify their manufactures, daily complain of the badness of the English drapery, as appears by a letter from the Guardians of the Mystery of Drapery of Rouen, who lately sent over twenty-three pieces of northern cottons by them found vicious, petitioners pray order to the Justices of the Peace where the cottons are made to call the makers before them, and to deal effectually with them for their true making. Petitioners also pray that for better regulating the trade in London the Lords will call before them John Painter, Lawrence Brinley and John Brinley, and such others as trade into France, and are not free of petitioners' company, and cause them to take their freedom of the company, whereby they may be subject to such good ordinances as shall be made by the company. [1 p.]

[July.] 94. Petition of Ralph Preswick to the same. On petitioner's request, the Lords granted their reference of the 5th June to Lieutenant Bonithon, to give petitioner satisfaction, or show cause to the contrary by the 1st August next. Petitioner made a journey into Cornwall, and there met with Bonithon, who copied the reference, and afterwards, to the intent petitioner might not be present to attend upon the day, arrested him at his suit by a writ out of the Stannaries, as by copy annexed, and thereupon caused petitioner

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to remain in custody until the next morning, and after carried him eleven miles to prison. Prays that Bonithon may give petitioner satisfaction and recompense. *Annexed,*

94. I. *Copy writ out of the Court of Stannaries for arrest of Ralph Prissick [Preswick], and lodging him in the gaol of Lostwithiel, to answer Hannibal Bonithon. The writ, which is dated 8th July inst., runs in the name of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and is signed by William Coryton. [½ p.]*

94. II. *Certificate of William Thompson and three others, that Prissick was arrested on the 8th July inst. and kept in custody until the next day, although in the meantime he tendered bail. [1 p.]*

July.

95. Lords of the Admiralty to Bishop Morton of Durham. On consideration of his letters touching the charge of the carriage of 3,000 loads of timber (required to be performed by cos. Durham and Northumberland for the Navy), the writers have by letters to the Justices of cos. Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the North Riding of co. York, required them to assist to defray the same, and to bind over persons who shall be refractory to answer their contempt before the writers. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

July.

96. Lists, by Nicholas, of captains formerly employed at sea, of gentlemen desirous of command, and of the 10 ships prepared for service, but afterwards discharged. [1½ p.]

[July ?]

97. Note, by the Clerk of the Council in attendance, of Council businesses standing over or left unfinished. The businesses alluded to comprise the payment of 6,000*l.* to the King from Rotterdam, on removal of the residence of the Merchant Adventurers to that town from Amsterdam. Return of strangers, tradesmen in Middlesex, not made. Letters respecting the true manufacture of Welsh cottons. Payment of outstanding remainders of ship-money. Letter about the insolences of the Hollanders at Scarborough. Order to be taken for his Majesty's service in the Cinque Ports, by reason of the absence of the Lord Warden and his deputy. New patent for the Soapmen of Westminster, and business of the Soapmen of Bristol. Business, also, between the Governor and the Council of Virginia. [1 p.]

[July ?]

98. Statement of past services of Sir Basil Brooke, from which it is to be inferred that he has ever showed himself "a most humble, faithful servant to the King, as also a good commonwealth's man, and as such an one he hath set forwards divers good and public works, and hath settled some of them." Besides his services in furthering the loans and the business of the five subsidies he claimed to have settled the new invention of making steel in this kingdom, also the working of a mine royal in Ireland, in co. Ormond, which brings nearly 400*l.* yearly to the King's coffers. He had also perfected the wire works, and had adventured in the businesses of soap and fishing. [1½ p.]

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[July ?]

99. Full statement of Sir Basil Brooke's offer for a new lease of the Forest of Dean, submitted for his Majesty's consideration. He offered to pay 6,500*l.* rent, 4,000*l.* in discharge of the fine set upon him at the recent Justice seat at Gloucester, with other less considerable amounts. He agreed to pay down 3,250*l.*, being half a year's rent, and desired a lease to commence at Christmas next, so that the stock on hand, which could not be spent by reason of the extreme drought, might be wrought out, and that wood might be provided for future operations. [1 *p.*]

[July ?]

100. Sir Basil Brooke to the Council. Minute of his request, that care be taken in his proposed new lease to free him from payment of 5,000*l.*, shortly to become payable from him and Sir John Winter to the assignee of Mr. Mynne. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

[July ?]

101. Another minute of Sir Basil Brooke, being of what he termed his "great offer for his fine," which was of 900*l.* "out of his bargain during his lease of 14 years." He made this offer in consideration of certain losses incurred and advantages foregone upon the new arrangement, and also in consideration of his being discharged from the payment to Mr. Mynne, mentioned in the preceding article. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

[July ?]

102. Statement of alleged misconduct of Archibald Mackeller, rector and chaplain of the Tower, submitted to the Council with the view of procuring his removal from his office or incumbency and punishment for his contempt. He was admitted about Christmas 1632, and shortly after an action was brought against him by some one to whom he had promised 20*l.* to help him to the place, who sued him for the same and recovered the amount. He was then proceeded against for simony, and it being held that his promotion was simoniacal, the King presented Dr. Shipsea, one of his chaplains. Then ensued a contest between Mackeller and Shipsea for possession of the church. The former, being excluded from the Tower by Sir William Balfour, the Lieutenant, got in by stealth, either in a coach or a coffin, on Sunday morning, rushed into church and seized the key of the door whilst the sexton was ringing the bell for service. Being then summoned before the Council [see Vol. ccxci., No. 88.] he refused to obey, (alleging that his name was mistaken in the summons,) put a padlock upon the church door and locked himself into his own room. The Lieutenant thereupon used compulsion, took him into custody, and brought him by force, before the Council [probably on the 5th of this month] together with this statement, in which the Lieutenant prayed that Mackeller might be removed from the Tower until the question between him and Dr. Shipsea was legally determined, and that he might be punished for stealing into the Tower and for his contempt of the Lords' order for his appearance; also, that the padlocks might be taken off the church door and that he should deliver up the keys. [4 *pp.*]

[July ?]

103-4. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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Aug. 1.

1. Petition of Sir William Washington to the King. King James by letters patent, dated 25th April 1615, granted to Richard Warner the sole benefit of transporting "lampernes alive" beyond the sea, to be taken in the Thames or elsewhere in England, during twenty-one years, yielding to his Majesty the yearly rent of twenty marks. Prays the like lease on the expiration of the former lease. *Underwritten,*

1. I. *Reference to the Commissioners of the Revenue, who, finding the allegations of the petition to be true, are to give order for satisfying petitioner's desire. Whitehall, [date not inserted]. Indorsed,*

1. II. *Minute of Sir William Becher, that the Lords of the Treasury will confer with the Earl Marshal before they will give any answer to that petition. [1 p.]*

Aug. 1.
Bagshot.

2. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. Received the inclosed from Mr. Hopton. Requests Windebank to deliver it to Lord Cottington. In the Lord Deputy's letters, he desires that the subsidies assessed upon Irish noblemen residing in England may be collected and paid into the Exchequer by means which the Lord Deputy has directed for Mr. Attorney to proceed with them, as Mr. Railton will inform Windebank, whom the Lord Deputy has required to follow it. The moneys being collected the Deputy's further desire is that they may be defalked as part payment of moneys due for the ships employed there. Prays Windebank to acquaint the Lords of the Treasury and give order accordingly. Sent Windebank Mr. Hopton's letter yesterday by Witherings. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Aug. 1.

3. Sir William Monson to the same. In the writer's first letter from the Downs to the Lord Marshal he besought him to excuse the writer to Windebank, because he had known it a custom in these employments to have letters opened and sealed up again, but what he knew at any time he imparted to Windebank's son, of whom Windebank may have much comfort, for without flattery his carriage has been so sweet and witty withal, as he has gained the love of all men, as well the worst as best. They departed from Plymouth the 26th July, for their victuals drawing to an end it behoved their repair to the eastward, but in their way he desired Lord Lindsey to look into Torbay, being informed of many abuses there committed, as, namely, that an ancient castle there seated, that commanded part of the Road, is quite abolished, and the iron pieces made into horse-shoes; moreover, they find that stones of that castle, to the value of 200*l.*, have been sold to a rich man of "Apsome," who has converted them to making lime, and many times the boats that carry those stones are forced by extremity of weather to throw them overboard, to the destruction in time of the road; that the writer found by a cable he had cut, which cost much labour to recover. It is fit to look to these things; no Road in England gives that advantage to an enemy, which may be prevented, and the country willingly drawn

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to be at the charge of building fortresses, if his Majesty would furnish them with ordnance. In his coming thence the last of July, he met with three East India ships, the chief commander Capt. Weddell, a discreet and well experienced seaman, whom he has enjoined immediately upon his arrival to repair to Windebank before he appears to any other of the Council, which he has faithfully promised. By the little speech he had with him, the writer finds he is able to give information how his Majesty may be honoured and profited by that East India voyage; he has been lately with the Viceroy of Goa, from whom he has a present to his Majesty, who makes such overtures for the benefit of the King and kingdom as are worthy to be embraced; for to the writer's knowledge, the King of Spain is merchant of all the pepper that comes into Portugal from thence. Desires if Windebank have occasion to write that he would enclose his letters to his son. Wishes him to send to Capt. Weddell, and to excuse the writer to Archbishop Laud that he writes not to him. [*Seal with arms.* 2 pp.]

Aug. 1. 4. Archbishop Laud and others, Commissioners of the High Commission, to ———. Send articles and additional exhibited on behalf of William Blagrove against John Pregon, notary public. They are to call before them, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, on the 9th, 10, 11th, and 12th September next, all such witnesses, as by information to be given them, on behalf of William Blagrove shall be thought requisite to testify on his behalf, and assuming unto them Thomas Mottershed to set down the depositions of the said witnesses, shall send the same to the writers at or before their second session of Michaelmas term. *Underwritten,*

4. I. *Note of an order of the High Commissioners for a verbal alteration to be made in the articles against Pregon respecting his having taken fees at the Bishop's visitation—"triennial" instead of "yearly." 1st September 1635.* [1 p.]

Aug. 1. 5. Propositions resolved upon by his Majesty concerning the soap business, in the presence of Lord Cottington, Attorney-General Banks, and [Sec. Windebank]. In consequence of all the best men of the Company being forth of town, employed in the service of musters and other occasions, certain assurances to be executed between his Majesty and the Company were deferred until Michaelmas term. The King also agreed to waive the execution of bonds to the amount of 40,000*l.* required from the Company. Such a security would overthrow the credit of those who entered into it. The desired end of security to the King was to be attained by some surveyor for his Majesty keeping a counter-book, the form of which was to be showed to the King and approved by him. In order that the Company might be enabled to undersell the undue makers of soap, they were authorized to sell Crown soap (made of Seville oil and tallow) at 4½*d.* per lb. The King also directed the continuance of a prohibition of the importation of foreign potashes (left out in the new indenture) so as to leave the undue makers without supply

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of potashes. His Majesty also agreed that the Company might repay themselves out of their rent an old anticipation of eight or nine thousand pounds, before they proceeded to deduct a further sum of 10,000*l.* "fresh money," advanced into the Exchequer this last week. *Underwritten,*

5. I. *Sec. Windebank to Attorney-General Bankes. Directions to prepare this business according to his Majesty's pleasure, signified above. Westminster, 21st August 1635. [2 pp.]*

Aug. 1. 6. Certificate of the Mayor and Jurats of Hastings, that Roger Beere, master of the Flower of Lyme, bound for London, was that day chased before that town by a French man-of-war, and driven on ground by the same, and pillaged of clothes and other things. [*Indorsed by Sec. Windebank as received from the Bishop of London the 10th inst. at Croydon. 1 p.*]

Aug. 1. 7. A Brief or Treatise of the Jurisdiction, Ecclesiastical and Civil, of the University of Cambridge, and its exemption from Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Jurisdiction, indorsed by Archbishop Laud, "The privileges of Cambridge against my Metropolitcal visitation." The privileges of Cambridge under papal bulls, and since the Reformation under royal charters, are here stated, and it is sought to be deduced that all jurisdiction was vested in the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and that before the Reformation the University could only be visited by a papal legate, and since that time by the Chancellor acting under a commission from the Crown. [7 pp.]

Aug. 2. 8. Petition of Sir William Bellenden, the King's servant, to the King. Manifold mischiefs daily grow by the excessive numbers of common ale and tippling houses, being the nurses of drunkenness and much vice. Therefore, as the same is a trade not allowed without licence, nor is there any law to ground that licence but the statute of 5 Edward VI., which leaves the same to the discretion of the Justices of Peace, his Majesty, after other means of redress had failed, in January 1631-2, referred to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington a proposition by one Perryent to reform the same, but nothing was done by reason of the death of that petitioner. At Woodstock, 27th August 1633, his Majesty, at the suit of the present petitioner, revived the same reference, but by reason of the late Lord Treasurer's other affairs, he never took the same into consideration, and so the abuses still remain. Prays his Majesty once more to revive the reference, and to consider certain instructions and propositions presented by petitioner. *Underwritten,*

8, I. *Reference to the Lords of the Treasury that they or two of them, whereof the Archbishop of Canterbury to be one, should consider the above petition and the propositions annexed, and advising with the Attorney General should certify his Majesty what they hold fit to be done. Oatlands, 2nd August 1635. [1 p.]*

Aug. 2. 9. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the same. Since he entered the Merhonour. Merhonour he has discharged his duty with as much diligence as the

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weather would permit, and has given a just account of all occurrences. He will be this night at the Downs, where the supply of victuals is appointed for them. Within these four days, which was immediately after he had removed from the West, he had news of twenty-six sail of French to be about the Lizard. They so watch their times as still to avoid him with the same winds that he strives to meet with them. If the victuals would have held out, he had not failed to ply to the Land's End as soon as he was advertised thereof. Concerning the matter of fishing, which is given him in charge by his Majesty's private instructions, he has advised with the ablest men (captains and masters of the fleet) whose opinion is, that his Majesty's great ships will run much hazard upon those northern coasts. But, considering how apt the French are to visit the western parts, when they shall understand his Majesty's ships to be so remote, it may encourage them to approach nearer to the east, and embolden them perhaps to do that which now standing in awe they forbear to do. However, he will attend that which sorteth with his Majesty's best liking, submitting this supposition to his Majesty. Three English East India ships came to an anchor last night in St. Helen's Road; they are richly laden, but very weak and in distress, as commonly they see them after such long voyages. At their request he has supplied their necessities the best he could, to their great content. They were nobly entertained by the Portugal viceroy of Goa, where large offers are made to the English if they would be willing to join with them. [*Seal with crest inclosed within the garter. 3 pp.*]

Aug. 2. 10. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Lords of the Admiralty. He
The Merhonour. arrived on Friday at St. Helen's Road, where he met with despatches from them of the 16th and 24th July, the one touching a ship to waft Lord Scudamore into France, for which he commanded the captain of the Leopard to repair to the Downs for his victual, and thence to Dover Road to attend the Ambassador's coming. The other is for Capt. Porter's preparing for Spain, whereof he has taken care. For their ships' victualling at the Downs he is now weighing anchor. Desires the Lords to order the whole proportions of victuals to be in readiness. By a Dutch man-of-war which lately came from the southern cape, he understood that the Plate Fleet is safely brought home to Spain, and that they have forty-two men-of-war out at sea. Notice was given him within these five days that twenty-six sail of French were seen about the Lizard. If want of victuals had not been his hindrance he had not failed to ply again to those parts immediately. Arrival of English ships from the East Indies, as in the preceding letter. Has bestowed the office of boatswain in the Reformation upon the master's son in the writer's ship, which by express words in the writer's employment he is authorized to do, and he hopes the Lords will not abridge him of his right, which is a privilege he has enjoyed in former expeditions, and is now thought by his Majesty as worthy of the same. [*Seal with arms within the garter. 1½ p.*]

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Aug. 2. 11. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. Has despatched a
The Merhonour. packet to Sec. Coke and the rest of the Lords of the Admiralty in
answer to directions received concerning the Henrietta Maria to be
for Spain, the Leopard for France, and the rest to take their victual
where they are appointed. States that he has given orders accord-
ingly, and repeats the information in the two preceding letters.
[*Seal with arms within the garter.* 1 p.]

Aug. 2. 12. The same to Sec. Windebank. Has received Windebank's
The Merhonour. of the 23rd July in St. Helen's Road. The inclosed [see No. 10.]
to Windebank and the rest of the Lords is only to give an account
of the care he has taken to see all things done according to their
directions. The French fleet haunt them like a shadow, flying them
when they pursue, and following when they retreat; if the winds
were not equally favourable to both they had met no doubt ere this.
When Lindsey's ships are fitted to put to sea again their fortunes
may be to have an encounter.—P.S. Arrival of three English ships
from the East Indies. [1 p.]

Aug. 2. 13. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. The
The Merhonour. time they stayed in Plymouth was very tempestuous, so soon as the
weather gave them leave they set sail for the Downs, because their
victuals are almost spent. Foul weather made them stay a day or
two in Torbay. They are now at St. Helen's, and will speedily be
gone from thence. Have not met any to dispute with them. The
Rainbow met a Dutch ship that took in her flag, and because she
hoisted it again before she was out of cannon-shot the Rainbow
shot her through with five pieces; other than this they have not
had any occasion to discontent or be discontented. Defects of the
Swallow, one of the Whelps, the Merhonour, and the St. Andrew.
Capt. Weddell and two East India ships more with him are come
in to St. Helen's, the wind not serving them to go to the Downs,
from whence Coke shall again hear from the writer. [*Seal with
arms.* 2 pp.]

Aug. 2. 14. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. Can satisfy Nicholas
St. Helen's in nothing concerning the French and Dutch fleets. The Earl of
Road. Lindsey has given Capt. Porter instructions for transporting Lord
Ambassador Aston for Spain, with order for supply of victuals out
of the Triumph, and has ordered the Swallow with the Whelp
which Capt. Lindsey commands to go into harbour to repair. The
Earl intends this day to set sail for the Downs, where they hope
to be on Tuesday, and there to meet with a supply of victuals.
The Merhonour's foremast with the fishes laid on will serve for the
time of this employment, which causes the Earl to forbear the
Triumph. The St. Andrew has a defect in her rudder. Capt.
Weddell came in there last night with three ships from the East
Indies, the Jonas, the Hart, and the Swan, the two latter very
weak in men, which they supply. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Aug. 2. 15. Henry Hawker to the Masters of the Trinity House. There
Challock. is a parcel of trees called Challock trees, by some reported to be a

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sea-mark, which has been the writer's father's and his these three score years, and never anything to neither of them paid, neither for the value of the trees nor loss of the ground they stand upon and shadow, being corn land, which is much thereby hurt, the trees being at their full growth. Is well offered for his trees, and is determined to sell them unless he may be allowed a reasonable value for the same and a yearly allowance for the loss of his land. Has been offered 100*l.* for them to be cut down and carried away, and they shade and spoil two or three acres. Desires the persons addressed to send word what they intend to do. [*Indorsed as received the 22nd August. 1 p.*]

Aug. 2. 16. Copy of the same, but not quite accurate. [*Indorsed by Nicholas. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Aug. 3. Lords of the Admiralty to [Sir Henry Marten]. Have appointed Whitehall. Matthew Wilson to be Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty of co. York. Sir Henry is to cause a patent to be issued for him to that purpose. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 156 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Aug. 3. The same to the Officers of the Navy. Understand from Sir Whitehall. Richard Plumleigh that the mainyard of the Bonaventure is broken asunder, and that albeit he has made a shift to fish it for present use and the summer service, yet he dares not trust to it towards winter. They are to furnish the said ship with another mainyard against Michaelmas by some ship bound for Kinsale or otherwise. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 156 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Aug. 3. The same to the Officers of the Navy and Surveyor General. Whitehall. The King considering what conveniency it may be to have the four principal Officers of the Navy to live near together whilst in London, and being informed that there may be habitations made for them at the victualling house in East Smithfield, and to leave room sufficient for storehouses for victuals and for a dwelling for the victualler, with rooms for safe keeping the books of the Navy. The persons addressed are to survey the premises and consider how the same may be contrived. Whatsoever belongs to the office of victualler is first to be cared for. They are to certify whether the same may be done, and in what manner it may be contrived with least charge to his Majesty and best conveniency for his service, and the use of the Officers of the Navy. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 156 a. 1 p.*]

Aug. 3. Entry on the Admiralty register of the discharge of Richard Daniel and Hugh Osborne, formerly sent for by warrant, they paying the messenger's fees. [*Ibid., fol. 157. 3 lines.*]

Aug. 3. Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. The Hen- Whitehall. rietta Maria, Capt. Thomas Porter, is to transport Lord Aston, his Majesty's ambassador for Spain, and order is given to supply the said ship at Portsmouth with three months' victuals. The Earl is to order Capt. Porter to be at Portsmouth on the 15th inst., and as soon as he arrives there to advertise Lord Aston, who is at the

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Mulberry Garden. Capt. Porter is to transport Lord Aston to the Groyne, and to attend there such further directions as shall be given him by Lord Aston touching the bringing for England an ambassador from the King of Spain. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 157 a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Aug. 3.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To permit John Totton, Edward Wood, Nicholas Isaac, and others, owners of the Rebecca of London, of 200 tons burthen, then at Harwich, to supply their ship with cast-iron ordnance. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 158. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Aug. 3.
Oatlands.

17. Henry Earl of Holland to Sec. Windebank. The ambassador extraordinary of France, being to transport thither divers horses, has been a suitor to his Majesty for one of the Whelps to conduct them. His Majesty directs Windebank to give warrant for doing it, and commanded the writer in the haste of dislodging from Oatlands to signify. [*Seal with coronet and crest within the garter. 1 p.*]

Aug. 3.
The Swiftsure,
passing by
Dover into the
Downs.

18. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. They are at that instant coming into the Downs for supply of victual, which he wishes he had received and spent, that he were come again to be Nicholas's neighbour. Acknowledges Nicholas's letter of the 17th July, whereby he perceives the ten ships are discharged again, which he marvels not so much at as for their making ready. Is informed that upon the remove of Lord Cottington, Sir James Bagg will be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Has received a list of the great fleet of forty-five sail to be set out the next year by the several shires; prays God grant they may do more than the present fleet has done, or the money were as well saved as spent. Would be glad to hear from Nicholas what they at home say of the commanders of the present fleet, and what other news is stirring. [*Two seals with arms. 1 p.*]

Aug. 3.

19. Officers of the Navy to the same. Thomas Williams and Stephen Danske, purveyors, employed by the late Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington for felling trees in the New Forest and Alice Holt, are summoned to appear at Winchester the 20th inst. before the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre. In regard that Williams has honestly performed his service in the New Forest, and that Danske cannot account totally till he has finished his employment in Alice Holt, the Officers pray Nicholas to solicit the Lords of the Treasury to take such course that they be not put to charge in travelling to Winchester, being persons continually employed in his Majesty's service. [*1 p.*]

Aug. $\frac{3}{13}$.
Nimeguen.

20. Sir John Conyers to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. March of the army of the Prince of Orange through Brabant to the walls of Brussels. Forced to retreat for want of victuals. Tynen with an infinite deal of provision in it, by the insolvency of the soldiery, and especially those of the French army, was burnt to the ground and all that was in it, and all kind of villainy committed in it that man can imagine, so that their sins and their ill

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husbandry have brought them home by Weeping Cross. Surprise and capture of Schenck sconce by the Spaniards, the difficulty of recovering it, and perplexity of the people on account of its loss. Subscribes himself as Lord Conway's poor cousin. [2 pp.]

Aug. 3.
Rochester.

21. William Lewis, purser, to Nicholas. Mr. Spencer, preacher to the Navy men at Chatham, is removing to some other preferment. Is a suitor on behalf of Mr. Grayne, who is like to stand for that employment, and to bring Nicholas a good certificate. Entreats Nicholas on behalf of himself and the rest of his fellows, that in making the warrant, whether for Grayne or whomsoever else, there may be no dispute between the minister and those on whose behalf Lewis writes, according to the late warrant procured by Nicholas's assistance. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 4.
Westminster.

22. The King to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, and to the Sheriffs of the same city and the Good Men in the same and in the liberties and members thereof. Writ to provide two ships-of-war, each of 800 tons and manned with 320 men, with guns, powder, and other stores, and victuals for 26 weeks, and to have the same ready in Portsmouth harbour on the first day of March next. On receipt of this writ, the Mayor and Aldermen are to assess the necessary payment which is to be levied by the Mayor and Sheriffs. [*Latin. Examined copy. Indorsed by Nicholas as received [by him?] on the 14th December 1635.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

Aug. 4.
Westminster.

23. The same to the Sheriff of Middlesex, the Bailiff of the city of Westminster, and the Good Men in the same city and in the liberties and members of the same, and in the towns of Brentford and Uxbridge, and all other towns, villages, hamlets, and other places in the said county of Middlesex. Similar writ to provide a ship-of-war of 550 tons and 220 men, with ordnance, ammunition, and victuals, and to be ready as in the preceding writ. [*Latin. Copy. Indorsed by Nicholas as received [by him] on 3rd January 1635-6.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Aug. 4.
Westminster.

24. The same to the Sheriff of York, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of York, and to the Sheriffs of the same, and to the Corporate Authorities in the boroughs of Ripon, Doncaster, Pontefract, Richmond, Leeds, and in the towns of Hoadon [Howden], Beverley, Escardeleigh, otherwise Scardburgh [Scarborough], and Kingston-upon-Hull, and to the Good Men in the same city, towns, and burghs, and in the county of the same city, and in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and in the towns of Bridlington, Blyth, Whitby, and Guisborough, and all other places in co. York. Similar writ to provide a ship-of-war of 700 tons and 240 men, with similar stores, and to be ready as in the preceding writ. [*Latin. Copy indorsed by Nicholas.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Aug. 4.
Whitehall.

Order of Lords of the Admiralty on petition of Humphrey Isham, mate of the Victory. Petitioner showed, that being at London about his occasions, he was arrested by Samuel Ward and Samuel Griffin,

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serjeants, at suit of Jonathan Symons, a cheesemonger in London, who knew petitioner was pressed for his Majesty's service. Prayed the Lords to send for Symons and the serjeants. It was ordered that the Officers of the Navy should send for the parties complained of, and take order for petitioner's satisfaction, or certify what they found. [*Copy. See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 157 a. ½ p.*]

Aug. 4. 25. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. Having received this day
Andover. letters from the Earl of Lindsey, he has, by his Majesty's command, returned the inclosed answer, which Windebank is to send to the Downs. The Earl writes that he will send the St. Andrew to Chatham. His Majesty is contented that another of like burden be sent in her stead, so as it be no cause of keeping the fleet in the Downs to wait her coming. Windebank is to give order to the Officers to this effect, and also that the Swallow be supplied at Portsmouth with a new mast. His Majesty is in health and cheerful, and purposes to-morrow to be in the field before five in the morning.—P.S. Hears of a packet from Sir William Boswell, which he has not received. Prays Windebank to send it if it comes to his hands. [*Seal with arms. Indorsed by Windebank:—"Mr. Sec. Coke from Salisbury. Received 5th." With reference to the King's answer, mentioned in this letter, see the Calendar for 7th of this month, No. 43. 1 p.*]

Aug. 4. Copy of the above, with an underwritten memorandum that the original was sent by Windebank to the Officers of the Navy on the 6th August, requiring them to put the same in execution. [*Copy. See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 159 a. ½ p.*]

Aug. 4. 26. Petition of Parishioners of Chatham and his Majesty's Servants in the Navy there to the Lords of the Admiralty. It has pleased God to provide a living elsewhere for Mr. Spencer, minister to the Navy at Chatham. Beseech them to grant the succession to John Piham, minister of Chatham, whose residence stands very commodious for the execution of that duty, and whose pains for some thirty years have been partly for the people of the Navy, without any recompense. Certify that he is faithful and laborious. [*Signed by 21 persons, some of them conspicuous persons in connection with the Navy. 1 p.*]

Aug. 4. 27. Robert Reade to Nicholas. The other day, a servant of Lord
Westminster. Suffolk's came to the writer with a letter from the Deputy Lieutenant of Dover Castle and Dr. Rives, Judge of the Admiralty within the Cinque Ports, directed to Lord Suffolk, and complaining of insolences committed by French shallops upon the English packet boats, which letter Sec. Windebank advised should be left with Nicholas, but Lord Suffolk's man desiring to give his lordship some account of the business, told the writer he would send the originals to the Earl and leave copies with Nicholas. Sec. Windebank now desires Nicholas to send them to him because he has present use of them. The inclosed Windebank commanded the writer to send to Nicholas

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to draw a letter or warrant. [*Indorsed by Nicholas:—"I sent him the papers herein commanded by the bearer."* Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Aug. 4.
Odiham.

28. Sir Henry Vane to Nicholas. Bids him thank Sec. Windebank for his love, for at their last being at Oatlands they did not forget Nicholas to his Majesty. Bids him rest assured that at his Majesty's coming to Hampton Court something will be done for Nicholas, peradventure in the same manner he had desired; Vane means, in the business that Nicholas long since gave a memorial of. Vane has sent the Secretary a packet from the Admiral who is now with the fleet at the Downs, attending their victuals, all but the Swallow and one of the Whelps. He has written to the Earl to be careful in the despatch of victual. Prays Nicholas to let him hear as often as he can, and in particular how the affairs of the Admiralty proceed. If he live until the next [term] he will take those affairs to heart. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Aug. 4.

29. Proposal for establishment of a manufacture of brass and copper wares in England, being another copy of a paper already calendared under the date of 13th March 1634-5, Vol. cclxxxiv., No. 79. [*Indorsed by Sec. Windebank as "Mr. Hallsted's proposition concerning copper."* 1 p.]

Aug. 4.

30. List of Commissioners for Oyer and Terminer in Hants:—It comprises the Earl of Portland, Lord Chief Justice Finch, Baron Denham, Sir Richard Tichborne, Sir Richard Norton, Sir William Uvedale, Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber, Sir Thomas Jervoise, Sir Robert Dillington, Sir Edward Denys, Sir John Oglander, Sir Henry Knollys, Mr. Mason, Recorder of London, Dr. Mason, Chancellor of Winchester, and Capt. Mason. Underwritten are notes signed by the Earl of Portland of his desire that either of the two last-named persons might be Judge for the Vice-Admiralty, with Jonas Curle for registrar, and Adam Vebert for marshal. [1 p.]

Aug. 4.

31. Order of Sir Edward Wardour, Sir William Becher, and Edward Nicholas, referees appointed by the Council for examination of the accounts of Sir Sampson Darrell, for the production before them on the 24th instant of a variety of enumerated papers and vouchers relating to those accounts and to the allowances demanded by Lady Darrell. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

31. I. *Copy Order of Council, whereby it appeared that the Attorney General, having informed the Lords that he had caused the estate of Sir Sampson Darrell to be extended for moneys advanced to him for his Majesty's service, and that Lady Darrell had petitioned the King, offering to pay such moneys, but desiring to have allowance of certain demands, the Lords referred the examination of the accounts to the persons above mentioned. Whitehall, 29th July 1635.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 4.

32. Draft, in the handwriting of Nicholas, of the order of Sir Edward Wardour and the other referees calendared above. [1 p.]

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Aug. 5.

33. The Council to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and other his Majesty's Officers. Divers refractory persons presuming to make and sell soap contrary to proclamation, the persons addressed are charged in his Majesty's name to aid and assist the bearer or bearers in apprehending every such person, and carrying them before any of the Justices of Peace, who are also required to proceed with the offenders in such sort as they are directed by an order of that Board. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 5.

34. Sir Robert Pye, William Hill, and Francis Phelipps to [the Council]. Have called Nathaniel Geraerd and heard his information against Philip Burlamachi touching gold plate and stones sold by him in the Low Countries in 1629, and moneys assigned towards the redemption of his Majesty's jewels there. Find that Geraerd has been misinformed, and that his information is insufficient to charge Burlamachi, and not to be insisted upon. State the particulars of the several accounts of Burlamachi and Philip Calandrini in connection with the pawned jewels. The result was that jewels pawned for 17,428*l.* 1*s.* were redeemed by Burlamachi and Calandrini for 15,428*l.* These remain in the hands of Calandrini and his friends, and are redeemable upon payment of 10,354*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* without interest. Other jewels remained in the hands of various persons, charged with 17,571*l.* 10*s.* and interest thereon since the 6th July last. There was also a jewel called an Anchor in the hands of the executors of the King of Bohemia for 11,400*l.* principal besides interest. All these jewels were valued when pawned at 70,259*l.* 18*s.*; the sum due on them was 39,324*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* besides interest, and 1,700*l.* charges of Calandrini. Recommend the redemption of these jewels. [*Sir Sackville Crow signed this report as concurring in its accuracy. Copy.* 3 pp.]
Inclosed,

34. I. *Particular deduction by Philip Burlamachi of the valuation and sale of jewels of his Majesty sold in Holland.* 3rd August 1635. [2 pp.]

34. II. *Brief of account of Philip Calandrini and Philip Burlamachi touching sums by them received for payment of interest on sums borrowed on his Majesty's jewels pawned in the Low Countries, and for redemption of part of the said jewels, and of their disbursements, from 1st March 1625-6 to 6th July 1635. This account shows 10,354*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* overpaid, being the amount stated above as due to Calandrini and his friends.* [2 pp.]

Aug. 5.

Lords of the Admiralty (but signed only by Sec. Windebank, the only Commissioner in town,) to Robert Earl of Lindsey. The ambassador extraordinary of France being to transport thither divers horses, the Earl is to give order to some of the captains of the Whelps to repair to Dover Road, and thence to waft and conduct such vessels as shall be provided for transportation of the horses into France. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 158a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

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Aug. 5.
Deptford.

35. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. Pray him to certify the Lords that they had received notice from the Earl of Lindsey that the *Henrietta Maria* is to stay at Portsmouth to take in victuals for Spain, and that they had already sent into the Downs all the victuals they could get shipped at Chatham and London to meet the fleet there; but some part is yet "lag" for want of vessels, which they hope to dispatch so as to be there about the 13th inst. Wish him a happy and successful journey. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 5.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Require the Officers to take order that the *Henrietta Maria* (wherein Lord Aston, Ambassador for Spain is to be transported,) be supplied with three months' victuals above what is already aboard, to be ready by the 18th inst. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol 158a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Aug. 5.
Whitehall.

The same to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Considering the frequent complaints made by his Majesty's subjects, whose ships have been taken and carried into France, or stayed and pillaged by French, Dunkirkers, and Hollanders, insomuch as the passage boat that goes between Dover and Calais has not escaped to be often visited by the French and rifled, the Lords pray the Earl to take care that some of the fleet scour the seas from the mouth of the Thames to Dungeness and the Isle of Wight, whilst he remains in the Downs, and that when he stands to the westward he leave one ship and one pinnace to ply within the same limits, making the Downs their place of rendezvous, whereby those parts (being as it were his Majesty's chamber) may be freed from such picaroons. They also pray him to advertise them when he goes from the Downs what ship and pinnace he leaves there, and also to let them understand once a week where he is with the fleet, that they may write to him upon occasion. Send copy letter from the Bailiffs of Scarborough [*see Vol. ccxciv., No. 46. i.*] and also copy of letter written thereupon by the Council to him [*see Vol. ccxciv., No. 55.*], which last letter was sent to Sir James Bagg, but came too late to Plymouth. They forward copies, that he may send some ships to comfort those parts. Lord Scudamore will be at Dover this week, expecting to be transported for France, whither his Majesty hastens him. Hope a good part of the proportion of victuals is with him before this, and the rest hastening to him.—P.S. The King so much hastens Lord Scudamore's departure, that they pray the Earl to appoint some ship to transport him which is most ready. [*Copy. Ibid., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Aug. 5.
Whitehall.

The same to Officers of the Navy. Understand by them that a good part of the victuals for the fleet is ready to be sent into the Downs, and that they conceive it not safe to send the same without some convoy to preserve the vessels from being pillaged. The Officers are to give order to the *Henrietta*, appointed to guard the Thames, to convoy such vessels to Dover Pier or Sandwich Bay, where they may ride in security until the fleet take the same aboard. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 159a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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Aug. 5.
Salisbury.

36. Sec Coke to Sec. Windebank. Received at that instant Windebank's packet containing letters from Sir William Boswell and Mr. Hopton. Among Sir William's he finds one open to Lord Herbert. His lordship not being there, Coke returns it to Windebank; also one to the French Ambassador and one to Lord Cottington, which last was inclosed in Hopton's cover. There was also with the main cover a letter directed by Hopton to Windebank; being open he conceived it was put by mistaking with the rest. Sends it to Windebank in the same manner he found it, and assures him on his credit that he has not so much as opened the inclosed, much less read any word of them. The orders for castles and forts were certainly delivered to the clerks of the Council to be entered, and it is not excusable if it be omitted. If any copy remain in Coke's hands it is not there, nor can he give any direction to find it out till he come himself, which he hopes may be in time to send to all the forts. That which chiefly will concern Capt. Mason is to muster the men and pay by the poll such only as do their actual service. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 6.

37. Sec. Windebank to Sec. Coke. Reports what letters he had written to Coke and what had been received from him. Understands that the fleet came into Dover Road on the 4th inst., and so are all gone into the Downs. He gave immediate notice to the Officers of the Navy, who returned answer they had already sent aboard a good proportion of victuals, and were using their best diligence for a speedy supply of the rest. Sends a remonstrance of Mons. Joachimi, the States Ambassador, to the Council, which he delivered by word of mouth at Whitehall yesterday, and then left it in writing. Joachimi sent to Windebank in the morning to know whether he might speak with the Lords in the afternoon. He returned answer, that he thought some few of the Lords would meet for a particular service, but that it could be no general Council, most of them being out of town. Joachimi desired to speak with those few that were to assemble. The Lords having heard him, commanded Windebank to signify that they took very well the good office he had done, and his affections to the preservation of good intelligence between his Majesty and Joachimi's superiors, and for the business he had proposed they would advise upon it, and return him an answer. Whereupon he departed, and the Lords unanimously concurred to acquaint his Majesty with what had passed, but to represent their opinions, that they held it no way fit to recede from the order given the Earl of Lindsey to send out ships for arresting such men-of-war of Holland as they shall meet, and staying them until the H lander that committed that insolency at Scarborough be delivered up to be proceeded with according to justice. As for that which the Ambassador formalises upon, that letters of reprisal have been decreed before his superiors have been made acquainted with the fact, the Lords are of opinion the Ambassador mistakes the business, seeing what they have done has little affinity with letters of reprisal, which

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are granted to such as have had their goods violently taken from them ; but in this case his Majesty's subjects have not been spoiled of their goods. The business reaches to his Majesty himself in point of honour and safety of his kingdom. An act of hostility, little less than an invasion, is with a high hand committed, in landing a number of armed men upon his Majesty's territories, violating his imperial chamber, threatening his subjects, and at last forcing upon them what conditions they listed before they would disband. These are the excesses the Lords are sensible of, and demand reparation in point of honour, and this goes far higher than reprisal of goods ; and if his Majesty should stay and sue to them for justice, perhaps he might expect as long as he has done in the business of Amboyna. The Lords are of opinion his Majesty cannot be righted in any other way than this, which yet is done without detention of goods, and only until the delinquent be brought in and his insolency disavowed. They purpose therefore (if his Majesty command not to the contrary) to answer the Ambassador fairly to this effect, and withal to acquaint him with the letters from Scarborough, and to give him a narrative of the fact. This is what the writer is commanded by the Lords to represent to his Majesty, and he beseeches Coke to acquaint him with it accordingly, and return him his Majesty's pleasure, it being very fit the Ambassador should have a speedy answer. The chief cause of the Lords' meeting yesterday was to sign the letters that are to go with the writs into the counties for the next year's fleet, which was done, some few letters excepted, which will be ready in a day or two, and the writs brought sealed to the Council board. There has been a disorder in London, by a quarrel in the street between a servant or two of the Venetian Ambassador and some of the populace, in which a butcher is slain, and a lackey of the Venetian Ambassador's apprehended and sent to prison, though it is thought he did not kill the party, nor is it known who did. The Ambassador was in a great fright, some of the meaner sort flocking to his house and threatening violence. As soon as the writer heard of it, he sent to Sir John Finet, and he repaired to the Sheriff of London, who is commanded to guard the Ambassador's house, if there be cause, and to remove the disorder. Lord Scudamore makes account to set forward toward Dover to-morrow morning. The warrant that goes therewith to the Lord Keeper concerns the shipping business. Windebank beseeches Coke to procure his Majesty's hand to it. [*Draft. 4 pp.*]

Aug. 6.
Salisbury.

38. Endymion Porter to Sec. Windebank. According to Windebank's directions he delivered to his Majesty his packet, and has sent Windebank an answer. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 6.
Pallenswick.

39. Sir Henry Palmer to Nicholas. Received an inclosed certificate and a letter of recommendation from the Dean and Prebendaries of Rochester of this preacher [Mr. Grayne] whom he knows to be a learned man, and of carriage answerable to his calling. Prays Nicholas to further him what he can ; he will not be unthankful. Hears the minister of Chatham, one Piham, stands for it, an

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arrant dunce, and a scraping wretch, as lives, who, besides that he is unfit for it, it will quite divert the end of having a preacher in the ships, for he will draw them to his church and leave the ships naked, only looking for the gains without any more pains. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 6.

40. Table showing the particular kinds of arms which the holders of ecclesiastical benefices were bound to show at musters, the nature of the arms being dependent upon the value of the benefices, with an addition of the numbers of the several kinds of arms stated to have been shown in the last two muster rolls. [*Indorsed by Archbishop Laud as applying to his diocese in Kent.* 1 p.]

Aug. 7.
Lincoln.

41. Deputy Lieutenants of co. Lincoln to the Council. In obedience to their letter to the Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant of co. Lincoln, the writers have viewed the trained bands and return certificate. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

41. I. *Certificate above mentioned; the horse amounted to 200, the foot to 1,800, the able men untrained between 16 and 60 to 15,000, and they had a magazine of powder and match to the value of 200l.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 7.

Sec. Windebank to Sir John Heydon and the other Officers of Ordnance. His Majesty being informed by the Earl of Lindsey that there is some defect in the St. Andrew, he has appointed her to be brought to Chatham and the Victory to be sent out in her stead. The Officers of Ordnance are to send officers down to the St. Andrew to turn over the remain of her gunner's stores to the Victory. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 159 a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 7.

42. [Sec. Coke] to Robert Earl of Lindsey. His Majesty has received the Earl's letters by the hand of Mr. Comptroller, and upon perusal thereof, as also of those written to Sec. Coke, has commanded Coke to let the Earl know that he is very well satisfied both with the Earl's carriage of this service and with the account he gives thereof. His Majesty also considers, besides the opinion of those seamen, that great ships are not serviceable upon the northern coast, that the season for fishing will be past before the Earl can apply himself to that service. Besides, the fleets his lordship left behind him, "pressing after him" as he says, are of more consideration, and therefore his Majesty approves his resolution, after his victuals are on board, to keep the sea westward, according to instructions formerly received. [*Draft written upon the fly-leaf of a letter addressed to Sec. Coke. It is probably the draft of the letter referred to in the letter of Coke to Windebank, No. 25 in this volume. In that case it is improperly indorsed by Coke, "Aug. 7," instead of "Aug. 4."* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 7.
Salisbury.

43. The same to Sec. Windebank. Three hours since he received Windebank's letters, and showed them to his Majesty as soon as he came from hunting. He very well approves the order given by the Lords, and will have it to proceed. He has also signed the warrant

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for the writs which Coke returns herewith.—P.S. Sends return from the Justices of Wilts concerning their maltsters to be delivered to the Board. [1 p.]

Aug. 7.
The Merhonour,
in the Downs.

44. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. Touching the business of Scarborough, he is taking order for ships to go thither with all speed. A complaint was brought to him within these two days concerning a French man-of-war belonging to Dieppe, that has taken an English ship of Harwich, not far from the Ness, laden with merchandise, and bound for London. Windebank will find how barbarously the people were handled, by the inclosed copy of the master's letter. The Earl has examined one of his men that had his eyes almost burnt out with gunpowder to confess whether they were bound for Dunkirk. As soon as the Earl heard of it he sent the Lion and a Whelp over to the coast of France and Flanders to find that man-of-war and bring him thither. Understands the poor men are at Calais walking up and down and suing for relief, but are contemned and laughed at. Other abuses he hears of done by picaroons, which he will endeavour to redress. Windebank will therewith receive the complaint of the Dover post, and an attestation of two English gentlemen that arrived this day from Calais, and an account of the captain of the Lion who returned from thence but very now. Has sent copies of all these to Sec. Coke at Court. Upon the closing of his packet came another complaint by one from Teneriffe, which he caused him likewise to set down under his hand. [1 p.] Inclosed,

44. I. *Henry Kebell to his wife. They are taken by a French man-of-war, who kept them prisoners aboard 10 days before they would let them come ashore. The Frenchmen have taken all the writer's money away, and his cloth, and all that ever he had, and they burned his men with matches betwixt the fingers to the very bones, to confess that they were bound to Dunkirk, but they would not confess though they had hoysed them overboard; but they had one man who confessed when he came to be burnt, and when he had confessed, they carried them for Calais, and the writer's ship to Bullen [Boulogne]. They had better have fallen into the Turks' hands than into Frenchmen's, for they would have hoysed them overboard, and the French put irons upon their legs; but they hope to have their ship again. [Copy. ¾ p.]*

44. II. *Examination of Henry Hendy, the post of Dover. Going to and returning from Dunkirk he has been robbed five times within these seven weeks, four times by the French and once by a Flushingier. They shot at him, and commanded him to strike, calling him and the rest "English dogs," and coming aboard they used violence, beating them, stripping them of all their money, apparel, and goods, and took from the post all his bundle of letters, among which was a packet from the King. The*

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post showing them his pass from Sec. Coke, they bid him keep it to wipe his breech. 1st August 1635. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

44. III. Certificate of Capt. John Mennes. The 5th instant he received order to stand over to Calais Road and make inquiry of [sic] an English bark newly taken by the French in her return from Arundel to London. The 6th he came to an anchor in Calais Road, and sent a letter to Mr. Wade, an Englishman there living, but he not being at home his messenger went to one Lovet, an English merchant, who sent Mennes word there had been the master of the bark with two other of his company at Calais, and had made a complaint of their hard usage, but they were gone two days before to Boulogne, where they were promised to have their bark restored; for the lading, it was taken out and sold. The weather being very foul, Mennes could not stay to make further inquiries, but returned into the Downs this day. 7th August 1635. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

44. IV. Certificate of William Hunt, of Curbridge, co. Oxford, and Thomas Burgess, of Reading, who have been lately at Calais, concerning the usage of a London merchant, bound for Virginia. The bark that carried him was driven to lie upon Calais Road, where they were boarded by a shallop, the men in which blinded the master, rifled his pocket of between four and five pounds, and took away his watch and various goods, altogether to the value of 170l. Burgess spake with three of these Englishmen who were compelled to confess that they were bound for Dunkirk; all their fingers were in the vice ready to be tortured, and one of them was so burnt that he thought he should lose the use of his hand. 7th August 1635. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

44. V. Certificate of John Correll, master's mate of the Isaac of London, Reuben Broad, master, which came from Teneriffe laden with sugar. Ten leagues west of Scilly their ship was taken by a Frenchman, who said there were wars between England and France, kept the ship a whole day, and took two chests of sugar before he would release them. His name was Capt. Leward, of the Michael, a Flemish ship of 350 tons which belongs to Havre-de-Grace. 7th August 1635. [Copy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 7.
The Downs,
aboard the
Merhonour.

45. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. The Secretary is good in himself and good to the writer. At their coming thither they met a complaint of an Englishman taken by the French; the papers stated to be inclosed will tell all. He saw one of the men whose eyes were very sore, having been burnt with gunpowder to confess, as he says. They have sent the Lion, a Whelp, and two merchants to be upon the coast of France, if they can to take the peccant ship, if not to bring in some one whom

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they will believe to be the offender until he proves the contrary. They are sending the Rainbow, the Royal Exchange, and a Whelp, with order to bring in the Hollander that would have taken a Dunkirker at Scarborough, or one for him; and to let those of Scarborough know that they come for their defence. They cause these ships with all speed to take in victuals, and what doth want the other ships shall supply. The last victuals were very bad. [1 p.]

Aug. 7. 46. George Lord Goring to Sec. Windebank. Sends the letters
Oatlands, next calendared, which had been received from Lord Holland, with
Friday morning command to hasten them to Windebank's hand. Lord Holland
at 8. wrote them by his Majesty's own directions. [1 p.]

[Aug. 7.] 47. Henry Earl of Holland to the same. His Majesty has commanded the Earl to return certain letters with these directions; that he is to advise the Earl of Suffolk to repair to Dover, or to appoint some gentleman of merit and trust in that shire to be resident there, to prevent these affronts and scorns that the French put daily upon his Majesty's subjects. These may be much remedied by a discreet governor there, and will never be by a deputy's deputy of so low a capacity and condition as this appears to be that is now trusted there. Within a few days the Earl will send Windebank some other complaints in this nature, that the King will recommend very particularly unto Windebank to examine. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. $\frac{7}{17}$. 48. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Archbishop Laud. A worthy
Rhen[en]. honest man has desired her recommendations to him. It is Dr. Hassall, Dean of Norwich. She does not love to trouble him, or her other friends with recommendations, but this honest man for some years lived at the Hague, preacher in the English Church, and she can answer for him, that he is a deserving man, and no puritan; therefore she could not refuse to recommend him, and entreats his Grace for her sake to prefer him when he shall have occasion.—P.S. She hears the Bishop of Norwich is 'dead; she says no more, but leaves all to the Archbishop. [1 p.]

Aug. 8. Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. His Majesty has appointed that the St. Andrew shall be brought into Chatham, and the Victory be sent out in her stead. The Earl is to order the captain of the St. Andrew to bring her into Chatham, where order is given to the Officers of the Navy and Ordnance to shift the men and provisions. [Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 160. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Aug. 9. 49. Philip Calandrini to Sec. Windebank. Sent through Sir
Amsterdam. William Boswell an account of the jewels with the expenses and interest made up to the first of July last. Whilst waiting for the necessary orders he is very much pressed by those to whom the interest is due. Has brought them to agree to his sending an order for payment of 1,374*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of the interest in the said account, which he begs they may receive, to prevent any precipitate resolutions which they may take to the prejudice of his

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Majesty's service. Reminds him of his promise that Calandrini should receive the amount due from Burlamachi. [*French. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Aug. 10.
Salisbury, at the
instant of their
remove.

50. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. Sends back [the ship-money] letters signed by the Lords attending there. Windebank will procure Lord Cottington's hand, and as many more as may be had at the Queen's court, or near London, wherein notwithstanding much time must not be spent, for his Majesty requires all possible expedition in sending the letters into all parts, so as he may shortly have account of the good success thereof, the year spending now apace. Coke's answer to Windebank's of the 6th, he hopes has been received and that he has given satisfaction to the Board concerning the States Ambassador's remonstrance. Of the Venetian Ambassador's recourse to his Majesty Coke hears nothing; but his Majesty is so sensible of his own justice, that the Ambassador will do well to rest on Windebank's advice, and let justice proceed in these matters of blood, which are above the pretences of Ambassadors, who must have no privilege to kill the King's people and not be questioned for it. And for Mons. Senneterre's pressing Windebank, and meddling as if he were the champion for Ambassadors, he gains only this, that his Majesty thereby understands him to be a man of a stirring spirit, and not like to further the business which he pretends to come for, he should rather (as Windebank well advised) have considered the favour done to himself. Coke has acquainted his Majesty what the Committee have certified concerning Geraerd's mistaking in his information, which his Majesty is apt to believe, but withal considers the service he may do him otherwise, and therefore requires a full certificate upon examination of the whole business, and that in the meantime Geraerd be not discouraged. For Burlamachi, his Majesty hopes to find him honest, and till other shall appear, will have him secured under his protection against the insolence of James de la Barre, who seems to threaten some attempt against his person: Windebank is to call [de] la Barre before him, and take order to secure Burlamachi, and to repress the insolence of [de] la Barre. Desires Windebank to send Hopton the receipt of the French Ambassador's letter resident in Spain. [*Endorsed by Windebank as received the 11th at two in the morning. 2 pp.*]

Aug. 10.
Rowell.

51. Sir John Lambe to the same. When his Majesty had declared that the Chancellor of Lincoln should be continued in his place, it was fit that the Bishop's inhibition, and his several commissions that appointed others to take the Chancellor's profits, should be legally removed. The Chancellor appealing against these acts, Sir John granted an inhibition out of the Arches, which was, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, to remove the legal impediments that lay in the way of his Majesty's command. That there should be an inhibition out of the Delegates, to countermand Sir John's inhibition out of the Arches, is a thing very strange, for thereby the Bishop's acts are set on foot again, and the Chancellor

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kept out, contrary to his Majesty's pleasure declared; so that the King's delegates are made directly to cross the King's pleasure, and the Chancellor legally turned out by an unlawful pretence of law, Dr. Rives certified to the Lord Keeper that the Bishop's appeal to the delegates was frivolous, but he says this requires a long time of examination. The writer contends that it will appear by view of the Chancellor's patent. But, if the Lord Keeper be not rightly informed on that point, he may go by a course contrary to the King's pleasure. Sir John knows he would not cross the King's command unless the law were plainly against it, but in this case all law and reason are for it. Dwells on the mischief which will result from this collision of authorities, and the discouragement to the Chancellor, and advantage to the Bishop, from making the world see how the Bishop can revenge himself on the King's witnesses, or any that do his Majesty service, under the name of the King's delegates and the King's laws. As it befell Gawin Johnson, who spent himself (with good success) in reformation of the puritan town of Boston, in the High Commission, (as the Archbishop of Canterbury well knows,) and was indicted and found a common barrator at the last assizes at Lincoln for his labour. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Aug. 10. 52. Declaration of the losses which Robert Powlett and Company have sustained by the piracy of Capt. T'Kint and his company with the St. Peter of Rotterdam. The total amount of damages is laid at 10,000*l.*, made up of various particulars which are here stated. [*Copy of a paper sent this day to Sir William Boswell with his Majesty's letter to the States.* (See pp. 268, 299.) 1½ p.]

Aug. 11. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. Pray him
Whitehall. to order that Capt. Crispe, William Clobury, and others, owners of the Ark of London, of 300 tons burthen, may furnish their ship with iron ordnance. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 160. ½ p.]

Aug. 11. The same to the same. Similar letter for Bence Johnson,
Whitehall. Alexander Bence, and Squire Bence to furnish the "Sea olphin" (*sic*) of 90 tons, Theophilus Fletcher master. [*Afterwards struck out because the names of the ship and master were mistaken, see under 18th September 1635.* Copy. Ibid., fol. 160 a. ½ p.]

Aug. 11. The same to the Officers of the Navy. With reference to their
Whitehall. letter of the 11th July last, it is his Majesty's pleasure that the Warspite be forthwith cut down and made fit for a lighter. [*Copy.* Ibid. ½ p.]

Aug. 11. The same to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth. Have received their
Whitehall. certificate and examination of Robert Carrell. Perceive by his petition that he is a weak man, and that the prison where he now remains is very close and may be dangerous now the infection is in that town. Require them, taking security of Carrell for good behaviour and to attend the writers upon notice, to set him at liberty. [*Copy.* Ibid., fol. 161. ½ p.]

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Aug. [11.]
Winterbourne.

Edward Nicholas to Sec. Windebank. Received Windebank's letters about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and delivered the one inclosed to the King the next morning early, before his Majesty's remove, when he commanded Nicholas to wait on him in the New Forest where he dined. Nicholas there spake with his Majesty about that business, and told him what a discouragement it would be to owners and masters of ships who have set forth men-of-war with letters of marque, to be drawn into question so long after the wars, for the tenths of their prizes. His Majesty gave him little or no answer, and when at length he perceived in the King no more inclination to the consideration of it, Nicholas moved to know whether his Majesty would have that business further considered of at his coming to Windsor, to which his Majesty said "Well," and seemed to incline. Nicholas had the paper he long since delivered to Windebank and the rest of the Lords Commissioners touching that encroachment on the Admiralty ready to have presented it, to remember his Majesty the more perfectly of the importance of it, but he found in him no such disposition to the business as could encourage him to offer the same. Can frame no judgment on this, and therefore sends the bare relation only of what he has done, which he beseeches Windebank to accept as the best account he can give of it. His Majesty went [on] Monday from Salisbury to Lyndhurst, and there continues eleven nights. Hears no news at Court, only it is said the King [is] to visit the Queen at Oatlands one day before he goes to Woodstock, which it is thought will be about Saturday come se'nnight. Purposes to wait on Windebank about the end of the next week at furthest. [*Draft written on the fly-leaf of the letter before calendared of Sir John Pennington to Nicholas, dated the 3rd August; see it in this present Vol., No. 18. 1 p.*]

Aug. 11.
Swineshead.

53. Minutes of certain articles ordered [at a meeting of Commissioners of Sewers] to be inserted into the decree whereby 24,000 acres were to be awarded to the Earl of Lindsey in recompense of his work of draining. [*Indorsed is a draft of the same articles expressed in legal manner as the same might be inserted in the intended decree. = 2 pp.*]

Aug. 12.

54. The Council to the Sheriff of Dorset. Instructions how to execute the directions of the King's writ addressed to him for provision of a ship of 500 tons to be set forth for the safeguard of the seas and defence of the realm. After reciting the writ, the Council, by his Majesty's direction, let the sheriff know that the King upon most important and weighty reasons concerning not only his own honour and the ancient renown of the nation, but the safety of themselves and all his subjects in these troublesome and warlike times, has sent out these writs throughout the whole kingdom, that as all are concerned in the mutual defence of one another so all might put to their helping hand for making such preparations as by the blessing of God might secure the realm against those dangers and extremities which have distressed other nations, and are the

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common effects of war whensoever it takes a people unprepared. That no inequality or other miscarriage might retard the service, the Lords advised and instructed the sheriff; first, that although the sheriff only is of the quorum for making the assessment (in which the King's intention was to prevent the endeavours of mayors of towns to lay greater burthens upon one another or upon the body of the county than was fit), yet his Majesty expects that equality and indifferency in the sheriff that he will neither favour town nor county; secondly, as many of them are unacquainted with the charges of maritime preparations, the Council lets the sheriff know that the charge of such a ship as is required will be 5,000*l.*, that it is thought that Poole may bear 60*l.* thereof, Dorchester 100*l.*, Wareham 20*l.*, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis 100*l.*, Bridport 30*l.*, Corfe 10*l.*, Lyme Regis 70*l.*, Shaftesbury 30*l.*, Blandford Forum 60*l.*, and that the residue of the 5,000*l.* is to be assessed upon the rest of the county. But in case the major part of the corporations should agree upon any other rates and the sheriff should approve the same, the altered rate should stand, it being the King's desire and the intention of the Council that all things should be done with as much equality and justice as is possible for the Council or the sheriff to discern; thirdly, the sheriff is to divide the charge upon the county into hundreds and parishes and towns, which must be rated by the houses and lands lying within each as is accustomed in other common payments, saving that men of ability by reason of gainful trades, great stocks of money, or other personal estate, who perchance have little or no lands, and in an ordinary landscot would pay nothing or very little, are to be rated according to their worth, and the moneys levied upon such persons may be applied to the sparing such as being weak of estate or charged with many children or great debts are unable to bear so great a charge as their lands might require, and the like course to be held in the corporate towns; fourthly, the sheriff is to send warrants to the constables of the hundreds requiring them to call to them some discreet men in every parish to consider how the charge may be distributed, which being returned to the sheriff, he is to give order for collection by the usual officers; fifthly, concerning the clergy, it not having been made appear what privileges have been allowed them in former times touching payments of this nature, for the present the sheriff is to tax them as he is authorized to do the rest of his Majesty's subjects, but with a due respect both to their persons and calling, not suffering any inequalities or pressures to be put upon them; lastly, for all other matters, the sheriff must govern himself according to the writ and as may best accomplish the service. [*Copy, without the signatures of the Lords.* 5¼ pp.]

Aug. 12.

55. Another copy of the same, having the signatures of the Lords, and also a copy of a special clause added to the instructions sent into the cos. of Oxford and Cambridge, the co. Buckingham for Eton, and Hants for Winchester, exempting masters, fellows, and scholars of colleges from payment in respect of the incomes received by them

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out of the possessions of their colleges, such possessions being taxed where they lie. [7 pp.]

Aug. 12. 56. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Lords of the Admiralty. The
The Merhonour, provision of victual comes no sooner than he gives order to have it
in the Downs. taken aboard, that no delay may hinder them an hour from standing
out to sea again. Has employed ships according to their directions,
some to the northwards, others to the Ness and Isle of Wight, some
to the coast of France, and others as affairs abroad minister occasion.
There has been some fresh trial of the St. Andrew; the officers in
her now tell him that she was formerly out of her trim, but will
prove serviceable for the voyage, therefore he will save the trouble
and charge of changing her. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 12. 57. Sec. Windebank to the Keeper of the Gatehouse and his
Westminster. deputy. Warrant to set at liberty John Peers *alias* Fisher, prisoner
in his charge. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 13. Grant to David Ramsey of his Majesty's interest and title in
certain proportions of jewels, plate, gold, silver, and other inferior
metals and goods supposed to be hidden in Kent, with a reservation
of one-tenth part thereof to his Majesty. [*Docquet.*]

Aug. 13. 58. The King to the Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, the Secre-
Westminster. taries of State, the Attorney General and Solicitor General, and the
Clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal now and for the time being,
and to the Deans and Chapters of any Church whereunto any
Almsmen's rooms or Officers' rooms within the King's gift belong,
and to all others. Grants in reversion have been obtained from the
present King and his late father of Almsmen's rooms, and the
King is frequently moved for similar grants. By the advice of his
Council he declares his will to be that all such grants at any time
theretofore granted shall be revoked, and that none of his officers
shall present to him any petition to that purpose, nor prepare any
such grant for his signature. [*Copy.* 2 pp.]

Aug. 13. Another copy of the preceding revocation of grants of Alms-rooms
in reversion. [*See Miscellaneous, Vol. xxxiv., Letter A.*]

[Aug. 13?] 59. His Majesty's orders concerning Alms-rooms in Cathedral
or Collegiate Churches of his Majesty's donation:—1. None to be
granted to any person under 50 or 60 years of age. 2. None to be
granted in reversion. 3. None to be nominated but such as shall
reside and attend the service of the church and pray for his Majesty.
4. The vacancy of an alms-room to be certified to the Dean of the
Chapel Royal, who advising with the Archbishop of Canterbury,
shall move his Majesty for the place. 5. These orders to be regis-
tered, and no persons to move the King concerning these places
otherwise than is here prescribed. [*Copy.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[Aug. 13?] Another copy of the same. [*See Miscellaneous, Vol. xxxiv., Letter A.*]

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Aug. 13.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To permit Richard Fisher, Robert Shaw, and John Ryland, owners of the Globe of Ipswich, of 100 tons, to supply the same with ordnance. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 161. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Aug. 13.
Whitehall.

60. The same to the Officers of the Navy. Capt. Walter Stewart of the St. Andrew having complained that most of the men aboard that ship, being freshwater men, were unfit for service in foul weather, and that many of them were very weak and sickly, and having therefore desired fifty able seamen and two trumpeters in their places, the Officers are required to take order for pressing the seamen and trumpeters desired, and to hasten them to the Victory which is to take the place of the St. Andrew. [*Cancelled, and another letter issued in its stead on the succeeding day. 1 p.*] *Indorsed,*

60. 1. *Notes of Orders of the Council omitted in some Index or Table of Contents to a Volume containing Entries of such Orders. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Aug. 13.

Copy of the above letter. [*Cancelled, and this memorandum entered in the margin: "This was not sent quia postea." See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 161. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$.
Paris.

61. [Réné Augier] and Henry de Vic, agents for the King of England in France, to Robert Earl of Leicester, Ambassador Extraordinary in that country. The Earl has understood by their former letter the order that was sent to 16 ships of the French and Hollanders to lie about Calais. The rest are divided into squadrons, whereof one is to ply at the mouth of the Channel, the other to keep the coast from Belle Isle to Bayonne. These two last squadrons have French admirals and bear the French flag, the others which are half French and half Hollanders bear the States colours and have a Hollander for their Admiral, an expedient to avoid acknowledging his Majesty's right in the Channel in case this squadron should meet his Majesty's fleet and be constrained to veil the bonnet. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 14.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Similar letter to that of the 13th inst. which was stated to be cancelled, save that the fifty men and two trumpeters were directed to be hastened aboard the St. Andrew in the Downs. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 161 a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Aug. 14.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Order was formerly given to call in the St. Andrew and set forth the Victory in her stead. The Lords are advertised by the Earl of Lindsey that on some further trial it is the opinion that the St. Andrew will prove serviceable for this voyage, the Officers are therefore to forbear to proceed any further in exchange of the said ships, and to take order for continuance abroad of the St. Andrew. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 162. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

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Aug. 14.

Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. Similar letter to the preceding, with reference to the intended exchange of gunner's stores. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 162. ½ p.*]

Aug. 14.

Whitehall.

The same to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Understanding by his letter of the 12th inst. that further trial had been made of the St. Andrew, and that it was the opinion that she would prove serviceable for this present voyage, he is therefore to give order to the captain of the said ship to forbear to bring her into Chatham as previously directed. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 162 a. ⅓ p.*]

Aug. 14.

From the Court
at Lyndhurst.

62. Sec. Coke to Attorney General Bankes. He has showed his Majesty an inclosed letter from the Earl of Dorset. If the Attorney General finds this agreement to be settled with Mr. Barnard, then his Majesty's pleasure is that Mr. Attorney should prepare a bill containing a grant to Thomas Smith, Humphrey Street, and their assigns, for 31 years, of the Thames sand, gravel, and soil, with liberty to get the same by engines, and to have the sole selling thereof for ballasting ships and otherwise at the usual prices. The lessees to answer to his Majesty during six years (for which a former grant continues) 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and afterwards 1,000 marks per annum, and also to have 2*d.* the ton allowed from the city of London. Mr. Attorney is also to prepare a proclamation to quicken the statute made in the 27th year of Henry VIII. for preservation of the river, and a commission to persons to oversee the works, to see the prices limited, to assign wharfs and docks, to prevent annoyances, and to treat with the city of London to make good their offer of allowing 2*d.* the ton for all such said gravel and "slubbe" as shall be taken up for cleansing the river. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Aug. 14.

The Downs.

63. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. A complaint being made to the Lord Admiral by the master of the post bark of Dunkirk, that he had been robbed and beaten, and desiring fifteen musketeers, with which help he hoped to take the shallop that visited him, it was granted. Returning, he says, that he was again set upon, that the musketeers gave three volleys, and that he believes divers were killed and hurt. To-morrow he will have more men, and he hopes to take the shallop. They are taking in their victuals; there will be complaint made of the quality of them. The Ambassador into France was by the Leopard delivered safe at Calais. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Aug. 14.

London.

64. Thomas Witherings to [Sec. Coke]. Coke's letters to Sir Kenelm Digby and others are delivered. That to Lord Scudamore shall be sent away this night. This morning the post of Antwerp arrived with the inclosed letters for Coke. On Sunday last the post going over was provided with fifteen musketeers besides the shipmen, and coming upon the coast of France near Calais was chased back by a Holland man-of-war and a shallop of Calais, but returning met the Sampson, which shot six or seven pieces at the Holland man-of-war, upon which the Hollander let the packet boat go away,

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and so did the Sampson the Holland ship, which the writer beseeches the Secretary to consider of. Going over again, another shallop of Calais assaulted the passage boat, but the musketeers wounded and hurt most in the shallop. Being becalmed, the unhurt men rowed away and escaped. There has been with the writer one Clayton, a wharfinger, for whom Coke, at Bagshot, got the King's hand to a book concerning the lead wharf, which was done upon report from the Lord Privy Seal and Lord Cottington. This, as Clayton says, is stayed at the Signet by Sec. Windebank, which the Lord Privy Seal and Lord Cottington hearing have drawn up another writing desiring it may pass, yet [it continues stayed]. [1 p.]

Aug. 14. 65. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. The agent persuades the Earl that they will finish the victualling next week. On Saturday last, speaking with the post of Dover that plys to Dunkirk, the writer found him unwilling to undergo the service any longer, unless he were better provided to resist the violences offered him. The Earl encouraged him, and lent him fifteen men, well fitted with muskets and half pikes and swords, and sent them aboard his ketch. On Sunday morning they went off from Dover, and in the afternoon were chased awhile by a shallop, and then by a Holland man-of-war that made six great shot at them. The Sampson, which the writer had the day before employed to sea, was in their sight, but they durst not bear up to him, for then they had been overtaken, but keeping upon a tack they were too swift for the man-of-war, who after five hours' chase left them in open sea. The next morning, between Gravelines and Calais, the same shallop that used to rob the post came to the ketch as near as a man might throw a biscuit into her. The master of the ketch had stowed all the men within, there to remain until he should give the watchword, when they were to appear and give fire. The shallop shot four or five times at the ketch, and hailed the master and the rest in such English as one of them could speak, crying out: "English dogs! Strike, you English rogues! We will be with you presently!" the chief of them in a red coat flourishing his falchion over his head. Hereupon the master gave the word and the men came out, pouring shot so fast into the shallop that the French had not power to return one shot, but rowed away with a matter of four using oars that were left of about sixteen men. It was a dead calm, and the ketch had neither oars nor boat to help her, otherwise she had brought away the shallop and the remainder of the men. The post has desired the same supply again for his defence on Sunday next, the writer has taken order accordingly, and furnished him also with letters of safe conduct. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ p.]

Aug. 14. 66. The same to Sec. Windebank. Similar letter. The post of Dover, to whom the incident above related occurred, is stated to have been the same whose examination was sent by the Earl to Windebank on the 7th inst., i.e., Henry Hendy [*see No. 44. II.*] [1½ p.]

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Aug. 14. 67. Extracts from Statutes of University College, Oxford, respecting elections in certain cases sent to Archbishop Laud, and endorsed as received this day. [1 p.]

Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{5}$.
Madrid.

68. Thomas Windebank to Sec. Windebank his father. In his last he gave account of the favour he had received from the Conde Duque, and that he had kissed his Majesty's hand: since, they have not put any further honour upon him, nor given him occasion to apprehend any excess of courtesy. He then made mention also of his receiving 300 pieces of eight rials there, which he humbly desired his father to pay to Mr. Ricaut. Has not yet received any answer to his letters mentioning his stay there until the spring, therefore he as yet suspends his resolution. He shall not have so much inclination to it if Mr. Hopton be called home. [1 p.]

Aug. 16.
The Rainbow.

69. Capt. John Povey to the Lords of the Admiralty. Received a warrant in the Downs (as likewise Capt. Hyde and Capt. Price) from the Lord Admiral, to stand with their ships northward as far as Scarborough, and to make stay of all the men-of-war belonging to the States they should meet with to the northward of Harwich. They were likewise to inquire after a Holland man-of-war which had committed an insolency in Scarborough harbour in July last, and for another which had done the like before, and to bring them into some port. The 13th inst. they set sail, and the 15th came to an anchor in Yarmouth Road, for taking in pilots, few of their officers being accustomed to the north coast. In their coming thither they have heard nothing. At this place they acquainted the bailiffs of the town of the strict command they had to inquire after any that committed any insolency upon this coast, and to let them know his Majesty's resolution to call such to strict account, as likewise his provision for their future safety. Is now going to Scarborough without over-slipping the first opportunity. [*Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 16.

70. Sec. Coke to all Justices of Peace and other Officers. His Majesty has given licence to the bearer, Richard Church, sergeant of Col. Sir Charles Morgan's regiment, to levy forty men for recruiting Sir Charles's company. They are to suffer the sergeant and men to embark at any port with their necessaries. [*Copy. Originally dated 12th August, and so indorsed by Sec. Windebank.* 1 p.]

Aug. 16.

71. Information of Robert Cramlington, James Sutton, and George Fullthrop, all of Newsham, co. Northumberland, taken before Sir John Delaval, justice of peace for that county, touching the attempt of the Holland ship of war, the Black Bull of Amsterdam, captain, John van Galawne, master, Francis Drake. On Saturday [the 15th inst.] the same man-of-war chased into the little harbour of Blyth a Dunkirker, a bark manned with 36 men and having three pieces of ordnance. Cramlington went to the Dunkirker, who showed letters of marque from the King of Spain and desired help against the Hollander. In the very time Cramlington was in discourse with the Dunkirker, which was lying

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on the ground within the harbour, half a mile from the sea mouth, the Dutch man-of war, prosecuting the Dunkirker within the haven so far as the ship was able to come for water, made two shots at her, which came near, but did not reach her. The Dunkirker hoping he was in safety under the King's protection, having ten or twelve Holland prisoners in the hold of his ship, released them, in hope it would pacify them. The Hollander sent their boat for the prisoners, and afterwards manned their long boat with 30 men armed with muskets, who attempted to take the Dunkirker, but were driven back by shot fired from the Dunkirker. The Hollander then put 50 men ashore armed with muskets, who marched in three men rank near half a mile, to the great terror of the inhabitants. Coming to the haven side they made shot at the Dunkirker, but she lying without the reach of their shot, they took from the fishermen of Blyth their boats, and manned them and went over to the ship. The Dunkirkers fled up into the land, whereupon the Hollanders seized the ship and took her away, not admitting any Englishmen to come near her, but kept her until the tide served to bear her forth, before any of the county could get time to resist them. Some thirty men of the Hollanders prosecuted the Dunkirkers after they were upon land some two miles, and overtook and robbed divers of them. Some of the Hollanders returning to the ship were apprehended in Bedlington, where now they are in hold. [2 pp.]

Aug. 17.
Canbury.

72. The King to Sir David Cunningham, Thomas Tempest, Christopher Vernon, William Scriven, Thomas Paramour, and Anthony Langston. Recites that offences had been committed by sundry sheriffs, by making deputies or bailiffs for money, and in setting their counties to farm, in extortions committed by their deputies and bailiffs, and by under-sheriffs executing their places before they were sworn, and in not making deputies of record in the several courts, with other offences and misdemeanors. Appoints the persons above named, commissioners to compound for these offences. [*Skin of parchment.*]

Aug. $\frac{17}{27}$.
The Hague.

73. John Durie to Sir Thomas Roe. Continues the report of his proceedings from his last letter of the 9th or 10th of July. The meetings of the churches of Holland and Zealand being kept very near all about one time he had been much perplexed so to get from one to the other as to attend them all. States his proceedings, first at the Synod of South Holland and afterwards at that of the classes of Zealand and the Synod of North Holland. At the last meeting he was entirely unsuccessful. He states at length the various steps he had taken, and his inability to procure anything more than a declaration that the Synod judged that the consideration of the matter belonged not to them but to the National Church, and that they declined to give any direction to their deputies concerning the same. They knew beforehand that the Synod of South Holland had so judged the matter. Durie concluded that he could hope for no great

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furtherance in that country, and that the prejudices which the Lutherans in Germany conceived against those churches could not be taken away. He is come again to the Hague to see what he can obtain there. Wishes the Prince of Orange were there, by whose means he could be much furthered. But he is in the field where the attempts to take the scone of Schenck are abandoned, and 400,000 francs granted to raise two or three forts, to save the country from the incursions which may be made out of it. Proposal to divert the course of the Rhine. Agreement almost concluded between the Swedes and the Poles. Prussia to be resigned instantly, and Livonia after certain years. The rest of the Protestant Princes not resolved to join with the Saxon in his peace with the Emperor. [*Seal with arms.* 3 pp.]

Aug. 17. 74. William Brissenden to Nicholas. This morning they set sail out of Portsmouth for the Cowes, to receive aboard Sir Philip Carteret for Jersey. Two months victuals they have received, which ends the 3rd October, the other four months, for the winter employment, he hopes they will receive in Portsmouth at their return, where an honest victualler lives, Thomas Holt. The Henrietta Maria has her provisions on board for the Spanish voyage. The Swallow's mainmast will this day be set (being the foremast of the Triumph); she goes this day up to her moorings. Presents the service of his noble Capt. Lindsey, the civilest gentleman, and the most deserving he ever was with at sea. At their return intends to present a journal of the proceedings of the Fleet. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 17. 75. William Man and Peter Heywood, Justices of Peace for Westminster, to the Council. Certify that Roger Axen, servant to Thomas Peters of Niningam in Holland [Nimeguen?], merchant, had taken the oath of allegiance before them. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Aug. 18. 76. Sec. Coke to Windebank. Returns letters to Lord Cottington and Windebank, which were sent in Mr. Hopton's packet to the writer. Hears Lord Scudamore is landed at Calais, but marvels much that he hears nothing from Mr. Taylor. Prays to know whether he be gone, that if his Majesty inquire he may know what to answer. They had there on Sunday night a violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and hail; the hailstones full as big as caliver bullets and as round; they hear of no hurt done. Other news he cannot send him from that place. Of affairs of hunting he hears much discourse every day, but understands not the language so well as to give Windebank a good relation. [1 p.]

Aug. 18. 77. Justices of Peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland to [Bishop Penrith. Morton of Durham]. Received letters from the Council importing that the charge of the carriage [of timber for the great ship] is too heavy for Durham and Northumberland to bear alone, and requiring Westmoreland and Cumberland with the North Riding of Yorkshire to assist in such proportion as should be thought fit. Received also

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letters from Bishop Morton importing that they should join in an equal proportion, which they think stands not with the Lords' intention, nor with reason. They have endeavoured to assemble together to raise such proportion as may be fit, but having not had a general meeting by reason of the shortness of time, and they that have met not knowing what Durham and Northumberland are able to bear, nor what assistance the North Riding will make, to which Westmoreland and Cumberland being compared, are but able to bear a small proportion, (as may appear by the subsidy rolls, proportion of arms, and other general taxes,) yet have they, to further his Majesty's service, resolved of the utmost that the counties are able to bear, wherein they have given instructions to the bearer, Mr. Hutton, a justice of peace for both counties. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Aug. 18. 78. Certificate of Sir John Jacob, customer, John Holloway, comptroller, and Edward Watkins, that Henry Miller, a Scotchman, intending to pass over for France or the Low Countries, there to serve as a soldier, had taken the oath of allegiance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Aug. 19. Grant to John Vanhaesdonk of 6,872 acres of marsh lands deserted by the sea in Norfolk, whereunto his Majesty was entitled by inquisition taken 21 March 1633–4, and also of 5,344 acres of the like land in Suffolk, Flint, and Chester, with power to inclose the same. He is to pay 20s. for every acre, amounting to 12,216*l.*, to the Earl of Carlisle, towards satisfaction of 21,320*l.* due to him. There is reserved to his Majesty a tenure in socage, and a yearly rent of 4*d.* for every acre, which amounts to 203*l.* 12*s.* *per annum*. If, upon inclosing, there be found more acres than in the grant expressed, then the purchaser is to pay so much more fine and rent, if less, he is to have defalcation accordingly. [*Docquet.*]

Aug. 19. Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To allow
Whitehall. Thomas Wyeth, John Blyeth, Philip Brown, and John Blackburne, of Ipswich, owners of the Chicken of Ipswich, of 112 tons, to supply their ship with iron ordnance. [*Copy.* Vol. *clxiv.*, fol. 162 *a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 19. 1. Capt. John Povey to the Lords of the Admiralty. Since his letter
Hull. of the 16th instant [*see* Vol. *ccxcv.*, No. 69] they set sail for Scarborough. To the northward of Winterton they espied two ships and bore with them, which they perceiving stood in with them, and at one instant put out both their colours, one being a Hollander, and the other being a Biscayner. The Hollander coming to leeward of Povey, he commanded the captain aboard and found her to be a man-of-war set out by the town of Flushing, his name John Virdeiux, his ship the Sampson, of 220 tons, 21 pieces of ordnance, and 118 men, and

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had his commission from the Prince of Orange. The other was a small ship of 60 tons, 2 stock-fowlers, 1^rabinet, and 35 men, Sebastian de Malonde, of Bilboa, being captain, and set out by Don Fernando de Valdes, of Asturias, as a man-of-war. Being asked what he did so far to the northward, he answered that he meant to have put in at Dunkirk, but was chased by three or four men-of-war. Being charged by the Hollander that his ship was taken from their countrymen upon the Irish coast, the captain's reply was that she was brought into St. Sebastian's as a prize, and so bought of [*sic*] Don Fernando, and he sent to sea in her with a commission to take either French or Dutch, and professed if they had not relieved him, his last refuge was to run her ashore if he could. Having no order to detain him, Povey set him free. For the Hollander, Povey kept the captain and master aboard him, with some of the men, dispersing some other of them into the Exchange and the Eighth Whelp. In regard that Scarborough, to which they were bound, is not a place for such a ship to ride in, it was thought fit to anchor in Grimsby Road the 18th instant, and this day they brought her to Hull and delivered ship and men to the charge of the Mayor. The captain of the ship and his company deny both the act committed at Scarborough, and the knowledge of any such thing done, and desire that the inhabitants of that town may be sent for and asked about them. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Aug. 19. 2. Mayor and others of Hull to the Lords of the Admiralty.
Kingston-upon-Hull. Capt. Povey of the Rainbow, Capt. Hyde of the Exchange, and Capt. Price of [the] Eighth Whelp, brought there that day a ship-of-war called the Sampson of Flushing, Capt. John Virdeux, which the writers will endeavour to keep. Desire speedy directions, especially how they shall dispose of the men for preventing disorder, having scarce three weeks' victuals aboard their ship. Leave the further relation of the business to Capt. Povey's letters, which they that day sent to York for more certainty to be sent by post. [*Seal with the arms of the town. 1 p.*]

Aug. 19. 3. Copies of the two preceding letters attested by Nicholas. [*Indorsed that the originals were sent to Woodstock to Sec. Coke. 3 pp.*]

Aug. 19. 4. Archbishop Laud to the Dutch and Walloon Congregations in Norwich. Acknowledges receipt of their petition [*see Vol. ccxci., No. 68*] which, according to his promise, he made known to his Majesty and Council, who commanded him to give this answer: First, in general, his Majesty is resolved that the Injunctions shall hold, and that obedience shall be yielded to them by all the natives after the first descent; but for them, the writer told them at their being with him, he had prevailed that the natives of the first descent might continue in their congregations. And this gives answer in part to the first branch of their petition, for if there had been any intention utterly to dissolve their congregations the writer would never have desired this favour for them, nor would the State have

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granted it. And whereas, they add that if the natives be taken away the aliens, being few and of the poorest, will not be able to maintain their ministers and poor. To this they will receive answer hereafter in the sixth particular. The second is utterly disliked, that men that are natives should be so bred as not to understand the English tongue argues a mind to keep them in a separation both from Church and State; but since they understand English a little, their going to their English parishes will soon increase it, and teach the congregations and them to instruct their children in the English tongue. To the third, he must let them know that it is not enough that some of them often resort to their parish churches, this injunction must be absolutely obeyed, by their submitting themselves to the English parishes and the discipline of the Church established; and then if they resort to their congregations upon some special occasions it may be the better borne with, but they must come to the English parishes of duty, and to their congregations by dispensation. The fourth particular he must answer with thanks, for they have done very discreetly in not countenancing any factious English, though they have therein done as prudently as discreetly, for had they given entertainment to such, the State would have dissolved their congregations long ere this. To the fifth, he says that the resorting to the English parishes shall not bring any needless poor upon them, no more than it shall disenable their congregations to maintain their poor, as shall appear in his answer to the next. To the sixth he gives this answer: His injunction requiring obedience from natives to the English Church does not consider what benefit the parishes may receive by their coming to them, but what is fit for them to do in point of duty and obedience. And whereas, they write that the congregations, besides their extraordinary charge in maintaining their own ministers and poor, (amounting to 500*l.* *per annum*,) do, nevertheless, pay all duties to the English parish ministers and poor where they dwell as well as any English parishioner. They are to know that his injunction requires of them conformity in all these duties to the English parishes, but forbids them no contribution to ministers and poor of their congregations; and so it is most apparent, that while the natives do thus, they are not put to one penny charge more than they do already voluntarily undergo, and if any man, upon occasion of these injunctions, refuse to do what he voluntarily did before 'tis an argument that he loves his own will and not obedience, and in that case he must not look to overrule authority. If any native, under pretence of obedience to the injunctions, shall not do as he did before, they will have an act of State concurrent with the Archbishop's authority to command them to it, and he hopes State and Church will have power enough to command men to continue doing that good which they do already. The like order of State they shall have renewed to prevent the danger which they fear in the seventh particular, namely, that the natives having not served to their trades seven years' apprenticeship according to the statute, and being, notwithstanding, tolerated by order of the Council,

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granted only to such as are members of the congregations, shall, upon departure from among them lose the benefit of their toleration. To the eighth particular, the answer is easy, for his injunctions require there will be no more laid upon the natives than their submission to be governed by the Bishop of Norwich, to whom by their own confession, both aliens and natives are subjected by acts of Council. For the last particular, no such liberty will be given them, and if any refuse to contribute towards the charge of their coming up about this service, if they return their names to him he will take order to remedy it. And thus he has given them answer to all their particulars, but must expect obedience to his injunctions, which, if they perform, the State will have occasion to see how ready they are to practise that obedience which they teach; and he doubts not but themselves or their posterity at least will have cause to thank both State and Church for this care taken of them; but if they refuse, he will then proceed against the natives according to the laws and canons ecclesiastical. [*Draft with corrections by the Archbishop.* 2½ pp.]

Aug. 19.

5. Capt. Antonio Penruddock to Sec Windebank. Has been commanded by the Lord General to stand for Flushing, to transport some gentlemen of the Queen of Bohemia, and cannot but give Windebank some account of what he heard and saw. The taking the sconce, and the King's holding it, is known to Windebank, and how the Prince has besieged it, but they think he will suddenly raise his siege. This is not all the loss the [Dutch] have sustained, for having set forth 140 sail of vessels for fishing, there is returned but 30, the rest taken by the Dunkirkers. They say also there is some discord between the Prince of Orange and the States, they suspecting one another for commanding a ship which continually rode there for safeguard of the sconce. The sickness is very hot in most towns, both of Holland and Zealand. The French are grown so distasteful among them, (the new regiments as they call them,) for their inhuman and barbarous carriage at the taking of Tirlemont, they will scarce give them entertainment as they pass the country, and where they can, they rob and kill all as they go. Met two and three hundred going for France. Brought some gentlemen over that came from the leaguer, that affirmed this with many other exclamations of them. For the English fleet, all is well; there is a report that some of them shall stay out at sea this winter, if so, applies to be one. [1 p.]

Aug. 19.

6. Presentments made at an Ecclesiastical Visitation held at Brickhill, [co. Buckingham?]. The presentments were made by the churchwardens in the several parishes. The offences charged were principally the following:—for not coming to church, for incontinency with wife before marriage, for recusancy, for standing excommunicate, for drunkenness, and for having a bastard child. In some parishes the presentments were of a nature a little less common. In TINSWICKE [Tingewick], two married women were presented for exercising the office of midwife without licence. In

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STOKE GOLDINGTON, Anthony Abraham was presented "for not paying for bread and wine at Easter according to our custom, and for breaking of hedges in prayer time, and often absenting himself for [from] church on Sundays, both forenoons and afternoons." In ADDINGTON the churchwardens certified that the carpet for the communion table was old, and the pulpit cloth and cushion were also old, but they promised to repair them with speed. In GOTEHURST they presented, "we have a parish clerk, but he can neither write nor read." In HAVERSHAM and GREAT LINFORD they wanted Erasmus's Paraphrase. At NEWPORT, they had no Book of Canons. At TYRINGHAM and FILGROVE, they had neither the Book of Homilies nor Erasmus's Paraphrase, their minister had not executed any ministerial office in their church from Easter-day, and the perambulation had been neglected that year. In MARSH [GIBBON], Robert Watson was presented for going forth with his cart on the Sunday before St. James's day last past after evening prayer. In SHERRINGTON, Thomas Newall was presented for not paying his levy to the reparation of the church, being 12s. 4d.; and Widow Johnson for the like, being 12d. In the same parish, several women were presented for not frequenting their own parish church "according as they ought, but gone commonly to Newport," and some of the same persons for "unreverend behaviour in the church, in pushing Elizabeth Abbot off her seat, and laughing at her and others in time of divine service. In STONY STRATFORD (St. Giles), John Boone and James Miller were presented for sawing down a May-pole and drawing it away on the Sabbath day; and at CLIFTON REYNES it was presented that James Chauflower [?] was noted for a sectary, and refused to come to the church, or to hear service or sermons, or to receive the sacrament. [6 pp.]

Aug. 20. 7. Henry Hodges to the Council. In obedience to their letter of the 30th June, he has sent his remainder of the third part of 6,735*l.* required out of Somerset, towards the business of shipping, assuring them that if more than 235*l.* be required from cos. Somerset and Gloucester, and from Bristol, Gloucester, and Bridgewater, the defect is not his, but of some other of those places, who peradventure have made default. [*Seal with arms; imperfect.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 20. 8. Francis Lord Cottington to the Auditors of the Imprests. He is given to understand by Philip Burlamachi that they have not drawn the account he rendered the last of March 1629, whereof they made certificate that they had no warrant but "to make an estate of the said account." They have now by warrants of the late Lord Treasurer the accounts of Burlamachi for sale of ordnance, the money received in France for his Majesty, and of his several disbursements. They are to make the same ready for declaration, and if any warrant be wanting to authorize them to allow him some parcels they are to set them down to be considered upon, and to resolve what he shall be allowed and not allowed. And lastly, because he alleges that several sums have been by him paid long before he

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received moneys or assignments, they are to cast the consideration for the forbearance of the same until he received real satisfaction, which appears by certificate of Sir Robert Pye, delivered by direction of the late Lord Treasurer. Desires them to make all haste possible to draw the accounts to an end. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

Aug. 20.
Portsmouth.

9. Capt. Henry Stradling to Nicholas. Understanding Nicholas is in town, he is glad of this opportunity to present his service. Has been commanded there by the Lord General to take in a mainmast, which has detained him much beyond his expectation; his purser as well as himself can give Nicholas the reason. Hears that the Swallow, the Antelope, and two Whelps are to be continued at sea four months longer than the rest of the fleet. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Aug. 20.
Stafford.

10. Deputy Lieutenants of co. Stafford to [Robert Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant?] Report that according to his commands they had mustered the trained forces of that county on the 1st July last. The foot companies were full, and their arms good and serviceable. Some of the horse wanted pistols with firelocks, which were hard to come by, but they had promised to supply that defect as soon as the required articles may be compassed for money. The writers inclosed a muster roll. All the men had taken the oath of allegiance. The constables had presented the numbers in every hundred of able men from 16 to three score. They had not appointed a provost marshal, because, under a former command, the Justices of the Peace in every hundred had appointed able men, who performed the service better than any one man could, but if this be not approved they will perform what shall be commanded. [*1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Inclosed.*]

10. 1 *Muster roll above mentioned. The foot numbered 400. [Much damaged by damp. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]*

Aug. $\frac{20}{30}$.
The Hague.

11. John Durie to Sir Thomas Roe. Foresees that in Holland the Synods will do little or nothing in favour of his scheme of pacification. They shift the matter to a National Synod, which they willingly would by this occasion produce, to attain some other ends, wherein the magistrates and the churchmen are at odds. But this will never be consented to by the States, and so these will take a pretext to refuse an answer, because they cannot do it answerably to the work. Dr. Bogermannus, who presided in the Synod of Dort and still exercises (though in secret) the authority of a perpetual dictator, has put this answer in the mouths of the Synods of North and South Holland, according to which Durie supposes all the rest will conform their resolutions. The next course is to deal with the States to obtain their recommendation of the matter, either to some choice divines or to the Universities, and this last is likely to be obtained, although Dr. Bogermannus will labour against it. As soon as Durie has been at the Synod of Utrecht, he purposes to urge this towards the States, and when he has done in Holland, he thinks it expedient to return into Germany, where, notwithstanding the Saxon treaties, he does not think that all means to advantage the

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cause are lost. Argued for perseverance at great length, and suggested that he should settle in a quiet manner in some convenient place, and by private letters gather all the advices and consents of the best divines of the age, and by the benefit of printing communicate them to all parties, which he trusted would, in due time, and by the grace of God, breed the effect of true Christian and Evangelical unity. He also suggested the entertaining an agent or two to attend to the work, and recommended Hartlib for one, whom he described as a man well known, beloved, and trusted by all sides, a man exceeding painful, diligent, and cordially affected to these endeavours and one that for such works had lost himself, by too much charity being cast behind. In case the match proceeded between the Princess Palatine and Poland, wishes Hartlib provided with some place suitable for his abilities, which might rid him of the undeserved necessities, whereunto his public heartedness had brought him. Durie speaks of him as furnished with the Polish, Dutch, English, and Latin languages, perfectly honest and trusty, discreet, and well versed in affairs, and most eminently deserving of all the exiled Palatines, whose relief is a great cause of his low estate. [4 pp.]

Aug. 20. 12. Brief state of the account of Sir Sampson Darrell, the late surveyor general of the victuals for the Navy, for three years ended the 31st December 1633, according to the books delivered to the auditors. The accountant was shown to be in debt 409*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* at the close of this account. [1½ p.]

Aug. 20. 13. Presentments made at Aylesbury at an Ecclesiastical visitation, written in the same hand as those made at Brickhill, on the 19th inst. [see this Vol., No. 6.] The following are among the most noticeable items:—ELSBOROUGH: Thomas Stainbridge for refusing to pay his levy to the church, which is the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* LOWER WINCHENDON: Henry Wells, senior, for suffering his hogs to come into the churchyard, and being admonished by the churchwarden to look and keep them out, he called him troublesome fellow, and troubled him in mocking and mowing at him as he went in the streets. EAST CLAYDON: The churchyard gate in decay, for want of a pulley to shut it, whereby there being a common footway, and passengers daily heaving open the gate, the hogs of may [many of] the inhabitants do come therein, and defile the same. MARSWORTH: That they have no prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays; that the commination against impenitent sinners hath not of late time been read in our church; Edmund Cardale, of Pitstone, because he doth frequent our church; John Field for the like. EAST CLAYDON: Upon a fame and report that Michael Lee, gentleman, lendeth forth much money upon usury. BOARSTALL: Agnes Alden, the wife of Thomas Alden, that came to be churched without a veil. CUDDINGTON: That Thomas Crutie, doth usually sleep at prayers. Oving and also at PITCHCOTT: That they want Bishop Jewel's works, and in the same parishes, that they want a flagon to put wine in at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. [6 pp. and one line.]

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Aug. 21. Warrant to the Receiver of co. Wilts to pay to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Warden of the Forest of Pancett *alias* Clarendon Park, 30*l.* *per annum*, for provision of hay for maintenance of deer in winter. [*Docquet.*]

Aug. 21. 14. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. His special care
The Merhonour, is to provide for the preservation of these parts from picaroons
in the Downs. betwixt that and Hastings, and so over to the coast of Calais and Gravelines. They shun the ships that he employs, and when they have done any exploit, it is a matter of much difficulty to discover whence or what they are. To meet with them, he intends to man out small vessels. On Sunday last there arrived fourteen men-of-war, Hollanders and French, under the conduct of Admiral [Van] Dorp in Calais Road. On Tuesday they stood to the northwards to meet with the Dunkirkers that have so spoiled the herring busses, to the number of 130, as they hear. This morning came two French ships of war into the Downs, one of them commanded by Capt. Arnauld, who told the writer that they supposed their ships might be dispersed with the foul weather and some of them there for harbour. Perused his commission, and found his chiefest charge to be the guarding of the French coasts, and suppressing of pirates. By their discourse sees that they and the Hollanders relish not one the other very well. Their carriage was fair and respectful, so he dismissed them. Afterwards they were in company with some of our fleet, and drinking together let fall some passages, according to the inclosed. The Earl intends to leave a considerable number of ships there when the rest stand to the westward, that they may have an eye to the fleet gone to the northwards. The French King has gone to Chalons with a very great army and most of his nobility follow him. The merchants begin to take notice of the writer's directions to convoy ships. Is now wafting ten of them, and so will continue to all that desire his assistance. They will soon find the benefit of it. Windebank's son is returned from Calais, whither he went with the Ambassador. He will prove an apt seaman; he is daring and forward. [*Seal with crest within the garter. Indorsed by Windebank as received at Oatlands on the 23rd by his Majesty, and sent to Windebank. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*] Inclosed,

14. I. Relation of the French Capt. Arnauld. Their fleet consisted of thirty sail of ships divided into two squadrons, the French Admiral with eight sail of French and seven of Dutch to guard from Belleisle and the ocean to the coast of Biscay; the Dutch commander with eight sail of Dutch and seven of French, to keep the eastward to Calais and from Calais to the northward, whither they had news the Dunkirkers were gone. Their instruction is, that if they meet with any English ship out of sight of their land they shall strike to them, but in sight of their coast to expect the same from the English. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Aug. 21. 15. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. Has wafted the French ambassador's horses. Recapitulates the facts stated in the preceding letter. *[Indorsed by Coke as received at Woodstock. Seal with arms. 1 p.] Inclosed,*

15. 1. *Relation of the French Capt. Arnauld, similar to that calendared as an inclosure in the preceding letter. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

Aug. 2[1?] 16. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. The Merhonour. They are not yet victualled. A ship of the French fleet has come to them, and says their fleet is divided, both divisions consisting equally of French and Dutch, the one with Mons. Mantty is upon the coast of Spain, the other with [Van] Dorp, Admiral of Holland, put into Calais on Sunday last and is since gone to find the Dunkirkers, who have sunk very many of the herring busses. In the Downs are divers small ships of merchants bound some for Dunkirk others for Ostend, the Lord Admiral will give them convoy; he purposes to stand over to that coast as far as the ship may be well adventured. Coke may now think whether he will have them go westward, stay there, or divide themselves; that a guard should be left there is fit, for without it the small merchants and post boat will not pass quietly. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports has not [been] there this summer, but [at] this time might [well give] his presence. *[Slightly imperfect. Indorsed by Coke as dated the 14th August, and received at Woodstock the 28th. 1 p.]*

Aug. 21. 17. Presentments made at an Ecclesiastical Court held at Aylesbury. They are of the same kind as those previously calendared (Nos. 6 and 13.) DENHAM: Richard Anderson and Joan his wife presented for living apart one from the other. HORTON: Edmund Phipps, gentleman and high constable, that he has a water-mill for paper which goes for the most part on every Sunday throughout the year. WENDOVER: Triamore Macham, for keeping school without authority, and the said Triamore and John Quick for not coming to church on Sundays; Joseph Johnson for being excommunicate, and Thomas Elliott and his wife and William Free for conversing with the said Johnson being excommunicate. CHALFONT ST. GILES: Mr. Valentine, the parson, for suffering the chancel to be out of repair; Mr. Reading, the curate, for not going the perambulation this year; and the said parson for standing suspended for not reading the book of recreations. TAPLOW: Matthew Grove, for horsing and drawing barges on the Sabbath day. CHESHAM: Mr. Langley, the vicar, having given notice of the communion and all being thereto prepared, he refused to administer the same, so that the parishioners went away without prayers or receiving the holy communion; and for refusing to baptise a child. RISBOROUGH: The parish clerk, for digging a grave in service time. DINTON: Our church houses are out of repair and detained from the parish by Mr. Simon Mayne; John Verey, for not coming to church these eight weeks and suspected to be a Brownist. LEE: Our parish clerk

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cannot write and is not approved of. HADDENHAM: There has of late years been set up a court of consistory at Leighton in co. Bedford to the grievance of the country, which was not wont to be there, but by what authority we know not. WESTON TURVILLE: Charles Clinkett, for warning Thomas Worcester, the late churchwarden, to the court at Leighton, and afterwards did take 4s. of him to make an end of it, and so he never went to the court nor knows wherefore he was cited. [5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Aug. 23.
The James.

18. Sir William Monson to Sec. Windebank. That place afforded no other news than what was committed to the Secretary's son. They attend in the Downs expecting a fair wind or at least fair weather to carry them to the westward, where they are in no possibility to find the French or Holland ships so much vainly boasted of. The Hollanders are gone to the northward for the guard of their busses, some of the French like better of the road of the Downs than Calais and are put over amongst the English for safety, wondering at the force of the English fleet, which will hereafter as much daunt them as the name of Talbot in former times. Rumour that ten ships of the fleet are to winter at Portsmouth. Besides his long opinion against the King's ships residing at Portsmouth (out of reasons he will present to Windebank if he require), for the present will put him in mind of some reasons for him to reflect upon. The French having been first at sea, if "our" navy had been divided, some at Chatham and others at Portsmouth, and before their meeting they [the French] had anchored at St. Helen's, those at Portsmouth had been beleaguered and could not have come forth, and those of Chatham as impossible to come to them. This is a thing to be considered, what he says is his particular opinion. He holds it dangerous to make a separation of his Majesty's navy in a doubtful time of friendship abroad. They have daily examples in land service what stratagems are used to cut off one another's forces before joining, and he thinks the land cannot afford a greater opportunity than this case of the sea.—P.S. Beseeches Windebank to confer with Archbishop Laud in this point. [*Damaged by damp. Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 23.

19. Extract from the above of Sir William Monson's opinion of the danger of dividing the fleet. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 23.
[Durham Castle.]

20. Bishop Morton of Durham to the Council. According to their commands the trained forces, both horse and foot, have appeared before him completely furnished and exercised and have been also somewhat increased, a certificate whereof he incloses. The best sort of men have been admonished to furnish themselves with fit arms. The clergy have shown arms answerable to their abilities. The arms of recusants borne by legal subjects have been committed to the custody of the captain of the light horse. There is a ton of powder in readiness besides match. The beacons have been repaired and watched. The receipt of the muster master has been not above

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26*l per annum*, which is far too little and not proportionable to other counties. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Inclosed*,

20. I. *Certificate above-mentioned.* *Light horse, 70; foot companies, 811; able men untrained in all the county, 11,092.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 24.
Oatlands.

Proclamation declaring his Majesty's pleasure to confirm to his subjects their defective estates in their lands and possessions by his commission lately renewed and enlarged to that purpose. Such of the King's subjects as shall seek to have their defeasable estates derived from the Crown made good upon moderate compositions are before the beginning of Hilary Term next to repair to the Commissioners at a house in Fleet Street, where the King's Commissioners for his revenue when he was Prince of Wales usually met. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 196.* 1 p.]

Aug. 24.
The King's
Manor of St.
Mary at York.

21. Sir Edward Osborne, Vice-President, and the rest of the Council of the North, to the King. By his Majesty's directions of 29th July, upon perusal of a petition of John Gibbon, one of the participants in the drainage of Hatfield Chase, they were to return certificate what gentlemen residing near the said Chase within cos. York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, they thought most fit to be commissioners, to have the care to see that work perfected. Send schedule of names accordingly, most of whom were upon a former certificate of the now Lord Deputy of Ireland made Commissioners of Sewers in May 1634, to whom they have added others and left out some, in regard they are not well known unto the writers, and likewise for that they conceive too great a multitude of commissioners will hinder the proceedings. Find by the first commission that John Gibbon was nominated for a commissioner, but omitted in the second. [1 p.] *Inclosed*,

21. I. *Schedule above alluded to, containing 71 names of gentry in the cos. above named living in the neighbourhood of Hatfield Chase.* [1 p.]

Aug. 24.

22. Petition of Thomas Grayne, minister and preacher of God's word, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Griffin Spencer, minister to the seamen at Chatham, being to leave that place, petitioner prays warrant to succeed him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed*,

22. I. *Certificate of Capt. Thomas Austen and twenty others of petitioner's sufficiency.* 1st August 1635. [1 p.]

Aug. 24.
Croydon,
"neither fore
nor afternoon."

23. William Dell to Sir John Lambe. Archbishop Laud was providing for his journey to Woodstock at the time when the writer received Sir John's letters. Thought it his duty to return him this answer, which by reason of his haste is not so full as he could wish. If his letters have not been otherwise employed, he will find the hour of the day as well as the afternoon mentioned in their date; and he did it, not to show his ability after provender, as Sir John merrily conceits, (and for which, he thanks him, he has tied him and Sir John's bay gelding together,) but to let him under-

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stand the very moment of Sir John's appearance at Croydon. Should a man have written in that manner to Sir John's learned kinsman that had the mischance in the Old Jewry, or any great astrologer, he would have taken presently the exact crisis of the business and thanked him for it. But this he gets by adventuring upon men of Sir John's profession and above his match, for which he holds him the price of Sir John's gelding, he catches him writing no more afternoon letters in haste; and but that he has some hopes to be even with him ere long for abusing him as he has done, he had spared these. He hears Sir John is like to be brought into the Star Chamber for a conspiracy. The business is all come out, and because his desire is to punish Sir John a little beforehand, he cares not if he lets him know it. They say that Sir John's hasty departing from London was upon an appointment between Sir John and his old friend Mr. Warren, of Warwick, where he with others conspired against Sir Peter Wentworth, High Sheriff of co. Oxford, to disgrace him in this year of his employment. And to that purpose Sir John has defaced his seat in the church, and framed articles which very near touch Sir Peter in his good name. But in good earnest the Archbishop will grant no letters missive till he be further satisfied. The Earls of Cleveland and Dunsmore, with other great personages, have been with him about the business, and Dell hopes they will not put it up so. Where is Sir John now? He had best look about and play his after game well, or he may chance to be worse cast than he was in pursuit of Mr. Marsh. If Dell were worthy to advise him, he would make as much haste towards London as he did from it, for his presence there may be very useful for him. Last week Sir John's friend, R. Davis, was there, and Mr. Heywood and the writer brought him to dine and speak with the Archbishop as much as he would. What his answer was Sir John shall know at his coming up, but Dell perceives his fair daughter, or rather Wymarke's pelf, has so biassed him, that what company soever he comes into, he falls upon the one or the other; only that he told the writer that of all his friends at the Arches he was least beholden to Sir John, for when he should stand Davis most in stead, he is ever out of the way. Hopes by this time he has almost punished Sir John as bad as the Bishop of Peterborough's pinking hand. If not, he wishes that Sir John's old customers, Pregon and South, were both in the room with him wherever he is, and that he were bound to satisfy them before he stirred thence.—P.S. Prays whensoever Sir John comes up to be sure to bring some provision for St. Paul's (for he has not been there a long time), upon which Dell will undertake to excuse the Star Chamber suit for once, provided he burns this letter and forgives Dell's boldness. [2 pp.]

Aug. 25.
Cowes.

24. William Brissenden to Nicholas. The Third Whelp has been four or five days at the Cowes, waiting for Sir Philip Carteret for Jersey. He is at Southampton, and is expected hourly on board, by reason this morning the wind is fair. Capt. Paperill, engineer, takes passage with them, who is now at Southsea Castle. The Henrietta Maria rides in Stokes Bay expecting the Ambassador.

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The Swallow is by this time with the fleet. Understands that although their ship was appointed to be one of the four ships in ordinary for guard of the Narrow Seas, yet upon suit made by Capt. Smith and Capt. Penruddock, she is like to be laid up at the end of their two months' victual; and that information is given to the Officers of the Navy of her insufficiency by reason of leaks. She is an abler ship than either of those two as will appear; his suit is that she may continue as she was first appointed. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Aug. 25. 25. Certificate of William Gourney, Mayor of Clifton Dartmouth Hardnes, that John Newman had produced before him four releases or discharges for moneys by him paid for fish to be delivered in Newfoundland on account of Abraham Rutter, copies of which releases are inserted in this certificate; also that John Dotin, the attesting witness of three of the said releases, had appeared before the Mayor and proved the execution of the same, and further that Newman had produced proof that he had within ten years sustained other losses by sea to the amount of 2,800*l.*, and that he had served his Majesty as a captain in the Isle of Rhé to his great prejudice. [*53 lines on parchment.*]

Aug. 25. 26. Separate opinions of Thomas Hetley and Richard Taylor as to the right claimed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to visit the University of Cambridge, by virtue of his metropolitanical authority. Both of them were of opinion that the Archbishop had no such right and that he could only visit the University by special authority derived from the King. [*Endorsed by William Dell as being "the Judgment of the common lawyers" about the Archbishop's Metropolitanical Visitation of Cambridge.* 5 pp.]

Aug. 25. 27. Extract from the Register of the visitation of Bishop Williams of Lincoln of injunctions given by him at Leicester to the churchwardens of various parishes within the archdeaconry of Leicester to rail in their communion tables. *Underwritten,*

27. I. *Minutes of similar injunctions given to the churchwardens of other parishes in the same archdeaconry at Leicester on the 26th, and at Melton Mowbray on the 27th August inst.*

27. II. *Extracts from the Register of the visitation of the Vicar General of the Bishop of Lincoln of proceedings of the Surrogate of the Vicar General on the 13th, 14th, and 15th October 1635, in relation to the before-mentioned injunctions of the Bishop.* [*Latin.* 1½ p.]

Aug. 25. 28. Certificate of Capt. William Cooke and nineteen others, recommending Mr. Grayne for the place of preacher for the Navy at Chatham. [1 p.]

Aug. 26. Discharge to Sir William Constable of a rent of 113*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* *per annum* during the Queen's life, reserved upon the manor of Holme in Spaldingmore and Flamborough, co. York, in regard he purchased

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that manor upon the same rent in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, and knew not that his Majesty had assigned this rent in the second year of his reign to the Queen during her life for parcel of her jointure. His Majesty's intention not being that he should be doubly charged with this rent, he is therefore discharged of that one. [*Docquet.*]

Aug. 26.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To permit Simon Thoroughgood, Richard Clarke, and — Heather, of London, and Edmund Partridge, of Ipswich, owners of the Deborah of Ipswich, of 120 tons, to furnish their ship with ordnance. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 162 a. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

Aug. 26.
Whitehall.

The same to [Sir Henry Marten]. The Lords have appointed Robert Mason, Dr. in the Civil Law, judge of the Vice-Admiralty of Hants, Sir Henry is to cause a patent to be issued out of the Court of Admiralty accordingly. [*Ibid., fol. 163. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Aug. 26.
Whitehall.

The same to [the same]. Similar letter for patent for Jonas Curle to be Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty of Hants. [*Ibid., fol. 163. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Aug. 26.
Whitehall.

The same to [the same]. The like for Adam Vebert to be Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty of Hants. [*Ibid., fol. 163 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Aug. 27.

29. Sir Edward Wardour to [the Council]. Arthur Cundall of Westminster, carpenter, ten years ago erected a house in a piece of ground, (which before he had used for a timber yard,) very near to the Parliament House on a new foundation, which being complained of, it was ordered that the same should be demolished, but nobody prosecuting, it was not. He has now, within the same yard, erected stables and other buildings, and one great building towards the Parliament yard upon a new foundation, which by working in the night and secretly in vacation time, he has brought up to the top of the second story, notwithstanding he has been often prohibited; and lastly, now going about to proceed further in the said buildings, he has made stay thereof till their pleasures be declared therein. [*1 p.*]

Aug. 27.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Order has been given by the Council to the Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, to take divers pieces of ordnance out of several castles and forts, and to bring them for London to be disposed of. The Earl of Lindsey is prayed to order some of the ships under his charge to attend such directions herein as shall be given by the Master of the Ordnance. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 163 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Aug. 27.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. The bearer, John Taylor, is employed in his Majesty's special service beyond seas. The Earl is prayed to cause him to be transported to Dunkirk in one of the ships under his charge. [*Ibid., fol. 164. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

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Aug. 27. 30. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. The barks that
 The Merhonour. desired convoy for Dunkirk and Ostend are safely arrived there, and
 our ships returned. The Leopard with her charge met with eighteen
 Dunkirk ships of war about two leagues from that coast. Two of
 them came within shot; the Leopard shot at them, and they struck,
 and gave him each of them a gun. Afterwards the Admiral sent a
 sloop that came with his topsails up, but a shot being made from
 the Leopard, he struck and brought a compliment aboard, that if the
 Captain wanted anything their fleet was ready to supply him. They
 told him they had sunk above 80 sail of busses and brought home
 1,000 prisoners, and that they met with 41 sail of Holland men-of-
 war, and fought with them a day, the night parting them. The plague
 is very hot at Dunkirk. On Sunday last, the 23rd inst., two English
 merchants presumed to wear their flags in full view of the fleet,
 almost within command of shot, whereupon the Earl sent for them
 and committed both to custody; on Tuesday following he called a
 council of war, wherein William Bushell of Limehouse, captain of the
 Neptune, was fined 500*l.*, and Thomas Scot of Ratcliffe, master of
 the other ship 100*l.*, for so gross a misdemeanor. This sharp course
 he took to make it exemplary, by reason that it was done in sight of
 near two hundred sail of their own and other nations, as also for that
 our merchants are more frequently delinquent herein than strangers,
 and having been informed by Sir Henry Marten that it is proper to
 deal with them by way of fine, for laying by the heels has prevailed
 nothing. Had not continued there thus long but for the slackness
 of their supplies, neither have they yet their cupplement; the St.
 George and the Swallow want much of their victuals, howsoever he
 determines to set sail to-morrow morning for the westward, leaving
 those two ships to take in their provisions and ply thereabout for
 guard and convoy.—P.S. It has been such stormy weather these
 two days that they could not set a boat to shore. [*Indorsed by
 Windebank as received on 28th and answered 4th September. 1 p.*]

Aug. 27. 31. The same to Sec. Coke. Similar letter to the preceding.
 The Merhonour. [*Indorsed by Coke as received on the 29th at Woodstock. Seal with
 arms within the garter. 1 p.*]

Aug. 27. 32. Extract from the above concerning the meeting of the Leopard
 and the Dunkirk ships of war. [*½ p.*]

Aug. 27. 33. Similar extract concerning the fining of the captains of
 English merchantmen for wearing their flags in view of the fleet.
 [*½ p.*]

Aug. 27. 34. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. The
 The Downs, victualler and foul weather have been the cause of their so long stay;
 to-morrow they will set sail. The ships sent to Dunkirk met with
 the Spanish fleet, returning from the defeat of the herring busses;
 they had 950 prisoners beside boys. They saluted the King's ships
 with due respect. On Sunday last two Straits' ships, the com-
 manders Bushell and Scot, set sail for London, and in the presence
 of the fleet put out their flags. The Admiral sent his barge for them.

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They did their best to escape, but were put in custody. The next day the Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral were sent for, and it was agreed that they should be censured by a general council; the writer thought the more public their punishment the more it would be for the King's honour, this place being full of stranger ships, which would carry the news of it into every part. They were fined,—Bushell in 500*l.*, which he deserves to pay, Scot in 100*l.*, which the worth and poverty of the man deserve it should be remitted; he was lately taken by the Turks, and his ransom not yet all paid. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Aug. 27. 35. Extract from the above relative to the meeting of the Leopard and the Spanish fleet. [$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

Aug. 27. 36. Similar extract touching the fining of English merchantmen for putting out their flags in presence of the fleet. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Aug. 27. 37. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. They are now ready to set sail. The Admiral's resolution is to keep the fleet to the westward as long the victuals will permit. The Antelope, the Swallow, and a Whelp he intends to leave there. The St. George is to follow with the Rainbow, and the Exchange sent to Scarborough. The French and Dutch fleets are divided, the Admiral [Van] Dorp is gone to the northward to seek for the Dunkirk ships, which are returned home from the spoil of the busses. Admiral Mantty keeps about Belle Isle and within the Bay of Biscay. The foulness of the weather has much delayed the taking in provisions. Two masters of merchant ships have been too forward in putting out their flags in view of the Admiral; the one was Bushell, master in the Great Neptune from the Straits, the other Scot, master in a ship from the Western Islands. The admiral, considering how little imprisoning in the bilboes and such corporal punishments worked, (the same passing without noise,) punished these by laying fines on them, but how they will be levied, or what may be the issue he wots not. Now that Nicholas has returned to Westminster, he shall hear from the writer on all occasions. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Aug. 27. 38. Richard Kilvert to [Sir John Lambe]. Since he understood by Sir John of Pregon's coming up with Johnson, he repaired on Sunday to Court at Oatlands, the King being there, to observe if anything had been attempted, but heard no news of them or their patron, neither is anything moved at the Lord Keeper's touching Mr. Chancellor. Took occasion at Oatlands to move Mr. Attorney for a day to be set down for hearing, as also that the information may be perfected, and that the writer may have writs down with him to Lincoln, which he promised, and appointed the writer to be with him this day at Gray's Inn to receive his warrant for proceeding against the defendants, but the weather is so bad that he comes not to town until Saturday. The brief is ready, and Mr. Attorney has one copy with him in the country; one Tisdall, a lawyer of Gray's Inn, a man of Mr. Attorney's own choice, and as he hears, an able man, has another; and a third the writer will have on Saturday

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next, and will bring it down with him, and will wait on Sir John the 5th September; in the meantime he purposes to ride towards Woodstock to-morrow, and stay there until Wednesday next. As he is writing this at Mr. Davy's house, Mr. Thomas Webb brings news that Pregon was thunder-stricken on Sunday se'nnight as he was riding near Aylesbury, and lies there desperately sick, and that he had letters and writings about him, which are sent back to the Bishop at Bugden. If Sir John has any news "of the beast," prays him to impart it. Webb tells the writer that the Chancellor has not sent back the former commission wherein are inclosed his original articles. Prays Sir John to cause him to speed it. [1½ p.]

Aug. 27. 39. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, to Arundel House. William Earl of Denbigh, Master of the Great Wardrobe. To provide for Sir William Le Neve, lately created Clarencieux king-of-arms, and also for Sir Henry St. George, lately created Norroy king-of-arms, a coat of arms of length and breadth accustomed, wrought and embroidered on velvet with fine Venice gold, and to be made up in such manner as has been used. And also for George Mainwaring, lately created Richmond herald, a coat of the same arms embroidered with cloth of gold upon satin, and the quarter of Scotland to be upon cloth of gold. And for Edward Walker, of late created Blanch Lion pursuivant-at-arms extraordinary, a coat of the same arms embroidered with satin upon damask, enriched with gold thread. [*Copy attested by Sir William Le Neve, Clarencieux, and William Penson, Lancaster.* 1 p.]

Aug. 27. 40. Certificate of Sir Edward Wardour, that Arthur Condall Westminster. [Cundall] of Westminster, carpenter, had promised under penalty of 100*l.*, and that Thomas Wylberd of the same place, carpenter, and Robert Oliver of the same place, yeoman, had each undertaken for Condall in 50*l.* that he should appear before the Council at the first sitting after Michaelmas, to answer for building in or near the Old Palace of Westminster against the proclamation. [*Ten lines written on a strip of parchment.*]

Aug. 27. 41. Statement, by Nicholas, of the receipts and payments of Sir Sampson Darrell from the last audit, which was up to the end of the year 1633 to the time of his death. The balance against Sir Sampson at the last audit was 409*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; he had received since from various sources on account of the ordinary (including the above balance) 22,955*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*; and from Sir William Russell out of the ship money 17,531*l.* 10*s.* Against the receipt on account of the ordinary, various payments were adduced, which left a balance of 3,798*l.* 1*s.* to be accounted for by his executrix on that account, besides the receipt out of the ship-money. [2 pp.]

[Aug. 27.] 42. Another statement, by Nicholas, of Sir Sampson's receipts and payments on account of the ship-money fleet. His receipt on this account, as stated in the preceding paper, amounted to

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17,531*l.* 10*s.* The payments here accounted for amounted to 14,249*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.*, leaving a balance of 3,282*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* The total balance against the estate of Sir Sampson thus appeared to be 7,080*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* [1 *p.*]

Aug. 27.

43. Certificate of the value of the lands of Cuthbert George, who died on the 16th October 1626, and which lands had descended to William George his son, being of the age of 13 years 5 months and 16 days at the finding of an inquisition taken this day. The lands were situate in Eaton Bray, Billington, and Tottenhoe, co. Bedford, and were found to be of the annual value of 1*l.* 9*s.* Adriaah, the widow of Cuthbert George, had become the wife of Edmund Hawkins. [1 *p.*]

Aug. 27.

44. Survey of the hulls of the Prince Royal, the Dreadnought, the St. Dennis, the Defiance, the Nonsuch, and the Second and Fourth Whelps, being all the ships at Chatham, with a statement of the amount required for repairing each of them: the total is 6,677*l.* [= 16¼ *pp.*]

Aug. 27.

45. Examination of James Priest taken before Sir William Becher. The words of an information being read to the examinant, he says he does not remember that ever he spake such words, and protests that he never held them in his heart, for that he reverences the Bishops, and holds himself bound to follow their direction, and to honour those servants of his Majesty who approach his person. But he says, that sometime before the 5th of July examinant was much afflicted in mind, in regard he was unable to pay his debts, and durst not go abroad to follow his trade of a painter, whereby to provide for his family, and that being much weakened in his mind, on the 5th July he drank half a pint of sack at the Falcon tavern [Cambridge], and by and by another half pint, but cannot remember that he drank more; but that his wife told him that at his coming home he drank another pint of sack, but does not remember anything he did all that day or night after, only that he found himself next morning lying on the bare boards. But divers of his neighbours told him that he had used unseemly actions in the market-place, and had spoken against the Bishops and the Book of Recreation, but was not told those particular words mentioned in the information. [1 *p.*]

Aug. 28.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Officers of the Navy. Advertisement is given by the Earl of Lindsey, that the supply of victuals has come so slowly to the ships, that it has very much retarded their putting to sea, and that he is constrained to leave the St. George and the Swallow behind, by reason the victuals for their supply are not yet come. The Officers are to hasten to the ships in the Downs such remainder of victuals as is wanting. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 164. ½ *p.*]

[Aug. 28?]

46. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. Windebank justly taxes him for not returning the answer given to the Holland Ambassador, and the remonstrance made by the Venetian. The writer's excuse is,

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that he wanted the ordinary help for dispatches, being forced to seek a post as far off as Southampton. Besides, their daily removes carried their stuff so before them, that he wanted means to write, wherein he was less cautious, because he had written that his Majesty well approved the order taken by the Council Board, to which Windebank's reply being conformable had his Majesty's like allowance. The case of the Venetian seems more considerable; yet, though ambassadors may have privilege to judge of life and death amongst their own followers, if they kill the King's subjects no privilege can free them from those laws by which Kings are tied to protect their subjects, not only against ambassadors but against more sovereign power. The Ambassador, prejudging the cause unheard, declares himself a party, and therefore no competent judge. Windebank may let him know, that his Majesty will conserve all due privileges to ambassadors, and to him in particular, and when it shall appear that the case is suitable to the information given to him, his Majesty will not only do him justice, but thereby declare the favour he bears both to the state of Venice and to his own person. In the meantime he must permit the fact to be examined in a legal way. [*Indorsed by Windebank: "without date or place; received 30th."* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 28.
Deptford
[Chatham?]

47. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Most glad to hear of Nicholas's safe return. The Officers of the Navy came down to Chatham on Friday se'nnight to take a survey of the remains of stores; but especially in observance of the Lords' warrant to survey the hulls of ships not prepared this year for sea service. The Trinity House sent Mr. Salmon and Mr. Coke, but the Thames' shipwrights neglected his Majesty's service totally, though the Officers appointed a coach to bring them to Chatham. The shipwrights' day of election was on the day appointed at Chatham, but the wardens told the writer that two might be spared notwithstanding their election of a master. He believes that the cause proceeds by means of Edward Steevens, of Blackwall, and that if this pass without check they will hereafter be more careless to attend the King's service, he therefore desires Nicholas to acquaint Lord Cottington and Sec. Windebank and to cause Steevens to be sent for before them, and, if he cannot give them satisfaction, to move the Lords to enjoin two of the masters to come down on their own charge; this will make them beware in the future. All the ships abroad have received two months' victuals, and the Henrietta Maria three months. The victualling has been no small trouble, whereof he has had more than his share. If his Majesty purpose to continue any other of the greater ships at sea after "the fyne" of the six months they would gladly know it, otherwise they can take no notice but of the Antelope, the Swallow, the Eighth and the Third Whelps, which are to be victualled for four months longer. It will be Wednesday before their return. [1 p.]

Aug. 28.
Winchester.

48. Dr. William Lewis to [Archbishop Laud]. Yesterday the Archbishop's Commissioners met again in the College by Winchester, where the oath to answer to the Archbishop's articles was presented

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to the Warden and Fellows, and they admonished [to withdraw] their former protestation. To take the oath they offered themselves, simply, without mention of their protestation. But upon demand whether they deserted or relinquished their protestation, the Warden desired to be excused from expressing himself, saying that all oaths were taken with some reservation, so that mental reservation and equivocation are not yet out of vogue with vehement Protestants no more than with vehement Romanists. Some of the Fellows being pressed said, they deserted it, they made no mention of it; others, that it was void in law by their submission to the oath; so that being not further able to form their words, the Commissioners protested against the nullity of their former protestation, and rejected it, and gave them their oath to those first articles, having received no other from the Archbishop, which they were afraid of. The writer had watched the Registrar's act, which had been drawn with some prejudice by their interest in him (having been of their body), if he had not been overlooked. Time they have upon their [request] to answer to the articles till October 6th, and the visitation continued *de die in diem* till the relaxation, wherein the Archbishop may do what shall seem convenient unto his wisdom. [*Seal with impression of, perhaps, one of Dr. Donne's seals of the Saviour crucified on an anchor. 1 p.*]

Aug. 28.

49. Examination of Henry Hendy, master of the Hannah ketch, the King's post, taken before Vice-Admiral Sir William Monson. On Sunday the 23rd inst., examinant went from the Vice-Admiral's ship. Having received the King's packet and seven men for guard of the same, he stood over to Dunkirk, and off Gravelines, was encountered by two men-of-war of Flushing, who commanded them to strike their sails, calling them rogues, and using other opprobrious words, shooting at them seven or eight musket shot to affright them. Examinant not being able to withstand their force was fain to yield to them, giving good words, informing them that they had a packet of the King's and a warrant from the Lord Admiral, which with unmannerly terms they slighted, viz., "Skiet for the King and my Lord, for they had a king themselves." Thereupon they boarded examinant, who showing the master of the ship the Admiral's warrant he tore the same from him, giving him three blows with a great dagger, and offered to stab him therewith, which he had done if not prevented by some gentlemen of the Vice-Admiral's. Thereupon they fell to rifling the ketch: breaking open the mail, taking out the packet and tore the outside thereof, trenching all the ballast from the bottom to the top, and rifling some of the company, taking away three pairs of stockings, a pair of silk garters, and two bands, and destroying a barrel of beer, looking for money in the same, and ate or destroyed all the provision of victual. After detaining them three or four hours, they put them off in the extremity of a storm, that it was a hundred to one they had not all perished, which examinant believes they did purposely to destroy them, when they saw there were no goods worth pillaging. This affront was done by Peter Peterson, captain of one of the said barks, and John Johnson, master of the

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same, the 25th inst., there being in the said bark 11 Englishmen, 25 Frenchmen, and 44 Hollanders. *Underwritten,*

49. I-III. *Separate examinations of Gregory Vowell, Charles Fitzer, and Henry Somaster, who substantially agreed with the preceding examination, the first two of them deposing to having held the master of the ship back from stabbing Hendy. [Endorsed by Windebank: "Delivered to me by Mr. More, secretary to the Earl of Suffolk, 2nd September. To know his Majesty's pleasure, whether any of the French or Hollanders shall be arrested between Dover and Calais, till reparation be made for these insolences." 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]*

Aug. 29. 50. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Much marvel that the Earl of Lindsey should complain for want of the full proportion of victuals, having shipped the whole supply for two months, as the Lords may partly perceive by a postscript of a letter inclosed, from William Finney, a purser employed to distribute it among the ships. It may be the late tempestuous weather has hindered the ships from taking it in. They expect Finney's return this night with the purser's receipts, and about Wednesday they hope to dispatch their business at Chatham, and return to London, where they will attend the Lords with an account of that service. The victuals for the Merhonour, the James, and the Swiftsure, they sent away about the end of July, because their four months' victuals ended the 14th and 15th inst., but the rest of the ships end not theirs till the beginning of September, and therefore they deferred their victualling somewhat longer. [*Seal with crest. 1 p.*] *Inclosed,*

50. I. *William Finney to the Officers of the Navy. Reports his endeavours to arrange with the Earl of Lindsey and Sir William Monson for the victualling of all the ships to end within a few days of one another. Mentions also various arrivals of victuals in the Downs and adds in the P.S. above mentioned that since writing his letter the Swallow had arrived from Portsmouth, and that there was come from London more beer, beef, butter, cheese, and fish than to furnish all the other ships, so that the surplus is to supply the Swallow. 22nd August 1635. [1 p.]*

Aug. 29. 51. Certificate of Symon Muskett, [Justice of Peace for Middlesex?], that Alexander Gryffes, of Dublin, and Mary his wife, had that day taken the oath of allegiance before him. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Aug. 30. 52. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. On receipt of Windebank's Woodstock. last letter, he moved his Majesty what was to be done with the Holland ship at Hull, wherein the writer's advice concurred with Windebank's, that the men should be discharged, only the ship and the master and chief officers retained. His Majesty liked well of this resolution, and required order to be presently given to that

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purpose. [*Seal with arms. Indorsed by Windebank as received the 31st by Mr. Gordon. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Aug. 30.
Dover Castle.

53. Sir Henry Crispe to Sec. Windebank. Viscount Scudamore, Ambassador in France, having satisfied Sec. Coke on behalf of the Dover postmaster, the writer will forbear his punishment, which before was but deferred. The Lord Admiral has undertaken to seek after those French and Hollanders who have offered affronts to his Majesty, in staying his packet boats and robbing and torturing his subjects, of which the writer has given Capt. [Thomas] Kirke several copies of examinations. There are three ships of the fleet already despatched in that service. On Friday last, Sir William Monson apprehended in Dover Road one of the French pirates, and carried all the officers away in chains to the Downs to the Lord Admiral, and the vessel was sent after him. These French had rifled the packet boat the same week. [*Indorsed by Windebank as received 2nd September by Mr. More, secretary to the Earl of Suffolk. Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

Aug. 30.

54. Speech of William Strode, public orator of Oxford University, addressed to his Majesty, at Woodstock. An address of very high flown compliments and thanks commencing, "Augustissime et Christo proxime Homo-deus." It commemorates the settlement of their new statutes, a work which it compares to the codification of Justinian; the endowments for the benefit of those little outlying fragments of the King's dominions, Jersey and Guernsey; and the gift of the King's statue to the University, by Archbishop Laud. [*Latin. 2 pp.*]

Aug. 31.

Warrant to the Treasurer of the Chamber to pay to Anthony Dodsworth, sergeant of the buckhounds, the yearly allowance of 50*l.* during his life. [*Docquet.*]

Aug. 31.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

55. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Wrote Nicholas by the post of Dover, at their first coming in to receive their victuals, but understands by Capt. Ketelby that Nicholas was gone into [the] country. Conceives about this time he has returned, and again presents his service. They have had bad weather a long time, and they say all their victuals is not yet come down, and that they are in great want of men by reason of sickness and run-aways; but he has had all his victuals aboard these three weeks, and has neither sick men, nor want of men. The Earl of Lindsey says they shall go again to the westward so soon as they are ready, and the wind and weather will give them leave, but they can make no long stay there, for they who are officers will have but five weeks' victuals remaining on Friday next, the rest, some a week, some 14 days, some three weeks, and some a month longer. He would have had all so supplied, that it might have all ended on one day, but there was no ear given to it. The Dunkirkers have played the devil upon the poor Dutch busses. They daily send convoys with English barks to Dunkirk and Ostend. He has not liberty to repair the Lord Chamberlain's losses from the Dunkirkers. [*Seal with arms. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.*]

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Aug. 31. 56. Account, by Sir William Russell, of ship-money received and remaining due to this day:—The total received was now 78,605*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; and that remaining due 4,958*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* which included the 2,955*l.* retained by the City of London. [*This account was not sent in until the 5th September, and in the meantime 78*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was received from Somersetshire.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 31. 57. Account made up, by Nicholas, from the preceding, of ship-money remaining unpaid, with the places whence it was payable:—The amount unpaid (deducting the 2,955*l.* from London and the 78*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid from co. Somerset) was 1,925*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and consisted of 311*l.* 10*s.* due from Norfolk and Cambridgeshire; 657*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* from Suffolk and Essex; 70*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* from Kent and Sussex; 582*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* from Westminster and places on the Thames; 303*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from co. Somerset, with Gloucester and Bristol: total, 1,925*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 31. 58. Copy of the above account, with note by Nicholas, that by a letter dated 11th February [1634–5], the amount charged on cos. Somerset and Gloucester with Bristol was reduced 235*l.*, and divided in such manner that the sum really remaining due was now only 68*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which was due from co. Gloucester. [1 p.]

Aug. 31. 59. List of ships, certified by Capt. Thomas Austen and others, as most fit to ride at Portsmouth this winter. They were the Triumph, the James, the Vanguard, the Reformation, the Leopard, the Swallow, the Bonaventure, the Black George, the Third, Fifth, and Ninth Whelps. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Aug. 31. 60. Another copy of the same list, to which Nicholas has added the number of men required to man each of these ships: total, 1,780. [1 p.]

[Aug. ?] 61. Petition of Edward Sidnam [Sydenham] to the King. Cæsar de Haze became bound to his Majesty, on the 28th March 1635, with Thomas Talbott and Agmondesham Dickayes [Pickayes], of London, in 500*l.*, for the appearance of De Haze in the Star Chamber on 17th April, to answer things alleged against him by the Attorney-General for transportation of gold. De Haze having gone beyond seas did not appear, whereupon it was ordered that the said bond should be estreated for his Majesty's use. Petitioner beseeches his Majesty to grant him the said forfeited bond. [*Indorsed by Sec. Coke, "Deferred till we come to London and know there the state; whether this be pardoned by the Lords."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Aug. ?] 62. Bailiffs of Yarmouth to Lords of the Admiralty. Certify the receipt, on 27th July, of petition of Thomas Hopper and John Pratt, with underwritten direction to the bailiffs to take order that the petitioners' clothes, or satisfaction, might be given to them without delay by Robert Carrell, who drew them to serve the French contrary to the proclamation. Carrell says that long before he received order out of France, Hopper earnestly solicited such employment, and after he was hired was as earnest for Pratt, and both of them pro-

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mised him 10s. a piece for his kindness. And whereas Hopper and Pratt say that they did not know the boats were French, the bailiffs show that to be entirely untrue, and that 40s. was given them by some owners of shipping, with promise of employment in English shipping, if they would not go with the French, notwithstanding which they helped and instructed the French in furnishing their boats, and then put their clothes aboard and sailed away with them. State the circumstances under which Pratt recovered part of his clothes, but the boat which contained Hopper's clothes sailed away to France. As to the value set upon their clothes by Hopper and Pratt, the bailiffs do not believe it to be true. All which they submit to the Lords, with the loss of Carrell by his continuance in prison. [1 p.]

[Aug. ?]

63. Petition of Edmund Earl of Mulgrave to the Lords of the Treasury. On 27th May last, on information that petitioner was indebted to his Majesty a great sum of money for rent of the manor of Mulgrave and other lands in cos. York and Lincoln, a warrant was directed to the Farmers of the Alums to forbear payments out of that farm to petitioner until further order. Most part of the rents in arrear were long since paid, and those which are behind stand referred to Auditor Gwynn to balance with his Majesty's debt to petitioner, which will appear much greater. Prays a discharge of the warrant to the Farmers of the Alums, and the rather that petitioner's lands are in extent to his Majesty for the same debts, so that he is without cause doubly vexed for the same things. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Aug. ?]

64. Petition of Lucy Staveley, wife of Arthur Staveley, to the Council. Petitioner's husband for the last three quarters of a year, ending at Midsummer last, has not paid any part of her alimony settled by order of the Board of 14th [sic] June 1634. Prays a warrant for apprehending and keeping him in custody until he shall have paid the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

64. I. *Order of Council above mentioned, whereby Arthur Staveley was ordered to pay petitioner 20l. in satisfaction of her debts incurred in staying in London to seek redress, whereupon petitioner was to repair to her father's house in co. Leicester and there make her abode, and her husband was to pay her 40l. per annum for alimony. Whitehall, 4th June 1634. [1½ p.]*

[Aug. ?]

65. Petition of Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to the same. There has been a light at Dungeness twenty years, the imposition towards which was at first one penny per ton on ships trading by that coast, payable on return of the ships, one half to be paid by the merchants and the other half by the owners. This was consented to by all parties, but the patentee procured to be inserted in his patent a penny out and a penny home. The patent being now come into the hands of William Bullock, he has got a new patent, in which he has laid the whole imposition upon the owners and masters, with power to them to collect a moiety

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from the merchant, making the owners and masters his servants. Pray that the first agreement may be returned to. [*Endorsed are notes of public business by Sec. Coke: "Revocation for Augier. List of plantation petitioners. Covenants required of the planters; —Mr. Attorney. Lord of Canterbury; what answer from the Bishops concerning captive monies."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Aug. ?]

66. Minute sent to Sir William Becher of an application to be made to the Council. It relates to the contribution desired from the North Riding of co. York, and the cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland towards the money disbursed by co. Durham in carriage of timber for the great ship. It is desired that Durham should be ordered to render an account of the moneys disbursed, their demands having varied from 1,100*l.* to 1,800*l.*, and that if they should be overpaid they should repay the surplus to the contributors. [1 p.]

Aug.

67. [Justices of Peace for co. Chester] to the Council. In consequence of the letter of the Lords of the 17th July they have re-examined Cuthbert Cartington, committed to the castle of Chester for his abuse of his Majesty's great seal. Inclose an account thereof, which they pray may be compared with the former informations. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug.

68. Note by Nathaniel Geraerd of merchants' names who are most likely to furnish money in Holland for redeeming his Majesty's jewels. [1 p.]

[Aug. ?]

69. Account of the distribution of ships to the several counties, with their tonnage and number of men, as directed by the writs issued on the 4th inst., to which is added the charge to be assessed upon every county. The several totals are as follow:—ships, 45; tonnage, 21,850; men, 8,650; and charge, 218,500*l.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Aug. ?]

70. Similar account, but with lists of tonnage and men and amounts of money, differing in some particulars from the preceding. Essex being reduced from 8,000*l.* to 6,500*l.*, co. Leicester from 8,000*l.* to 7,000*l.*, and co. York from 12,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*; the total sum is reduced to 214,000*l.* [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

[Aug. ?]

71. List of counties which have but one corporate town and of those which have two, made out with a view to the preparation of the writs for ship-money. [1 p.]

[Aug. ?]

72. Another list of the same kind, with the additional information of the sums to be assessed upon the counties, and also upon each of the towns mentioned; for example, Buckingham was to be taxed at 70*l.*, Chipping Wycombe at 50*l.*, Kirkby Kendal at 15*l.*, Appleby at 5*l.*, Derby at 175*l.*, Chesterfield at 50*l.*, Hereford at 220*l.*, Leominster at 44*l.*, Huntingdon at 40*l.*, Godmanchester at 74*l.*, Monmouth at 40*l.*, and Newport, co. Monmouth, 23*l.* [*Draft by Nicholas.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[Aug. ?]

73. Another list of the same kind referring to other counties. The corporate towns in Suffolk were to be assessed as follow:—

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Ipswich 240*l.*, Orford 12*l.*, Aldborough 8*l.* 16*s.*, Dunwich 4*l.*, Southwold 8*l.*, Hadleigh 120*l.*, Eye 30*l.*, Bury St. Edmunds 213*l.*, Sudbury 68*l.*; those in co. Salop,—Shrewsbury 456*l.* 10*s.*, Bridgenorth 51*l.* 10*s.*, Ludlow 102*l.*, Bishop's Castle 15*l.* 10*s.*, Oswestry 51*l.*, Wenlock 302*l.*; in co. Warwick,—Coventry 266*l.*, Warwick 100*l.*, Birmingham 100*l.*, Sutton Coldfield 80*l.*, Stratford-on-Avon 50*l.*; in co. Carmarthen,—Carmarthen 50*l.*, Kidwelly 44*l.*; in co. Glamorgan,—Cardiff 60*l.*, St. David's [Llandaff?] 13*l.*; in co. Pembroke,—Pembroke 10*l.*, Haverfordwest 65*l.*; in co. Radnor,—Radnor 6*l.*, Presteign 28*l.*; in co. Gloucester,—Gloucester 500*l.*, Tewkesbury 60*l.*, Chipping Campden 20*l.*; those in Hants,—Portsmouth 60*l.*, Southampton 195*l.*, Winchester 190*l.*, Andover 50*l.*, Romsey 30*l.*, Basingstoke 60*l.*; in co. Hertford,—Hertford 55*l.*, St. Alban's 120*l.*, Berkhamstead 25*l.*; in co. Lincoln,—Lincoln 193*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Boston 70*l.*, Great Grimsby 15*l.*, Stamford 60*l.*, Grantham with the Soke 200*l.*; in Kent and the Cinque Ports,—Canterbury 300*l.*, Sandwich and its members 250*l.*, Dover and its members 330*l.*, Hythe 40*l.*, Romney and its members 180*l.*, Oswalston [Orlestone?] and Tenterden 90*l.*, Queenborough 10*l.*, Maidstone 160*l.*, Cranbrook 200*l.*, Gravesend with Milton 40*l.*, Rochester 80*l.*; in Surrey,—Guildford 53*l.*, Southwark 350*l.*, Kingston-upon-Thames 88*l.*; in co. Stafford,—Lichfield 150*l.*, Stafford 30*l.*, Newcastle-under-Lyne 24*l.*, Walsall 32*l.* [*It may perhaps be doubtful whether the present paper has reference to the assessments under the present or some other writs for ship-money.* 4¼ pp.]

[Aug.?

74. Draft, by Nicholas, of alterations or suggested alterations in the instructions sent to the Sheriffs for executing the writs for ship-money. They principally affect the clauses relative to the dealing with persons who are refractory "of what quality or condition soever"; the pains to be taken to secure an equitable assessment of the amounts to be raised, and the mode of dealing with constables or others who neglect their duty. [2½ pp.]

[Aug.?

75. List of the ships employed at sea under the Earl of Lindsey. It is stated that the Henrietta Maria was appointed to carry Lord Aston for Spain. [1 p.]

[Aug.?

76–78. Three ground plans of the church of Wolston, co. Warwick. From an endorsement in the handwriting of Sir John Lambe and notes upon the plans it would seem that they were prepared with a view to some litigation, perhaps in the Court of Arches, respecting the pew of a Mr. Warner. The plans indicate the seats of Sir Peter Wentworth and Mr. Willcox.

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Sept. 1.

Confirmation to Thomas Pilkington, of some defects in a grant of tithes made by the late King James to George Johnson and John Grimsditch, being those of the rectory of St. Lawrence, Northampton, at the yearly rent of 10*l.* [*Docquet.*]

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Sept. 1. Presentation of Thomas Warmstry, M.A., to the rectory of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Worcester. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 1.
Whitehall.

Sec. Windebank, as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Mayor of Hull. Touching the Holland man-of-war, the Sampson of Flushing, brought into Hull by Capt. Povey of the Rainbow, his Majesty commands that all the men belonging to the Sampson be discharged, except the captain and chief officers, who together with the ship are to be kept in safe custody. As soon as he has discharged the men, which he is to do in a fair and friendly manner, he is to cause an inventory to be taken of the ship and all that appertains to her, in presence of the captain, and is to take care that she be preserved from spoil. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 164. ½ p.*]

Sept. 1.
Whitehall.

Sec. Windebank, as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to Capt. Povey. Repeats his Majesty's command concerning the Sampson of Flushing, as stated in the preceding letter. The Hollander that committed the first outrage at Scarborough, on the 13th July last, is Capt. Brown, of the Post of Amsterdam, and the second, who landed his men there, is Cornelius Clauson, captain of the Prince Henry of Amsterdam. If Povey can meet with either of these men-of-war, he is to bring them into some of his Majesty's ports. But Windebank conceives Povey will do well to forbear to make stay of any other ships of the States till he receives further directions, and the rather, because if the particular offenders be not met with, the ship and captain detained at Hull will be ready to be disposed of to give satisfaction as shall be thought fit. There are no more of the Commissioners for the Admiralty in town, which makes this come singly from Windebank; but it will be a sufficient warrant. [*Ibid., fol. 164 a. ½ p.*]

Sept. 1.

1. Griffin Spencer, preacher to the Navy at Chatham for nine years past, to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. Having been presented to a small rectory in the country, he is willing to resign his place of preacher to Mr. Grayne, who is an able man, and well recommended. [*½ p.*]

Sept. 2.
The Court at
Woodstock.

2. Archbishop Laud to Dr. Robert Pinck, Warden of New College, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. Pinck cannot but know that the writer is in his visitation of Winchester College, where though he has not been so well used as he might, yet he will, for some reasons, pass by some carriages of the Warden, which otherwise he would not endure; and as occasion serves, Pinck will do very well to let the Warden know, that immediately after their founder's death that college was visited metropolitically by Thomas Arundel, the writer's predecessor, during that vacancy, and by the power which he delegated into an inferior hand. And this the Warden at his late being in London might have seen in the writer's records, if it had pleased him to make any search. And this visitation, with others, was without all tender of any protestation. Nevertheless, though the Warden's carriage has been thus towards the Archbishop, he will not prejudice any act that is to be performed by Pinck or the Fellows of St. Mary

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New College, in Oxford, towards that other society which their statutes require. Gives Pinck express leave to perform such acts, provided, that if he speeds any act of visitation he expressly mentions therein this leave that they may not hereafter object this power of Pinck's against the writer and his successor. [*Copy, but signed by Archbishop Laud.* 1 p.]

Sept. 2.
Holborn.

3. John Crispin to John [Edward] Nicholas. Hopes Nicholas's respects towards the late affair concerning Kingston-upon-Hull will not be forgotten. Has entreated Thomas Smeaton to attend Nicholas, and follow his advice touching Edward Barnard's petition, and to defray all fees. Acknowledges Nicholas's love in acquainting Sec. Windebank with the abuse the writer suffered in hurting his mare, and is confident he would have had satisfaction, but the messenger's tardy warning the delinquents and the haste the writer's occasion required proved so opposite that he neither came nor dared stay to prosecute. Lest any of the parties now to be warned appear, and none be there to accuse them, entreats Nicholas to be the writer's mediator. [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

Sept. 2.

4. Claim preferred by Sir Christopher Hatton, in a Forest Court, held for the Forest of Rockingham, before Henry Earl of Holland, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all the forests on this side Trent. Sir Christopher claimed Gretton Wood and Little Weldon Wood under grants of Queen Elizabeth made to Sir Christopher Hatton, deceased. The title and various deeds evidencing the use of forest rights are set out at considerable length. [*Office Copy; incomplete. Latin.* 115 pp.]

Sept. 2.

5. Similar claim preferred by William Tresham to tithes and trees of Lenton Close, lying in a close commonly called Cottinhill in Gedington, co. Northampton, under a grant of the late King made to Sir Thomas Tresham, deceased, father of the present claimant. [*Office Copy. Latin.* 12 pp.]

Sept. 3.
Woodstock.

6. The King to Henry Earl of Danby. According to his Majesty's former directions, the Earl's care has been to preserve that rarity of nature at Enstone, which was first discovered by Thomas Bushell, and brought to maturity through his industrious charge; his Majesty, having viewed the place of that natural curiosity, not only thinks fit that the rock ought to be preserved, but ornated with groves, walks, fish ponds, gardens, and waterworks, and to that end he has taken the said rock into his protection, and given direction to Bushell for perfecting so good a work. For better enabling Bushell's endeavours, the King desires the Earl to call such as it may concern for disposing the highway to some other place, which may be most convenient to his Majesty's design, trusting he will find no man so refractory as he should have cause to certify his obstinacy to the King. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 3.
Deptford.

7. Kenrick Edisbury to Sec. Coke. They have sent down the proportion of two months' victuals to all the nineteen ships serving in the Narrow Seas, under the Earl of Lindsey, and to

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some of the four ordinary Narrow Sea ships for a longer time, it being proposed to supply all those four from Sandwich, Dover, and Portsmouth, with their full ten months' victualling very suddenly. They have also contracted for hemp and other stores, and have already received a great part thereof. They have about 140 ropemakers at work, and hope to have 600 tons of cordage finished by the middle of April next. The last fortnight they have spent at Chatham, where they surveyed the hulls of the defective ships. Sends a brief of the charge to repair them [*see August 27, Vol. ccxcvi., No. 44*]. Order given to proceed on the *Defiance* and *Nonsuch*, to keep the ordinary workmen in action. Sends also a note of the names of the ships which the Masters at Chatham conceive fittest to remain at Portsmouth. Complains of the clerk of the cheque at Portsmouth [John Brooke], who is abusive to all, especially to Edisbury, threatening no less than his life, in his cups. Enlarges on his violence and general misconduct. Has laboured his good for his father's sake, but now he is many times like a madman. Some course must be taken with him. Capt. Pett has been returned a fortnight and means to be at Court on Sunday. He is very diligent about the materials for the great ship. Two ships' lading have arrived at Woolwich, part of 1,500 loads. Had had some reasoning with him about stowing the hemp in the houses made for the ships' rigging. Opinion of all the masters in favour of keeping one shift of sails and all the rigging on board. [*Seal with arms. 1½ p.*]

Sept. 3. 8. Assessment by the Sheriff of Kent and the Mayors of the corporate towns therein of 8,000*l.* ship-money set on that county, which they divide in the manner stated in Vol. ccxcvi., No. 73, with one or two variations and additions. Romney Marsh was taxed at 370*l.*, Canterbury with the church at 400*l.*; the whole sum charged on the Cinque Ports and corporate towns was 2,000*l.*, leaving 6,000*l.* for the remainder of the county. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

Sept. 3. 9. Note of the preceding assessment, with marginal memoranda of Nicholas, probably made on the 6th December 1635 (when this paper came to his hands) of the amounts paid by the several towns. There had then been paid 1,220*l.* out of 2,000*l.* Nicholas has also added "Canterbury; too high assessed. Their land there belonging to the town being assessed at 6*d.* per acre, and land in the county but at 2*d.* per acre." [*1 p.*]

Sept. 4. 10. Mayors of Lincoln, Boston, Grimsby and Aldermen of Stamford and Grantham to [the Council]. Assessment of 8,000*l.* charged upon co. Lincoln, for furnishing a ship of war. They assess 200*l.* upon the city of Lincoln, 3,900*l.* upon the parts of Lindsey, and 3,900*l.* upon Kesteven and Holland, the use being that Kesteven shall bear four parts of seven, which amounts to 2,228*l.* 12*s.*, and Holland the other three, which amounts to 1,671*l.* 9*s.*; with various minute subdivisions, assessed, as is stated, according to ancient use: Grimsby is here assessed at 20*l.*, Boston at 70*l.*, Stamford at 53*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, Grantham cum socâ at 159*l.* 4*s.* [*Copy. 1½ p.*]

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Sept. 4.

11. Certificate of Sir Henry Palmer, Sir Edward Hales, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir John Finet, and nineteen others. Complaint having been made against Edward Boys, of Bonnington, in the parish of Goodneston, Kent, gentleman, by Richard Culmer, late minister of that parish, but now suspended, that Boys at Christmas last openly at his table spake words tending to sedition, the writers certify that they have known Boys for many years, and that he has been conformable to the laws and customs of the kingdom, and has behaved himself as an honest man and a good subject. [1 p.]

Sept. 4.

12. Certificate of Michael Wanstall and John Gooden. Richard Culmer, late minister of Goodneston, Kent, having made complaint that Edward Boys of Bonnington, in the said parish, at his table at Christmas last, spake words against the King and quiet of the kingdom, the undersigned certify that they were then at the table and sat over against the said parties, but heard no such words spoken by Boys. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 4.

13. Brief state of the accounts of Sir Sampson Darrell, surveyor-general of victuals for the Navy, from January 1633-4 to 31st May 1635, certified by John Worfield and George Bingley, auditors. The charge for 1634 was 14,300*l.* 1*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and the discharge 10,691*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; and for the first five months of 1635, including the balance of the preceding account, the charge was 12,104*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and the discharge 4,771*l.* 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; so there remained a balance on the whole of 7,333*l.* 13*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* [1 p.]

Sept. 5.

Grant to Thomas Moore, one of the yeoman-ushers of the chamber in ordinary, of the place of Sergeant of the Bears, with the fee of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* by the day and 22*s.* 6*d.* for a livery coat, to commence from the death of Thomas Simcock, late sergeant, deceased. [*Docquet*]

Sept. $\frac{5}{15}$.
Rhenen.

14. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Archbishop Laud. Thanks for his letter and his counsel, and for his message by Mr. Gough [*Goffe*]. Concerning the investiture, there will be time enough to think of it betwixt this and the new year. At that time her son will be in his majority, and in the meantime she will know the opinion of his friends in Germany. She fears it will cause nothing but delays. The Emperor either will deny it or not answer it. She would he would do the first, but she fears he will do the latter, and desire [*of*] the King, her brother, to have time to take deliberation. She has been so often used to these delays, as it makes her fear all occasions of it, and she fears this new sending to Vienna will be to no other purpose but to lose time. How is it possible the Emperor can go back from his word? Having given the investiture to Bavaria, he cannot give two investitures, so he will only delay his answer, which he that is sent will not be very importunate to get. Loss of time is much to her prejudice and much to the others advantage. Entreats that the King be put in mind not to suffer any delay. The bearer, Sir Thomas Culpeper, can tell him the news of the army; she must entreat his favour for Sir Thomas to the King:

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he is willing to leave all advancement and fortunes there to serve him, though his lieutenant-colonel's place be much better than that of Dover Castle, besides his colonel droops extremely since a hurt in his face, and is 60 years old, so as it is not likely he can live long, and if Sir Thomas stay there, he will have the regiment, therefore she prays the Archbishop to help him, that either he may keep both places or have means to recompense what he leaves. Assures him Sir Thomas deserves it, being an honest worthy man. [*Two seals with arms. 2 pp.*]

Sept. 5.

15. Thomas Witherings to Sec. Coke. This instant received the inclosed letters. There are two weeks' letters together, which has been occasioned by the interruption of the Holland men-of-war. On going over a Holland man-of-war boarded the packet boat and kept her six hours, in which time the wind turning the packet boat was forced back with loss of her "miste-mast," being in great distress of weather. Coming over she was robbed by another man-of-war of Holland, but making to the King's ships they took the master, lieutenant, and mate, whom they have brought into Dover Castle, yet they have let the ship go. Beseeches that these men may be made an example, that his Majesty's and his subjects' letters may go in a free way. Upon his coming to London, delivered Sec. Coke's letter to the Lord Keeper, who reading it was pleased to be very merry, and has caused the proclamation to be proclaimed. Sir William Becher tells the writer that notwithstanding Mr. Frizell has often solicited Lord Cottington and Sec. Windebank, they refuse to do anything upon that reference. Witherings hopes he is at an end of that trouble. [*1 p.*]

Sept. 5.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To allow Elias Jordaine, mariner, John Alabaster, clothier, Samuel Leddoz, ropemaker, and Charles Hawkins, mariner, with others, owners of the Elias and Elizabeth of London, of 180 tons, to supply their ship with iron ordnance. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 165. ½ p.*]

Sept. 5.

16. Peter Heywood, Justice of Peace for Westminster, to the Council. Certifies that James Stephenson, of Westminster, took the oath of allegiance before him that day. [*½ p.*]

Sept. 5.

17. Receipt of Dr. Richard Baylie for 100*l.* paid by Bishop Bancroft, of Oxford, towards Archbishop Laud's buildings at St. John Baptist's College in Oxford. [*¼ p.*]

Sept. 5.

18. Warrant to cite Walter Horneby, rector of Marston-Trussell, co. Northampton, to appear before Sir John Lambe, or his surrogate, at the church of Rothwell, co. Northampton, on the 8th inst., to do and receive what shall be just in connection with a suit in the Court of Arches promoted by William Boswell against the said Walter Horneby, but collusively settled between the parties. [*22 lines on a strip of parchment.*]

Sept. 6.
Windsor.

Proclamation for prevention of abuses of informers, clerks, and others in their prosecutions upon the laws and statutes of the

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realm. By letters patent of 20th February 1630, the King confirmed the office of Receiver of Fines formerly erected by the late King, and granted the same to James Chambers, one of the King's physicians in ordinary, and Edward Brawne one of the gentlemen sewers in ordinary. This proclamation lays down a variety of regulations with the view of securing notice of all fines to the patentees. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 197. 5 pp.*]

Sept. 7.
Newstead.

19. Sir John Byron, Sheriff of co. Nottingham, to the Council. He has made such progress in the ship-money service as the shortness of the time would permit. When the corporate towns were assessed, he sent to the noblemen, (who in that small county are somewhat numerous, and possess a great part of it,) to know what they would do in this business; whereupon they testified their readiness to obey his Majesty's commands, but being neither mentioned in the writ, nor in the letters which came from the Lords, they thought themselves not liable to this payment till the further pleasure of the Lords were known. The reason he had to think the noblemen were included, was the greatness of the sum imposed upon this small and poor county, which is such, that unless the noblemen make contribution in some measure proportionable to their revenues it will not be possible to levy the amount without an extraordinary pressure upon the rest of the county, and chiefly upon the meaner sort, of whom the Lords require an especial care should be had, as well for the honour as the expedition of the service. He therefore craves their further directions. [*Seal with arms, and motto of "Crede Biron" 1 p.*]

Sept. 7.
Bishop
Auckland.

20. Bishop Morton of Durham to the same. Presents a late great affront done by Hollanders on the 16th August last, upon the coast of Bedlingtonshire within Northumberland, but parcel of co. Durham. The matter itself will appear by the letters of Sir William Carnaby who gave the first restraint, by commanding their laying down of arms until Sir William Bellasys, sheriff, took charge of such as were under custody, as also by the information given to Sir John Delaval, and the examinations of the prisoners taken by the writer at Gateshead, together with the letters of Jan Vangalen [van Galawne], captain of the Holland ship, and the accusation made by Francis Hallwick, the Dunkirker's captain; the fact stands thus:—Jan Vangalen, captain of a ship of Amsterdam, called the [Black] Bull, after he had espied his advantage against certain Dunkirkers, then with their frigate in the river Blyth, the captain whereof was Francis Hallwick, he, the Hollander, made shot at the frigate within the river, and enforced the Dunkirkers to take land for safety of their lives, whereupon thirty of the Hollanders, with sound of trumpet and with muskets and other warlike arms, pursued them almost two miles within the land, to the frightening of the inhabitants, until some of them had laid down their weapons, which they did at the first command, and the others had returned to the frigate, then seized by the captain of the Hollanders. Jan Vangalen disavows the pursuit by his soldiers upon land, some-

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times saying that they did it in their drunkenness, and after that it was done in the rage of anger, because the Dunkirkers had shot at their ship. As for the eleven soldiers who were taken, they generally say that their entry upon land was enforced upon them, but not by the captain, but by his lieutenant, called Elias Vandisbase. Some of them were English, Scotch, and Irish, who deny that they had heard any proclamation forbidding soldiers and mariners to do service to any foreign state, and that none of them but the Irishmen made any assault, and that only upon one Dunkirker, taking his clothes and pawning them, as he says. Requests directions what to do with the prisoners now in the gaol at Durham; and further, whether after so long time of keeping strict watches of beacons in that country, he may ease it of that charge.—P.S. This advertisement was sent by post from Durham the 23rd August last, but doubting of the miscarriage of the packet he has renewed it thus far. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

Sept. 7.

21. Peter Delawne and John Ellison, Ministers of the French and Dutch Congregations in Norwich, to Archbishop Laud. The bearer, Dr. Delawne, a physician, their friend and brother, returning into Ireland, they make use of him to certify to the Archbishop that on the 27th August, Dr. Lushington delivered to them the Archbishop's letter, which the Sunday following was read to the Governors of their congregations, and was published yesterday in pulpit, that all might take notice of his Majesty's good will and pleasure about the conformity of their natives after the first descent to the English discipline and Liturgy in their several parish churches, according to the Archbishop's injunction; of which publication they send the inclosed copy translated into English, beseeching him to interpret their dutiful service in the better part, if anything has escaped them not fully answering his mind. They further are suitors for the two acts of state mentioned in his letter, the one to protect the natives against informers in the exercise of their manufactures, and the other to strengthen them against such as would be refractories in matter of contribution. They acknowledge the Archbishop's paternal care in both, neither have they hid under the bushel of silence that favourable hearing which they had at Lambeth, but especially they yield thanks to his Majesty for that he has yet continued their congregations, and granted the first descent to remain still with them, and that by the Archbishop's most wise and charitable mediation, unto whom they return thanks. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*] *Inclosed,*

21. 1. *Translation of the publication or announcement made to the above congregations of the letter of Archbishop Laud mentioned in the letter above calendered. [Endorsed by Archbishop Laud as received on the 14th September inst. 1½ p.]*

Sept. 7.

22. Copy of the translation of the instrument of publication inclosed in the preceding letter. [*2 pp.*]

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About
Sept. 8.

23. Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Cambridge to the Council. By the King's writ directed to the Sheriff of Cambridge and to petitioners and others, they were commanded to provide a ship of 350 tons, and by the letter of instructions of the Lords, the town of Cambridge was apportioned to bear 100*l.* of the charge thereof. More than one third part of the inhabitants of Cambridge, being men of the greatest ability in estate, consist of persons who having gained their estates by trading in the town, to avoid bearing office in the borough, have purchased to themselves the privilege of being Scholars' servants in the University, and under that privilege they are now endeavouring to be exempted from bearing their proportion of this assessment. On the 5th inst., when the Sheriff and Mayor and others had assessed all the inhabitants, except Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of Colleges, at 100*l.*, the University Registrar coming to the Sheriff, and claiming this exemption for the Scholars' servants, the Sheriff, alleging that he had been sworn not to infringe the privileges of the University, forbore to subscribe the assessment, and respite the proceedings until the 19th inst. Pray for directions from the Lords. [1 p.]
Annexed,

23. I. *Statement of the particular classes of persons by whom the exemption above mentioned is claimed. Among them, Mr. Crane, an apothecary, of 1,000*l.* land per annum; Mr. Thomson, brewer, of an estate of 4,000*l.* value; and Mr. Farley, vintner, with the like estate. [½ p.]*

Sept. 8.
The Merhonour,
off the [Isle of]
Wight.

24. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. The ships sent to Scarborough returned by the 28th August; in their return, stormy weather met with them. The Exchange had her share, but the Rainbow met with damage, whereof the Earl had given notice to the Officers. On the same day they put all under sail, but were forced back to the Downs, where they rode, in stormy weather. When it came fair, they set sail again, and anchored not far from Calais. There they stayed one tide, and so steered on to Boulogne Road, ranging along that coast, and then went off to sea. He has sent ships out for convoys to divers merchants. Marquis St. Chamond, a Frenchman, who has been Ambassador Extraordinary in England, wanting commodity at Calais to waft him to Flushing, sent to desire convoy of the Earl. He dispatched the Sampson to do that courtesy, conceiving it an honour to his Majesty that such a request should come from thence. He is yet under sail, but considering [Van] Dorp's return from the northern parts, but especially if the designs hold for Calais, he will be veering to and again between the Isle of Wight and the Downs. They report at Dunkirk, that the Prince Cardinal will be suddenly before Calais; that 1,000 of his soldiers lie already near Gravelines; that his forces have beaten the Prince of Orange out of the works by Schenck sconce; that thirty new frigates are built, and on the stocks at Dunkirk, the greatest not 100 tons, the lightest not less than 20; also that the plague continues very hot. The Earl has ordered the Vanguard,

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the Royal Exchange, and the Tenth Whelp to ply about the Downs and Dover Road in his absence, with instructions to convoy as there is occasion. The St. George has had such sickness amongst her men that she could not budge from the Downs. He has sent to the captain either to follow, if he has a competent number of sound men, or otherwise to certify the Officers, that his ship may be called in. Desires directions how to dispose of the ships when they conclude the voyage; which of them shall be for Portsmouth and which for Chatham. [*Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 8. 25. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Windebank. Similar letter. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 8. 26. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. According to the warrant of the 14th July last, they have contracted for 600 tons of hemp, 150 lasts of tar, 200 bales of French Noyal's canvas 50 bales of Vitré canvas, and as much Ipswich canvas as can be had, with a proportion of all sorts of masts, deal-boards, and plank. They have likewise bargained for pipestaves and iron hoops, and made an estimate of the charge to repair the ships remaining at Chatham: 5625*l.* 10*s.* (besides 1,051*l.* 11*s.* allowed on the estimate made in 1633) will make them serviceable for the seas for five years. They have also considered the charge of renewing the barricado at Upnor Castle, and of a brick wall to enclose the yards at Chatham. They intend to wait on the Lords to inform them of all particulars. [*Seal with crest.* 2 pp.]

Sept. 8. 27. N. Paull to John White, preacher of God's word at Dorceter [Dorchester]. Has sent those things which White expects, and a book which Mr. Bernard laid aside for that purpose. They at Batcombe are not forgetful of them all at Dorceter, and humbly desire their prayers. The writer especially entreats White's prayers, that utterance may be given to him. [*Indorsed are memoranda, in another hand, of moneys received and paid.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 8. 28. Journal of some person not named serving aboard the Constant Reformation, (Capt. John Lord Poulett,) in the fleet under the Earl of Lindsey, from the 15th May to this day. He registers the course of the ship from day to day, and mentions a few passing incidents of their cruise; ex. gr.—

“ June the 7th, we met two of the King of Denmark's ships, in one of which was his base son, who saluted the Admiral, and did their duty in passing by; so we parted, they the one way and we the other.

“ [June] the 30th, my Lady Poulett and other ladies and many gentlemen and gentlewomen of great quality came aboard us, and were nobly feasted and entertained, and at their farewell we gave them seven pieces of ordnance.

“ The 22nd of July Mr. Rolles took his leave of my Lord Poulett, and we gave him one piece of ordnance.

“ The 25th [of July] we and the Vanguard weighed anchor . . . and stood to the eastward, leaving the rest of the fleet at Plymouth. This day we met three great Dutch ships of Amsterdam bound for Fernibucke, in the West Indies [Pernambuco in Brazil], every ship giving us three pieces of ordnance and we gave them one a-piece, all which struck sail, and then Admiral and Vice-Admiral took down their flag, doing the duty that is

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required of them, but I know not whether they were a little more to blame when they met the Vanguard, in omitting some duty they ought to do, for the Vanguard gave them six pieces of ordnance, and shot one of them twice through the hulk; and about nine of the clock we came to an anchor off Torbay. Here my Lord Poulett rode by land from Plymouth to Mr. Rolles's house near Torbay, where our ship tarried, waiting his coming aboard.

"The last of July, we shot off a piece of ordnance that those on shore might take notice we were about to weigh anchor, and having intelligence my Lord Poulett would meet us at Portland Bay, about four of the clock in the morning, we set sail, the wind westerly, and stood to Portland Bay, where my Lord met us and came aboard, and brought Mr. Rolles, his son-in-law, with him; so we stood on our course to Portsmouth, the rest of the fleet having gone by before.

"August the second, we set sail from Portsmouth and stood to the Downs. . . . here Mr. Rolles took his leave of my Lord, and we gave him three pieces of ordnance." [7 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Sept. 9.
Chatham.

29. Capt. P[hineas] Pett to [Francis] Sheldon. Has received Sheldon's letter, and does not a little marvel that the Officers would not hold the writer worthy to have notice of their purpose to take a survey at Woolwich, having been above ten days together at Chatham, and the surveyor and the writer meeting on Friday last at Woolwich, and neither motion nor mention made of any such matter. Sheldon knows that his Majesty has commanded the care of the great business unto Pett's charge, and Pett takes this course to be only intended to give an affront to his Majesty's pleasure, and to bring a disgrace upon the writer. Sheldon may proceed as he shall think good; but Pett assures him he will not fail to let his Majesty know these exorbitant courses, commanded by Pett's fellows without giving him notice. Sheldon may take a survey, to put his Majesty to a needless charge and to disorder the provisions, but the writer assures him that before a stroke be struck upon the business he will procure a stricter survey again by a greater power than the Officers can or dare contradict, and although he loves Sheldon as his dearest friend, yet Sheldon must pardon him to accept of his friendly notice, being so much neglected from those who ought, in respect of his Majesty's service, to have at least made him acquainted with their proceedings. Purposes not upon this warning to send any in his behalf to join with Sheldon, which he desires Sheldon to acquaint the clerks withal, for whose particular ends this survey is enjoined, and he will complain of it. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Sept. 9.

30. Certificate of Inigo Jones, Justice of Peace for Westminster, that Edward Howett of Loughborough, co. Leicester, yeoman, had that day taken the oath of allegiance before him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 9.

31. The like of Sir Edward Wardour, Justice of Peace for Westminster, that John Harvey, son and heir of Sir Simon Harvey, deceased, had taken the oath of allegiance before him. [*Seal with crest and motto.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 9.

32. Affidavit of Amos Hancock, of Plymouth, that a ship of John Newman, called the Luke of Dartmouth, was impressed for the Isle of Rhé action, and Newman served as captain in her for four months,

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and had under his command 200 soldiers and 40 sailors. The captains of the soldiers were Capt. Baduke and Capt. Francis Williams. [*Sworn before Sir John Mychell, Master in Chancery.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 10.

33. Robert Balany, Sheriff of co. Cambridge, to the Council. He summoned the constables of the county and the Isle of Ely, to the end an equal division of the sum mentioned in their letters respecting ship-money might be made at Cambridge on the 5th instant. At which time grew difference about dividing the charge, by the body of the country of the one side, being fourteen hundreds (besides Cambridge always reputed for one,) and in those 137 towns; and on the other side, by the Isle of Ely, being but three hundreds, and in them 21 towns; that he forbears to proceed until he tenders to the Lords his intendment of the division, viz., the body of the country to bear four parts, and the Isle of Ely a fifth part, being with the most, the isle being considered either by hundreds or towns. Besides, an authentic record produced by the islanders, and remaining with the church of Ely, testifying this proportion, and the rates of every particular hundred accordingly, to have been settled by judgment of commissioners after many complaints, in the 18th of Edward II., which is the main inducement to the writer to make the division before mentioned, if the Lords give leave. He is further bold to add the humble suit of the Burgesses of Wisbeach, that they would mitigate some part of the 180*l.* set upon them, they being inferior for number of inhabitants and worth to places far less valued. According to that liberty left to the Sheriff, he could think it reasonable to assent to their request, yet he will not vary from the directions of the Lords until their pleasure be signified. [2 pp.]

Sept. 10.

Affidavit of John Newman, of Dartmouth, captain. His ship, the Flower of Dartmouth, was impressed by the late Duke of Buckingham to transport from the Isle of Rhé into England a knight called Sir — Littleton, for the service of which ship, and of the Luke which served in the Isle of Rhé action, there remains due to deponent and his partners 200*l.* for which he has not had any satisfaction except 50*l.* which he has expended in his Majesty's service in pressing men. From 1613 to 1620 deponent lost 1,500*l.* upon the seas by Turks and shipwreck, besides that he has been twice taken by the Turks and lived twelve months a slave in Argier and paid 200*l.* for his ransom. Andrew Vesey of Dartmouth is indebted to deponent 300*l.* which he refuses to pay, saying he will first enforce deponent to spend 500*l.* in Chancery and keep him seven years out of his money. Also Abraham Rutter, Richard Leer, and Thomas Eakins are indebted to deponent 1,000*l.* as by their bills of exchange [appears. [See this Volume, No. 32. *Sworn before Sir John Mychell.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 11.
Croydon.

[Archbishop Laud] to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Received her letters of the 7th August from Rhen[en] on behalf of Dr. Hassall, Dean of Norwich. Concerning this gentleman and his present suit, the Archbishop gives this account. He made Hassall Dean of Norwich merely for the sake of the Queen of Bohemia, whom Hassall

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had served at the Hague, and had urged that to the King, which prevailed for him when his other friends gave it over. A fortnight before her letters came, Hassall was with the Archbishop and he promised (if it lay in his power) to help him to a better deanery, or something else to advance his means. After this, Hassall brought him her letters, by the postscript whereof, he first discovered his aim to be Bishop of Norwich, whereas Hassall knows as well as the writer that the King will make none bishops but such as he has some knowledge of himself, as having been his own chaplain in ordinary, or otherwise; besides the King had then designed the Bishop of Hereford, Dean of his Chapel, to remove to Norwich, that see requiring a man whom he might trust, and so much the writer then was confident of, but held it no good manners to prevent his Majesty till he was pleased to discover himself, which he has since done. He would here end, being very unwilling to make any complaint, but Hassall when he delivered him her Majesty's letters, carried it so high upon his own merit that he dares say had he so done to the writer's predecessor he would soon have found he had done amiss. But the Archbishop will, for Hassall's reference to her Majesty, pass over this, and do that which shall besem him for Hassall, as he may be able to prevail with his Majesty. [*Copy, written on the back of the Queen of Bohemia's letter of the 7th August. See Vol. ccxcv., No. 48. 1 p.*]

Sept. 11.
Hopton.

34. John Gell, Sheriff of co. Derby, to Sec. Coke. Has received writ for providing a ship of war, and the Council have commanded him to levy 3,500*l.*, whereof they thought Derby might pay 120*l.*, and Chesterfield 50*l.* Those of Chesterfield he finds very conformable; but for Derby, they will neither suffer him to be present at their assessments, neither has he anything to do with them, nor any authority to receive moneys from them, as they pretend. These doings may give ill example, therefore he acquaints the Secretary therewith, and desires directions from the Council table. Derby is very well able to bear 250*l.* or 300*l.*, for there be many very rich men in that town, and they usually bear the twentieth part of payments in that county, as Sir Francis Coke and the other Deputy Lieutenants inform the writer. Beseeches that he may likewise know whether the nobility and his Majesty's wards are to be assessed in this payment or no. [*Indorsed by Sec. Coke as received the 15th at Bagshot, and answered the same day. Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

Sept. 12.
Devon.

35. Thomas Drewe, Sheriff of Devon, to the Council. Writs were lately delivered to the writer, together with a letter of directions, requiring the speedy assessment of 9,000*l.*, for setting forth a ship of 900 tons before the 1st March next. Sent the writs to every mayor, and he and they have concluded to advance 1,280*l.* upon Exeter and other the mayor towns as follows, viz., upon Exeter 350*l.* Dartmouth 80*l.*, Totness 120*l.*, Plympton 35*l.*, Plymouth 190*l.*, Tiverton 130*l.*, Bideford 40*l.*, Barnstaple 150*l.*, Torrington 60*l.*, Oakhampton 30*l.*, Bradninch 50*l.*, Southmolton 45*l.*, and the residue of

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the 9,000*l.* to be assessed upon the county. Seven score parishes of the county were at the setting forth of the two last ships, assessed at so high a proportion as Exeter and other mayor towns ; requests that in regard thereof they may be assessed with more ease than the rest of the county, which have paid nothing as yet to this service. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 12.
Kingston-
upon-Hull.

36. Mayor of Hull to Nicholas. Returns a letter from Nicholas to Capt. Povey of the Rainbow. He was gone long before the receipt thereof. The Mayor sent to Scarborough, Bridlington, and other places to the northwards, to have got the letter delivered, but he is certified that the captain was returned to the fleet in the Downs. Thanks for favour showed touching the Holland ship brought to that port by Capt. Povey. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 12.
Romsey.

37. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. This fair weather minding him of his business in co. Somerset, has encouraged him on his journey from Portsmouth, intending to be this night at Salisbury. On Thursday and Friday last he dispatched the King's business, and got aboard the Lord Admiral, who is now riding in Stokes Bay. The Lord Ambassador [Aston's] provisions are not yet come to Portsmouth. Wishes he were gone, lest there must be some further supply ; three months' victuals is with the least to go for Spain. The Lord Admiral had written to the Lords to know whether any of the ships should be left at Portsmouth at the end of the voyage. In expectation of an answer he stays at Stokes Bay, purposing to appoint such ships, if any, to ply to the westward, the rest to go to the Downs and to clear the coast northward, and thence to come to Chatham. Many volunteers are somewhat unruly ashore, and much addicted to their cups, if not too much. If Nicholas think there will be any alteration of the ships assigned for the ordinary, prays to let him know against his return, which will be about the 23rd inst. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 12.
Chatham.

38. Charles Bowles to Edward Heyward, clerk to Kenrick Edisbury. He received Heyward's letter, and acquainted his master therewith, which the writer no sooner began to speak of, but his master told him he would not have any minister of his there, and presently dispatched away the messenger with that answer. [*Indorsed by Heyward, "This is a letter from Capt. Pett's clerk, in answer of one that I sent him, touching the survey at Woolwich."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 12.
Petherton Park.

39. Sir Thomas Wroth to Lady Elizabeth Cleere, at her house in Coleman Street, but commencing "Worthy Doctor." He has received the Doctor's affectionate lines by the writer's wife, but she had been better welcome, if she had brought the Doctor along with her in her coach. The writer then proceeds as follows :

" I collect by what you wrote that all things go on from worse to worse, in your parts, and the face of the affairs where I am, hath as unpleasing an aspect, so that I see no hopes of amendment, nor are the churches abroad, (for aught appears to me,) like to have any sudden rest. Now is the time to show our courage. If now we stand to our captain,

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Christ Jesus, and forsake not him, we are sure to be well paid for our service. It will argue some patience if we quietly suffer *usquam ad rerum amissionem*, but it will be a great evidence of true Christian resolution if we suffer *usque ad sanguinis effusionem*, for preservation of faith and a good conscience. Good Doctor, I know you are so affected with the sad condition of these times, that you spare no prayers for yourself and others. Continue, I beseech you, and the Lord pour the spirit of prayer into my heart, that I may assault God incessantly with supplications and tears for myself, for you, and his church in general. Doctor, cheer up your heart; droop not; *Dabit Deus his quoque finem*; what we want here we shall have complete hereafter."

Salutations to Mr. Symons and Mr. Gooddin. [*Indorsed* "A dangerous or seditious letter sent from one Thomas Wroth to D[octo]r Stoughton, but to colour the matter, directed it to a lady in Coleman Street." Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Sept. 12.
On board the
Rainbow.

40. Anthony Crozier to Nicholas. Although appointed by his Majesty's pleasure boatswain of the Constant Reformation, in place of Daniel Cadman, deceased, he is not entered boatswain, as appears by the annexed copies of warrants. Desires that when the said ship is laid up in harbour he may possess his place, and that he be no more trouble to his Majesty. On first reading the warrant from the Commissioners, he was sent to the northward in the Rainbow, without being suffered to take his son or his clothes. Prays Nicholas to let one of his men inquire of his neighbour, Mr. Haynes, whether he has heard what became of the writer's child and of his clothes. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed*,

40. I. Officers of the Navy to John Paltock, purser of the Constant Reformation. Under a warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, Paltock (if the Earl of Lindsey approve) is to enter Anthony Crozier boatswain of the Constant Reformation, in the room of Daniel Cadman, deceased. 30th June 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

40. II. Robert Earl of Lindsey to [Anthony Crozier]. Appointment of Crozier as deputy-boatswain of the Rainbow for the present voyage, in place of Henry Dunning, appointed master of the said ship. Aboard the Merhonour, 13th June 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 13.
Windsor.

41. The King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. The office of Muster-master is of such necessary use that there is not any one county in England which has not some person who exercises that place. His Majesty understands that there is no such officer in the city of London. Knowing the abilities of Capt. John Fisher, his Majesty recommends him to be chosen into that office for life, with such fees as shall be fit. [*Draft*. $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 14.

Grant to Thomas Smith, gent., for 31 years, to be the officer for marking and sealing all such purls, cut works, and bone lace, as shall be made and put to sale within the realm. He is not to seal any foreign manufactures, but to seize the same, with a prohibition

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of the importation thereof, and in lieu of his Majesty's customs for those commodities formerly imported (which upon a medium for the last seven years comes to 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) there is to be yearly paid by Smith a rent of 40*l.* at Michaelmas and Lady Day. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. $\frac{14}{24}$.
Rhenen.

42. John Dinley to Sir Thomas Roe. The Electress of Brandenburg has written to the Queen that the place is now empty for Jane Rupa, therefore the sooner she be transported thither the better, for the cold days come on apace, which will nip such a young lady in her journey. At Rhenen she may take a little refreshing and some instructions from her sister, who has passed a course of courtly experience. They are busy sending the Prince Elector into England. He has a great desire to wait upon the King, his uncle. To whom should he make his first flight but to him under whose wings he has been shadowed, and the rather now because the time of his majority approaching (which will be at the new year) he cannot have a fitter interim to discharge that duty. Dinley hopes he will find favour with his uncle, and that by this journey the door of his good fortune may be opened to him. He is desirous to see Sir Thomas among the friends of his mother, and Dinley wishes Roe's occasions or the season may draw him up to London whilst the Prince is there. In those lands there is nothing but misfortune and misery. The army has not only been engaged all the summer before that unlucky sconce and never a whit the nearer, but the country is full of murmurings and divisions, and every town chastised with the plague of God. All is ascribed to the conjunction of the French, and to a Divine vengeance following them for their bestialities in Brabant. Dinley never saw a nation bearing such marks of villainy about them and melting away without compassion. Their carcasses dying in the streets like dogs, and cast into the earth like horses, have infected the whole country, that at Leyden there die about 1,500 a week of the plague, and no town is free. The Queen of Bohemia doubts whether she shall return this winter to the Hague. Her children are removed to Utrecht, which also is not without danger. They hear that on the other side it rages no less, and that in Germany it is coupled with famine. Mr. Dury finds the time unfavourable to pass into Germany. He is diligent in his work, but meets with stubborn clay. He goes on with meek patience, which will be his victory in the end. The peace concluded between Poland and Sweden may relieve the affairs of Germany under which the Chancellor stands like a pillar of brass. Roe knows what Mr. Gordon has done in England, so perhaps may they when he comes thither. [3 *pp.*]

Sept. 14.

43. Lease whereby Sir Robert Baynard, of Lackham, Wilts, demised to Anne Fisher, daughter of Joan West, wife of Robert West, of Laycock, Wilts, fuller, the close in the parish of Laycock, called Eldridge, containing seven acres, and the other close "or pocke" of pasture lying in the same parish, then in the tenure of Martha Quarrel, widow, to hold the close called Eldridge from thenceforth,

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and the other close or pocke of pasture from the death of Martha Quarrel, for the several terms of 99 years, if the lessee should so long live, at certain nominal rents. The lessee covenanted to keep the same premises repaired and fenced, being allowed necessary hedge bote and "frith" for the doing thereof. [*It appears from the endorsement that this lease had connection with a suit of Mountague versus West, pending in Hilary Term 1638. 3½ pp.*]

Sept. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{5}$.
Rhenen.

44. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Sir Thomas Roe. The Electress of Brandenburg is ready to receive Rupa's sister. Prays Roe to send her thither. Is obliged to him and his wife for keeping her all this while. When the writer had the ague there came a Polish gentleman to the Hague and desired to see her. Being told he could not by reason of her sickness he desired to see her daughter, which he did. The first time he said nothing, the next time he delivered her a letter from that King. She told him she durst receive no letter without the writer's leave. He said she need not tell the writer of it, which she would not consent to. At the last she said she would carry me the letter sealed which she did. The writer opened it and found it written with the King's own hand in Italian, where first he made a compliment how much he had heard of her worth, then that hearing how great an affection she bore to him, he could not but requite her with the like. That there were many obstacles against both their desires, the chief of them, that bearer, a gentleman of his chamber, would tell her, whom she might safely trust; but in no case to let the writer know of any of this. She desires Roe to judge if this be not a strange letter, where he would make her the first lover. If it be [not] the fashion of Poland to write such love letters, she cannot else imagine that a man of his wit would write it. The writer bade her daughter hear what the man would say to her, which she did, not telling him anything of her mother. His commission was to persuade her to change her religion. She presently told him he might be sure she would never do that, nor come where she might have it questioned. Then he would have had her make show as if she favoured the other religion, which she did also refuse. It were too long to tell all the particulars, and still he conjured her to tell the writer nothing, yet desired to speak with the writer, which he did, her ague having left her, but he said nothing to her of anything, nor the Queen to him, not so much as a compliment from the King. He stayed at the Hague till the writer came to Rhenen. Begs him to let her know what he thinks of this and not to speak of it; she has only written it to her brother. Believes that Roe's successor there [in Poland?] has fiddled more than he needed in this business, making the King believe that that is not.—P.S. Hopes he is in London, if not, prays him to go thither, because she is sending over one that will need his good counsel; she means the Elector, who will follow this letter very suddenly. None knows of it but her brother. [2 pp.]

Sept. 15.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To permit Robert Horton, Stephen White, Thomas Hoofe, and Richard White,

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owners with others of the Robert Bonaventure of London, of 160 tons burthen, to supply that ship with cast-iron ordnance. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 165. 2 p.*]

Sept. 15.

45. Sir Sackville Crow to Henry Earl of Holland. The night after he took leave of the Earl at Woodstock he delivered his commands to Sir John Bridgeman, who gave order to the sheriff about the writ. He after repaired to the forest, where he finds the same course held in the little doings now there that was formerly in the greater, a breviat whereof he sends. These things Sir Baynham and the writer were desirous to have presented at the next Swainmote Court, but that came too soon to prepare for it. Sir Baynham hoped it might have been seasonable at the execution of the writ of *ad quod damnum*, but Sir John Bridgeman could not give it in charge until a presentment was made. Thursday the 24th inst. is appointed for the justice-seat at Gloucester, against which time, if the Earl direct aught to be done, the bearer is appointed to return with his commands. They had a labour to find the writ for the King. Some opposed the quantity of wood intended to be granted (and truly Sir Sackville fears that will be a just exception at the last,) but to find out the truth of that, they have a commission out of the Exchequer, which is likewise to mark out all trees fit to be reserved for the King's Navy and the shipping of the kingdom. Others opposed the King's power to dispose of the mines, pretending the miners' right of custom; others that the King could not grant common or enter common. Sir John Winter, but very civilly (offering to lay his right at the King's feet), made claim to the stables by lease, and prayed that the farmers' grant might also be considered, which was not yet overthrown; but at last the writ passed clear, that the King might dispose of all things within the writ, and of the mines according to the customs of the forest, and the damage to the King is returned at the value of the intended lease, viz., 6,000*l.* per annum. It were very necessary that some resolution were taken about the old lease, for during the suspension of judgment many wastes [which are specifically mentioned] are committed in hope to be shuffled up altogether at last without further examination. By this means, and the farmers' long contention, the King may chance to lose a quarter's rent or more before the works go or be settled, for the summer, which is the time to cut and prepare stock, has been spent in needless dispute; and in the winter, which is the only time to make iron, they must provide stock, which must needs be done with an excesssive loss to the farmers and a great damage to the King. [*Indorsed by Sec. Windebank. 3 pp.*]

Sept. 15.
Stokes Bay.

46. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. His last to Nicholas was from the Downs. From thence they set sail the 4th inst., and ranging along the French coast the eighth day they came into that place, where the weather permits them not to put to sea. The Earl of Lindsey's resolution was to have stood to the westward, intending with the first opportunity of weather to take such a proportion of victuals into the three Admiral's ships as should bring all the ships

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to conclude near upon the 20th and 21st October. Who made the report of the condition of the last victuals the writer knows not, but certainly it is no better than it should be. The Earl left in the Downs the Vanguard, the Exchange, and one Whelp, the rest of the ships are all in Stokes Bay, save only the Sampson which the Earl sent to Calais to take in a French Marquis to carry him to Flushing. What ships the Lords intend to have left at Portsmouth the Earl desires to know before he carries the fleet for the Downs. Lord Poulett has been ill, and doubting to grow worse, obtained leave yesterday to depart to his own house. At his departure he was honoured by the Earl with knighthood together with his eldest son John. The Lord Ambassador [Aston] lies aboard the Mary [Henrietta Maria], but they see little hope of a fair wind for him. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 15. 47. Inigo Jones, Justice of Peace for Middlesex, to the King's Officers whom it may concern. Certificate that Alexander Walwin, of Luggardin [Lugwardine], co. Hereford, gentleman, had taken the oath of allegiance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Sept. 15.] 48. "Fundamentals for the subsistence of the Foreign Churches within the realm," being a brief abstract of the public documents whereby those churches were promised the protection of the Sovereign, and the free practice of their religion, in the places in England where they had settled. [*Endorsed, "Tendered to me by their ministers;" probably copy of a paper submitted to Archbishop Laud.* 2 pp.]

Sept. 15. 49. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

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Sept. 16.
Portsmouth.

1. William Brissenden to Nicholas. On Friday the 4th inst., Sir Philip Carteret with his lady and family came on board at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, who were safely landed with Capt. Paperill at Jersey on Sunday following. On Friday, Paperill having ended his business, came on board again, and on Saturday the 12th they had much ado to get out of Jersey Road; but by the care of the master, God permitted them to weigh anchor, and that evening they landed Paperill at Guernsey. Sunday the 13th, the wind blowing very hard southerly, the captain sent his boat for Paperill, who had much ado to get aboard. On Monday morning betimes they came into the Needles, and so along the Isle of Wight towards Stokes Bay. At the Cowes were riding the James, the Lion, and the Leopard. In Stokes Bay they found the Lord General with most part of the fleet. They have no order as yet what to do; if they stay out, the ship ought to be fitted for winter. His suit is, that she may continue for one, being as able as the best of the Whelps, and

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that he may have two lines from Nicholas what she shall do. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 16.

2. Certificate of Sir James Cambell, Alderman of London, that Robert Hammes, Robert Bull, and John Arthur, being desirous to travel to Lisle, in Flanders, had taken the oath of allegiance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 16.

3. Certificate of Inigo Jones, Justice of Peace for Westminster, that John Gooch, of Oxford, gentleman, had taken the oath of allegiance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 16.

4. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Sept. 17.

The Merhonour,
in Stokes Bay.

5. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Lords of the Admiralty. Since they cast anchor in St. Helen's Road and Stokes Bay, there has blown such contrary winds with extreme foul weather that they could not possibly budge from thence. Divers of the ships are much visited with sickness: the James, the St. George, the Lion, the William and Thomas, &c., but not the writer's ship. The Henrietta Maria is there as yet, and must be better supplied with victual for her voyage to Spain. He will give order to have her furnished out of other ships if the Lords direct him so to do. Desires speedily to know what ships shall be left at Portsmouth, and which of them brought about to Chatham. [*Seal with arms within the garter.* 1 p.]

Sept. 17.

The Merhonour,
in Stokes Bay.

6. The same to Nicholas. Is beholden to Nicholas for variety of news written to him on the 12th inst. When he hears that the vessel for transportation of ordnance from the castles to London is come, he will give order to one of the Whelps for convoy thereof. The Officers of the Navy, hearing complaint against these last victuals, employed one to remedy such as proved faulty. He was aboard the Earl's ship to desire a certificate, but finding the victuals were defective he called for no certificate, but left the fleet. How he will report to the Officers the writer knows not. Nicholas will do well to inquire. Sends copy of the preceding letter, and requests Nicholas to solicit for a sudden answer. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

6. i. *Copy of the letter from the Earl to the Lords of this date.*
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 17.

7. Answer of the Court of Aldermen to a letter lately received from the Council. William Davis, on the 22nd September 1625, was admitted Provost Marshal of the city, during good behaviour, with an allowance of 80*l.* *per annum*, and the grant of two freemen's rooms yearly. Davis was paid until Lady-day 1632, when he began to be sickly, and not able to do the duty of his place. Upon his Majesty's letters, the Court has granted him all arrears of the 80*l.* *per annum* and freemen's places, and 60*l.* *per annum* from Michaelmas 1632, besides the benefit of the two freemen yearly. The City is at 40*l.* charge yearly to another man to supply the place. There will be due to Davis at Michaelmas next, which he may receive out of the Chamber of London, 220*l.* or thereabouts. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Sept. 17. 8. Memorandum of Edward Stephens, that there are now ready for Portsmouth 68 field carriages with two mortar pieces, and that a convoy is desired for their safe delivery ; a ship will be pressed to take them in. He has order from Sir John Heydon to intimate this to Nicholas. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Canbury.

Letters Patent of grant to Thomas Smith to be the officer for marking and sealing all purls, cut-works, and bone lace, before described under the calendar of the docquet thereof, dated the 14th September inst. [*See Case C., Charles I., No. 11.*]

Sept. 18.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to [Montjoy Earl of Newport]. To give order that Bence Johnson, Alexander Bence, and Squire Bence, owners of the Samuel of Aldborough, of the burthen of 90 tons, may furnish the same with iron ordnance out of the founder's store in East Smithfield. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 165 a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Sept. 18.

9. Petition of Peter Crittall to the Lord Commissioners concerning tobacco. Petitioner has compounded for licences for retailing tobacco in Faversham, Sittingbourne, and other places in Kent, and pays yearly 35*l.* to his Majesty. The citizens of London, upon their compositions for licensing retailers of tobacco in the city, obtained a declaration that they should not be debarred sale of their tobacco at those fairs they formerly frequented. Under colour thereof, William Freeman, a licenced retailer within the city, last Lammas sent John Boydon, a cheesemonger, as his deputy, with tobacco to sell in the fair at Faversham, being a fair which Freeman never formerly frequented, and there his deputy sold such quantities of tobacco that he has filled all places thereabout, which has so much prejudiced petitioner, that if Freeman, who only pays 10*l.* yearly composition, or any other, be permitted hereafter so to do, petitioner will be disabled to continue his Majesty's rent. Prays order that no licensed retailer of the city be permitted to sell tobacco in the fairs at Faversham and Sittingbourne, and that Freeman and Boydon may be sent for and enjoined to give petitioner satisfaction. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
Indorsed,

9. 1. *Memorandum indorsed, "To send to speak to Mr. Freeman, at the Windmill in Fleet Street, about this petition."*
18th September 1635. [4 lines.]

Sept. 18.

Petworth,
11 at night.

10. George Garrard to [Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh.]

"May it please your lordship, your command admits of no proem. I love and honour you so much, that I account myself happy to do you the least service. My time allotted to write is short, therefore I'll fall to the business. But from what time shall I begin?—Twenty to one, I shall write things to your lordship which have been told you over and over. Howsoe'er, take them as fast as I can write them.

"There is [an] excellent song, which privately passes about, of all the Lords and Ladies in town ; 'twill please you, and I am promised a copy of it. They will not let Lady Purbeck live in France ; but a privy seal is sent by an express messenger to serve upon her to recall her into England within two months after the receipt thereof ; but few believe that she'll obey it.

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“Dr. Corbet, Bishop late of Norwich, died like a Roman, bravely. As they prayed about him, he joined with them; prayers ended, he bid them all Good Night and died. Dr. Wren removes to Norwich, who to Hereford is yet unresolved. The Lord Maynard is joined with Warwick in the Lord Lieutenancy of Essex, not without some perturbation to that Lord. Sibbes, the Doctor, of Gray's Inn, died this summer, who also was head of a college in Cambridge, into whose place the fellows chose Dr. Bromricke [Brownrigg], a learned man, and no Arminian; Creighton, a learned Scotchman, orator of that University, brought the King's letter, but came too late, and hearing that he was chosen, concealed his letters. Yet this election is brought in question, and I believe Dr. Bromricke will not be the man.

“You shall have a brave fleet the next year. Do you mean to go again? 218,500*l.* the shires of England and Wales are set at; they are already busy at sessing. I hope it will be more equally laid than the last; so *currat lex*.

“Taylor, the Brussels agent, is sent by our King to treat with the Emperor about the Palatinate. Barnet, secretary to my Lord of Carlisle, is gone consul to Smyrna, and Sim Digby agent to Muscovia. My Lord of Carlisle stirred no part of the progress with the King; but moved only as the Queen stirred. Sir Thomas Edmondes [has] buried his son, you knew him, Sir Henry Edmondes, a drunken beast; he may be glad he is rid of him.

“Sir Henry Vane also hath as good as lost his eldest son, who is gone into New England for conscience' sake; he likes not the discipline of the Church of England; none of our ministers would give him the sacrament standing; no persuasions of our bishops nor authority of his parents could prevail with him; let him go; but he hath more sons, but those also bred up at Leyden.

“Lord Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy, is newly married to Alderman Perry's widow, worth 10,000*l.*, but she useth to be mad a little sometimes. I hear that his Majesty hath an intention to call the Bishop of London to be of his Council now at Hampton Court, where 'tis confidently said that my friend, Lord Cottington, shall be made Lord Treasurer also, but he will not confess it to me, yet I have seen him often this summer—two days at Hatfield, two days here at Petworth. Since I came hither, he entertained the Queen at Hanworth, nobly and bravely; since, he has been at Fonthill in Wiltshire, where he had bull-baiting, hawking, and flocks of country people. He will be fit for business this winter, for he never enjoyed himself more, any summer, since he came out of Spain.

“Sir John Melton, who entertained you at York, hath buried his wife, Currans's daughter. Within twelve months she brought him four sons and a daughter: two sons the last summer; at this birth two more and a daughter; the children all live, but she died—an excellent cock, he cannot want another wife. There is a lottery set up at London, in Smithfield, for bringing water in an arched vault from about Hoddesdon, 17 miles, to London: Mr. Gaye hath got it, for he undertakes the work with others. London Bridge is also commanded by the King to be built. It will cost 5,000*l.*, but the citizens know not where to raise the money.

“My lady Duchess of Buckingham miscarried this summer. I heard her husband, my Lord Dunluce, lost at the Wells at Tunbridge almost 2,000*l.* at ninepins, most of it to Sir John Sutlin [Suckling?]. Mr. Trumbull is dead lately; many nominated to his place,—Sir William Boswell, Lawrence Whitaker; but I hear Mr. Nicholas, the secretary to the Admiralty, shall carry it. Sir William Withipool hath fought with one Tate, who was second to Sir Arthur Gorge, and killed him; also Sir John Gibson is killed, and Sir Simon Harcourt shot in the mouth, but will live.

“My Lord of Cork makes great means to get off in Ireland, yet 'tis not done; he paid down 3,600*l.* for the six subsidies in Ireland. The King, at the solicitation of the Lord Chamberlain and my Lord of Salisbury, wrote to the Deputy about him. My Lord Clifford is newly come thence, who hath wrought with the Deputy as much as he could, yet 't will not be. The lands must be restored, and money given to his Majesty for his frauds,

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otherwise, the Deputy will give no way. Sir Francis Cooke hath sold his company, got his arrears, and is come away.

"All here remember their service, my Lady Northumberland first, who is as big as she can tumble, we wish her your wish, that her child may have a face like hers, but all parts like his father's. My Lord of Salisbury, his Lady, my Lady Elizabeth, my Lord Howard, Sir Edward Capel, all remember their service to your lordship, and so do the little Ladies, who infinitely thank you for their birds. I have been here five weeks; feed bravely and freely twice a day, yet am but six pound heavier than my Lady Salisbury, who eats but one meal a day; 13 stone and 6 lb. I weigh, she 13 stone and 1 lb. We weighed within these two days. When I see the fat breams and carps I wish you were here. Never such store of nuts as this year's; you would have killed yourself with them had you been here. I send your lordship the cap[tain's?] letter of this week, also another I had of Sir Robert Wind, which his son writ him this summer. 'Tis the best I have seen after the French and Dutch met. You have been bred up in Dutchland, be favourable to them. The French I care not much for.

"This next Sunday the learned Bishop here makes me a deacon; then I hope I shall be fitted to succeed Sir Robert Dallington, whensoever it happens, but this keep to yourself. Pray present my humble service to my Lord Admiral. Had I been Captain of Portsmouth I would have saluted him with such a peal of ordnance as should have been heard to Petworth and all over Hampshire. I have done, and am, my Lord, your humblest servant, G. GARRARD." [*Damaged by damp. 2½ pp.*]

Sept. 18. 11. Certificate of Inigo Jones, Justice of Peace for Middlesex, that Henry Wallen, of Gray's Inn, gentleman, had taken the oath of allegiance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 18. 12. Answers, in the handwriting of Nicholas, but apparently the report of referees, on Lady Darrell's demands of allowances to be made to her on the settlement of her late husband's account. Every item claimed by Lady Darrell is reported upon, some are rejected, some allowed, and some left to the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty. [*In the margin are notes of some determinations of the Lords of the Admiralty on the questions raised in the preceding report; several items were left to the King's grace, one was placed to the account of Sir Thomas Button, some postponed until the Officers of the Navy had reported thereon. 1¾ p.*]

Sept. 18. 13. Draft of the preceding article, in the handwriting of Nicholas. [= 2¼ pp.]

Sept. 19. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Keeper Coventry. The Vice-
Whitehall. Admirals of the several parts of this kingdom have occasion to take out commissions of Oyer and Terminer for trial of pirates, which commissions being of the same nature as those that are granted to the Judges for trial of felons, the Lords pray him to give order that the same may be issued without fees, which will give encouragement to the Vice-Admirals to keep their sessions, the neglect whereof has been of great inconvenience to his Majesty's service. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 165a. ½ p.*]

Sept. 19. 14. The same to Sir Francis Sydenham, Captain of the Vanguard.
Whitehall. There are put aboard a bark, taken up by the Officers of the Ordnance, divers field carriages and other provisions for the garrison at Portsmouth. He is to convoy safely to Portsmouth such vessel

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laden with the same provisions as shall repair to the Downs with directions from the Earl of Newport or the Officers of the Ordnance, and as soon as he arrives at St. Helen's Point and has seen the vessel safe into Portsmouth he is to repair back to the employment formerly appointed him. [*Seal of the Lords of the Admiralty.* 1 p.]

Sept. 19. Copy of the same. [*Vol. cclxiv., fol. 166. ½ p.*]

Sept. 19. 15. Memorial presented to the Council respecting the assessment of Norwich to the ship-money. It was shown by many examples that in any general levy of men the number levied upon Norwich was something under a 15th part of any number directed to be levied by the county. Of the 8,000*l.* now set upon the whole county as ship-money, Lynn was appointed to pay 300*l.*, Yarmouth 220*l.*, Thetford 30*l.*, and Castle Rising 10*l.*, in the whole 560*l.*, so that there remained for the county to provide 7,440*l.*, of which, if a 15th part, or 496*l.*, were assessed upon Norwich, there would remain 6,944*l.* to be furnished by the county. [1 p.]

Sept. 19.
The Cowes,
aboard the
Merhonour.

16. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. The Freeman that was sent to convoy merchant ships to Dunkirk performed that work in the sight of some Holland ships of war. On her return, in the night, she met with a fleet of Dutch merchants with one convoyer. The Freeman shot to make them strike. They took her for a Dunkirker and made what haste they could away. They that were under command struck, and the convoyer came to the rescue. When he came so near that he discovered whence the Freeman was, he struck his top-sails upon the capstan. They then sought to avoid each other, but were come so near that the Freeman broke her bowsprit upon the other ship, and with the flook of her anchor carried away the chains and main stays of the other ship. The Dutch captain came aboard, desired pardon for what was past, excused himself by the night and mistake, offered to come before the Lord Admiral, but desired leave to conduct his charge, which else he must abandon to the Dunkirker, and paid for the bowsprit and the shot. They have had very foul weather. Lord Aston is aboard, but the weather will not suffer him to go to sea. He has stayed so long that the captain of his ship doubts his victual may fail, and desires some from them, which the writer thinks they may spare. Some would be content to keep their ships out until their victuals be spent, which will be a great charge to the King, and unnecessary, unless they know of more enemies than they find. The victual that was last provided is very bad; there came one to make certificate of their quality, he was quickly satisfied, and returned without any certificate. A captain of a Dutch ship fell out with a woman, and called her whore, and her husband beat her. She accused the Dutchman to have spoken words against the King, and he was put into custody. Upon examination the company swore they heard not the words, the woman would not swear he said them, and he swore he did not say them, *et sic finita est fabula.* [2 pp.]

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- Sept. 19. 17. Extract of the portion of the preceding letter, concerning the meeting and collision between the Dutch merchantships and the Freeman. [1 p.]
- Sept. 19. 18. John Hollond to Nicholas. Sends the balance of Sir William Russell's account for the fifteen ships extra, together with a note of the moneys lately assigned to Sir William. As yet he has no assignment for the wages of the fifteen ships to be suddenly paid. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
Deptford.
- Sept. 19. 19. Account to be presented to his Majesty of the proceeding of Capt. Phineas Pett in the business for the building of the Great New Ship at Woolwich. The timber necessary had been provided, and was either already at Woolwich or on its way thither. If the King's pleasure were signified for beginning the work, Pett made no doubt to have the ship finished in a year and a half. [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank as delivered to him by the King at Hampton Court on the 22nd inst.* 1 p.]
- Sept. 19. 20. Propositions [of Capt. Phineas Pett] to be presented to his Majesty, for the better furtherance and frugal proceedings in the building of the Great New Ship at Woolwich. The main purport of these propositions was to prevent the work and the charges for the ship being encumbered with unserviceable articles supplied upon the order of the other Officers of the Navy. Pett accuses them of having from the beginning opposed the King's purpose in building this ship, and points out that he cannot contain the work within the estimate if the practices complained of are permitted. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- Sept. 19. 21. Account of moneys assigned for several services: total, 15,677*l.* 5*s.* Among the items are the following:—Upon pretermitted Customs due at Christmas 1635, for timber bought of the Earl of Southampton 2,294*l.* 10*s.* Upon the same collection for the ordinary, not paid by the Recusants of the North, 2,500*l.* Upon the Customs due 1636, for building the Great Ship, 2,000*l.* Upon the like towards setting forth the ten ships, 7,682*l.* 15*s.* Upon post fines towards the same, 1,200*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 19. 22. List of King's ships at sea set forth by maritime places, together with the names of the captains, and those of the several places to which the ships were to be sent at the close of their service, indicated by the letters C. P. and D. [Chatham, Portsmouth, Deptford.] [1 p.]
- Sept. 19. 23. Memorandum of Henry Earl of Manchester, that Robert Salter came before him and took the oath of allegiance. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- Sept. 19. 24. Note, by Mr. Harrison, concerning defalcations out of the farms of the Customs,—of subsidy of currants (4,000*l.* per annum), duties of French wines coming into Chester (1,100*l.* per annum), and customs upon alum (935*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* per annum), which by double grants occasioned great trouble to the farmers, besides charges in passing the accounts. [2 pp.]

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Sept. 20.
Plymouth.

25. Mayor of Plymouth to the Council. There lately arrived Capt. Molabeur [Monlabeur?], a Frenchman, captain of a French man-of-war, who 50 or 60 leagues off Scilly met with four sail of Turkish men-of-war which gave him chase. The writers have likewise received letters from Penryn, from James Napper, a merchant of Weymouth, that that day there arrived there a ship of Jersey, which having fished in Newfoundland, in their return thence 30 leagues off Scilly were taken by six Sallee men-of-war, who taking them for St. Malo's men reported they had peace with France, and after they had rifled them suffered them to depart, telling them that there were twenty other Turkish men-of-war looking for the Newfoundland fleet. There likewise lately arrived there Nathaniel Garden, from St. Malo, who reported, that there had arrived at that place a [Newfoundland] banker, who had been rifled by two Turkish men-of-war, who likewise reported they had peace with France and that they with other Turkish men-of-war were looking for the Newfoundland fleet, which is now expected daily. Should they meet with it, unless the Lords use speedy means for protection thereof, many thousands in those parts will be utterly undone, besides the great loss which will redound to the whole kingdom in the captivity of many able seamen. [*Seal with the town arms. Damaged by damp. 1 p.*]

Sept. 20.
Pendennis
Castle.

26. Sir Nicholas Slanning to Sir Francis [Henry] Vane. There came thither on the 19th inst. a bark of Jersey from Newfoundland and Portugal and now homeward bound. She was taken about 60 leagues off the Land's End by six sail of Turkish men-of-war, who had on board a certain French "runagathos" that informed the master of the bark that there were twenty sail more that belonged to this fleet, and that the design of their coming forth was to attend the return of the English Newland fleet and [the fleet] going out for the vintage. This man named himself of St. Malo, upon which they released him, telling him there was a league between them and the French. The prosperity of that country depends much on the fishing trade, the ships are expected home, the Turks lie just in their way, and if they be not removed it is feared they will quite disable that country from any trade hereafter. This news terrifies the country. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

[Sept. 20?]

27. Return of all the strangers born at present inhabiting within ward of Cripplegate Within: the total number was 23. In the parish of St. Alban, Wood Street, dwelt Christopher Mecenere, a jeweller, born in Bohemia, who had an apprentice named Peter Ruben, about 24 years of age, born in Holland, who had been with his master eight years. [*Stated to have been taken this day, but in pursuance of a precept of the Lord Mayor, dated 15th October 1635. 1 p.*]

Sept. 21.
Hampton Court.

28. Minutes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings at a meeting of Council held to consider the terms upon which the Navy might be supplied with victuals. These minutes contain the terms or allow-

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ances demanded by Capt. Duppa, John Crane, Mr. Allcock and George Dannel. The offers varied from $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $9d.$ per man per day at sea; all required $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per man per day in harbour. Crane alone stipulated that unless he might be appointed surveyor he would not treat. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 21.
Cambridge.

29. Dr. William Beale, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of Houses of the University of Cambridge, to the Council. Have received their letter dated the 16th inst., wherein they advise them, that the claim of exemption for all scholars' servants, being inhabitants within the town of Cambridge, from the rate of the ship-money may be withdrawn. Beseech them to take the charters of the University into consideration, and especially the charter of 3rd Queen Elizabeth, confirmed by Act of Parliament of the 13th of the same Queen, whereby the writers conceive that all persons of their body dwelling within Cambridge are freed from payment for such matters. Such contributions have hitherto been wholly laid upon the corporation of the town, they enjoying all the benefit of tolls, customs, and other profits, to the value of 2,000*l.*, of which they have made all those of the University incapable. This imposition was laid upon the town only in former times, which makes the writers renew their former petition, offering that if his Majesty's occasions be such that the University cannot be spared, they are as ready as any subjects to yield their persons and estates to his commands, and will as freely contribute as any of those townsmen that now are forward to burthen them. Urge the dangerous consequence of the University being subject to the town, who will make a trade of gaining from the University for their own ease. [*Signed among others by William "Sandcroft" and John Cosin. Sealed with the arms of the University. 2 pp.*]

Sept. 21.

30. Bailiffs of Yarmouth to the same. According to their letters of the 8th April last, for restraining Englishmen to serve in strangers' shipping, they have committed to prison two men whose examinations they inclose. The ship wherein they served belonged to the parts of Galicia and was taken by a ship of war of Zealand right against Yarmouth. The parties using means to get ashore escaped, and the writers intended to deliver them to Capt. Povey of the Rainbow, but he not coming through the roads, they crave the directions of the Lords. They are very poor men, destitute of all means, and the prison very straight and close. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

30. I. *Examination of Thomas Chapman. Was born at Gulval, Cornwall, and brought up a seafaring man. About 9th February last took shipping at the Mount in Cornwall, in a ship of Salcombe, for St. Sebastian, but was put to the west to Cherione in Galicia, where he was kept per force to serve in a bark fitted for a ship of war, wherein he was when the Hollanders took her, and being on shore at Yarmouth was committed to prison. 18th September 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

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30. II. *Examination of John Lye of Lemington, co. Somerset* [?], husbandman. *Being in debt and fearing to be arrested he travelled to the Mount, where he met with Thomas Chapman, with whom he continued in service by sea until he came to Yarmouth, where he also was committed to prison. 18th September 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

[Sept. 21 ?] 31. Answer of Joseph Caron, of the parish of St. Martin Orgars, to articles objected against him by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1634 he was chosen a vestryman by the parson and the rest of the parish or vestry. There was a table of fees concerning burials, marriages, and christenings which he believes was made before he was born. The vault for burial was appropriated to Mr. Allen Cotton before examinant came to the parish. There is a coal house at the end of the cloister, but no corpse was buried [there?] in examinant's time or long before. Never knew any charnel house. For preservation of peace it was ordered in vestry that no churchwarden should place or displace but by consent of some of the ancient of the parish, which order was never observed during the year of his being churchwarden. For taking down the King's arms refers to the vestry book where his hand will appear if he thereunto assented. Two men only have been dispensed with for the office of churchwardens for money to the use of the poor. The money for the communion bread, being threepence or fourpence, was taken out of the money then collected, and the wine was paid for by the parishioners according to their ancient custom. When examinant was churchwarden he laid out much money, and the parishioners have owed him 118*l.* these three years for which he is now complainant in the Chancery. The church does not run to decay as is supposed.

Sept. 21.
Cardigan.

32. Sir John Lewes and ten others, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants of co. Cardigan, to Hector Phillips the sheriff. Find that of the charge of 5,000*l.* imposed for ship-money upon South Wales, the Lords have intimated that the county of Cardigan may bear 654*l.*, and that it is his purpose to assess the same at that sum. Entreat him to respite the assessment, whilst, on behalf of the county, the writer tenders to the Council the just exception of the undersigned against that proportion of charge, and their desire that it may be abated to the same proportion which they bear in all other public charges. Their proportion in subsidies, levies of men, and charges of conduction, was ever but half the rate of cos. Pembroke and Carmarthen, but the rate now intimated is as high (within a small matter) as each of those two counties. He may further present to the Lords, that this charge answers the rate of above six entire subsidies, and he may show that most of the church farms, and those the best, in that poor country are inappropriate and in lay hands. How these and the clergy shall be rated they desire him to move the direction of the Lords, and especially to urge the reduction to their former relative proportion of a half rate to their neighbour counties. [2 pp.]

1635.

Sept. 22.

Grant to Edmund Roydon, one of the grooms of the chamber, of the benefit of several recognizances forfeited by Humphrey Ryder and his sureties who were bound for his and his wife's good behaviour, Ryder in 40*l.* and his sureties in 40 marks a-piece. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 22.

Confirmation to Nehemiah Roger, clerk, of the advowson of the rectory of Gatton, Surrey, granted by letters patent from Edward VI. to Thomas Bill, his physician, and Agnes his wife and the heirs of the said Thomas for ever. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 22.

Safe conduct, in Latin, for Edward Noy to pass into France and Spain with two servants and his necessary carriages. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 22.

St. Mawes
Castle.

33. Hannibal Bonython, Lieutenant of St. Mawes Castle, under Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to the Council. Answer to the complaint exhibited by Ralph Prissick [*Preswick*]. *Preswick* demands a year and a half's pay due for the portership of St. Mawes, and complains that Bonython detains the same, and that he contemned the directions of the Lords dated 5th June last. As to *Preswick's* service of a year and a half, it is answered that he was not in Cornwall three quarters of a year. As to detaining the pay, Bonython never heard of him till he brought the Lords' order of the 5th June, and six months before had paid the garrison to Michaelmas 1634, which money he received from Lord Cottington, and gave him an account with acquittances. For slighting the Lords' directions, that is wholly denied. The old porter was restored to his place by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, that, if Bonython knew no reason for putting him off, he should be restored, and indeed Bonython knew no reason that for twenty-eight years service he should go beg. [2 pp.] *Annexed,*

33. I. *Thomas Condorow and William Ellyott to the Council.*

The writers were present when Bonython was served with the order of the 5th June last by Ralph Preswick. Bonython gave a friendly, decent, and civil answer, that he was ready to obey the commands of the Lords. He did not receive a copy of the order. [1 p.]

33. II. *Richard Trevanion and nine others, soldiers of the garrison of St. Mawes, to the same. Certify that Ralph Preswick came to the castle with Sir Robert Le Grys in July 1633, and went from thence in March 1633. The old porter displeasing Sir Robert he displaced him, and nominated Preswick, who all the time of his being there attended on Sir Robert, rode abroad with him, was often absent many days, and never lay in the porter's lodge, nor performed any duty of porter. St. Mawes Castle, 22nd September 1635. [1 p.]*

Sept. 22.

34. Proposition of Sir Abraham Dawes for levying a payment on all looms, especially those of strangers, in order to repair the loss of 15,000*l.* per annum to his Majesty's revenue, consequent upon "raising the imports on all stuffs imported." [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank as delivered to him this day by the King at Hampton Court. ¾ p.*]

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Sept. 22.

35. List certified by Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, of nine French fishermen licensed to fish at the Sow upon the English coast, for the service of the French King. [1 p.]

Sept. 23.

Edinburgh.

36. The Lords of the Council of Scotland to the King. Recite petition made to the King at his being in Scotland by Ewfame [Euphemia] Lookup, relict of David Gairdner, skipper of Leith, and her six fatherless children, for compensation for the loss, during a storm, of the ship wherein her husband was part owner, whilst in the King's service in August 1625 [see Vol. ccxli., No. 68]. The King recommended that petition to the Lords of the Admiralty in England, and petitioner being about to follow out the reference by the agency of Alexander Peiris, the Council of Scotland pray the King to accompany Peiris with his letters, for satisfaction to be made to petitioner. [Seal of the Council of Scotland. A poor impression. 1 p.]

Sept. 23.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. To permit John Dyke and George Austen, owners of the Mary Hope of London, to supply that ship with iron ordnance. [Copy. See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 166. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 23.

Dean Forest.

37. Charles Harbord to Nicholas. Hopes by this time he is not mistaken in his prophetic mistake of Nicholas's "Consulary Clerkship." Is upon a survey of Dean Forest, which has been as unlucky to itself as to its merchants. Before his coming from home made a draft of a deed instead of a testament of his lands which stays in his pocket for Nicholas's perusal, the writer's wife being agreed to it. And then they will finish Nicholas's too if he please. Begs Nicholas to let his servant be the writer's, to furnish his Westminster house. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 24.

Cardigan.

38. Commissioners for receiving Contributions towards the Repair of St. Paul's from co. Cardigan to the Council. In November last they sent to the Chamberlain of London a certificate of their doings and a book of contributors and their gifts, and also 39*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, being all that was yielded except 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, given within the hundred of Llanbadarn-Fawr, remaining in the hands of Thomas Prise, one of the Commissioners, and by him since delivered to the Bishop of St. David's. They could obtain no promises of annual contributions. [1 p.]

Sept. 24.

Whitehall.

39. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—To resolve how many ships shall continue at sea, and which shall come into Chatham and which to Portsmouth, that order may be sent to the Earl of Lindsey. Further supply of victuals for the Henrietta Maria bound for Spain. Order for money for payment and discharge of the seamen as the ships come in, which will be the beginning of next month. To appoint who shall supply victuals for the ships to be continued at sea upon the ordinary; the ships formerly so appointed were the Antelope, the Swallow, and the Third and Eighth Whelps. Letter of Sheriff and others of South Wales for warrant to apprehend pirates. Letter of Officers of Navy touching divers provisions contracted for, and reparation of hulls of ships in harbour. The gunner of the Second Whelp is dead, and divers are suitors: [Margin, "Bishop."] Consider Mr. Henlie's

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petition and divers others. There is yet unpaid to the Treasurer of the Navy for the shipping money for last year 1,925*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* [1 *p.*]

[Sept. 24.] 40. Another similar paper of notes, containing most of the entries in the preceding article, with the addition of a note to know his Majesty's pleasure who should command as Admiral of the four ships that are to stay abroad when the Earl of Lindsey comes in. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

Sept. 24. 41. Sir Francis Sydenham to Nicholas. The Lord General left The Vanguard, him in the Downs, and the Tenth Whelp and one of the merchant ships, the Exchange, to attend the King's service and for wafting ships bound for Dunkirk. The sickness is very hot there. When any of his officers or men went ashore they made them very welcome, and acknowledged themselves very much bound to the King for these favours, for they generally said had it not been for the King of England they could not have subsisted. There are fourteen of the King of Spain's ships almost ready to come out, and as many frigates, and they look daily for the Dutch fleet, which is ready to come out, and there are thirty sail of them. Hears a rumour that this ship shall be laid in at Portsmouth; prays, if the Lords have not resolved, that he will be a means that she may come into Chatham. He is sued to by his company for it. Sends note of the survey of their victuals under his purser's hand. Cannot have less than ten days or a fortnight's victuals to go into Chatham, and for Portsmouth not less than three weeks or a month's victuals. Therefore entreats a sudden answer. [1 *p.*] *Inclosed,*

41. L. John Wriothsley to Sir Francis Sydenham, captain of the Vanguard. By reason of defective victuals and short deliveries the victualling of that ship will not last beyond the 17th or 18th of October. The Vanguard, 24th September 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Sept. 24. 42. Petition of Sir William Washington to the Lords and others of the Council of the Society for Fishing. Recites his petition for the privilege of exporting "lampernes alive," with the reference and order thereon calendared under the date of 1st August 1635 [Vol. ccxcv., No. 1.] Prays that forasmuch as it was his Majesty's intention to bestow the solicited privilege upon him, the Council of the Society for Fishing would allow him to have a patent thereof, or that they would set a rate upon the same, and that until those of the Society of Fishing had given him a reasonable recompense he might receive such benefit as the former patentee had. [1 *p.*]

Sept. 24. 43. Dr. Roger Mainwaring, Dean of Worcester, to Archbishop Laud Account of what service Dr. Mainwaring has done at his Majesty's Cathedral at Worcester since he came thither in November 1634. The following are extracts:—

- " 1. An altar stone of marble erected and set upon four columns.
- " 2. The wall behind the altar covered with azure coloured stuff with a white silk lace down each seam.
- " 3. The altar itself adorned with a pall, an upper and lower front.
- " 4. A rail erected from one side of the choir to the other to fence the holy table.

* * * *

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“ 6. Divers vestments and other ornaments of the church as copes, carpets, and fronts, being turned into players' caps and coats, and employed to that use by the direction of Mr. Nathaniel Tomkins, I caused to be burned, the silver extracted put into the treasury of the church.

* * * * *

“ 12. Thousands of rolls lying in the tower saved from utter perishing by removing them from a damp stone wall, and from under a window where the rain beat in upon them.

“ 13. His Majesty's Audit Hall there, being under miserable wreck and ready to fall, repaired and beautified.

“ 14. The King's scholars being 40 usually coming tumultuously into the choir, I ordered to come in *binatim*, and to do reverence toward the altars.”

The whole number of these items is seventeen. There follow reasons moving the Dean of Worcester not to proceed in improving the customary rents of copy-holders fineable at will. The reasons assigned are :—1. That the former fines are trebled. 2. The poverty of the copy-holders. 3. He that doth it shall draw upon him the curses of more than 2,000 men, besides women and children, and the clamour of a whole country. 4. Some judges have delivered it to be against the laws and liberties of the kingdom. 5. None of his predecessors have at any time appeared in the acting of any such thing. [1½ p.]

Sept. 24.

Oct. 4.

44. John Durie to Sir Thomas Roe. Has stayed in Amsterdam thinking to go for Leyden shortly to begin afresh with the Professors of the University, but he defers till he has been at the Queen of Bohemia's Court, at Rhenen, for he will not go thither from Leyden (where the plague is exceeding fierce, so that more than 2,000 died last week) lest he should not be welcome. The effect of his business in Zealand is such as he could desire. They approve the work and promise to concur in due time. One of the preachers of Middleburgh promises to send Durie the act they have made to this effect. He is continually importuned to preach. Is going to the Hague on the morrow for that purpose. The affairs of Germany are in poor case. Duke Bernard has retired again for want of victuals, and because the French that were with him were, as their nature is, inconstant. The peace of Prussia is fully concluded, and the Polish forces dismissed. No appearance of taking the scone of Schenck. The Prince [of Orange] has lost more credit and affection in this expedition than he gained in many a year before. No side speaks well of him, and scarce excuse him, because the league [with France] was made without the knowledge of the whole state. Begs Sir Thomas again to think of what he suggested in his last letters concerning Mr. Hartlib. [3 pp.]

Sept. 25.

Warrant for allowance of 7,659*l.* 15*s.* to be made to the Farmers of the Customs out of their rent of 150,000*l.* for the year ended 24th Dec. 1632, for subsidy and impost of sundry merchandises exported and imported, without paying custom or subsidy, by letters from the late Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of Exchequer, and for moneys paid by the farmers under letters of the late Lord Treasurer. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 25.

Like warrant for allowance of 1,700*l.* 9*s.* to the same persons out of their rent for the year ended at Lady Day, 1633, for impost of

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36 tuns of French wine provided in Germany by order of Sir Henry Vane, ambassador there, for his Majesty's service, 108*l.*; for impost of 30 tuns, provided by the Earl of Dorset for the Prince's provision for two years, 90*l.*; the subsidy of 8 tuns, provided by Peter Ricaut for his Majesty's use, 24*l.*; and moneys advanced by the farmers for his Majesty's service 1,478*l.* 9*s.* [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 25. Warrant to the Treasurer of the Chamber for the usual reward to the yeomen and grooms of the buckhounds from Michaelmas last to Michaelmas following. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 25. 45. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Sec. Coke. Hoped that by this time The Merhonour, in Stokes Bay. directions would have been with him for disposing the ships to Portsmouth and Chatham. Seeing they are not come and finding the ships beginning to be straitened for victuals, he has ordered such ships to be at Portsmouth as he judged fittest, according to an enclosed list. He is now under sail for the Downs, but the wind is adverse and likely to hold in that corner. Wishes directions what to do in case the same wind should continue. Has supplied the Henrietta Maria out of the other ships, and she is on her way to Spain. Lord Goring, being bound for Guernsey, has been accommodated with the Leopard. A ship of Dartmouth coming from Newfoundland with fish was taken by a Turk off the Lizard the 17th inst., by whose relation 24 Turkish small men-of-war were come out of Sallee and are dispersed abroad. They took his men all out, the master himself alone, and placed Turks in their room. He had also a consort, which he supposes to be likewise taken seeing a ship on fire afar off. The 19th following a Dutch man-of-war meeting them by chance rescued the Dartmouth man and brought his prize hitherward, which, being lawfully his own, the Earl agreed the matter betwixt them, that the Dartmouth ship should give the Dutchman 100*l.* for salving, ship and goods worth 300*l.* The Dutchman accepted that sum and the Dartmouth man had good fortune to escape the slavery and fare so well. The Swallow being sufficiently victualled for the purpose, the Earl has employed to the west to requite some of these Turks if it be her luck to light upon them, and to clear the coast of them. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 25. 46. The same to Sec. Windebank. Similar letter. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
The Merhonour
in Stokes Bay.

Sept. 25. 47. Henry Earl of Manchester to the same. Is let to know
London. that in a public meeting at Hatfield for co. Hertford, in presence of all the gentlemen there, it being in debate how particular men should be rated for the ship-money, Mr. Taverner, the man whom heretofore they had in question at the Council table, scornfully said, if any men were unequally rated the Court of Requests was a fit court to relieve him, as being a court of such business. And being reproved for his terms, as not fit for him to deride that court, nor that Lord who sat there, answered, None should be his schoolmaster. This man must be schooled. The business may suffer through such insolency. Therefore holds it fit that Windebank

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should send his warrant with a messenger to fetch him up to be at Hampton Court on Sunday next, when the writer shall attend. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 25.
Stokes Bay.

48. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to Nicholas. Finding that victuals grow short, as not having above 16 or 18 days' provisions aboard, the Earl of Lindsey is now hasting to the Downs, leaving behind at Portsmouth the James, the Mary Rose, and the Third and Eighth Whelps, and has ordered also for that place the Henrietta Maria and the Leopard at their returns; the former of which went on Wednesday from Yarmouth Road, the other yesterday to Guernsey with Lord Goring. If it please the Lords that more ships shall harbour at Portsmouth the Earl desires their resolutions at the Downs. Conceives it will be necessary that the ships left there be paid off within 13 or 14 days, for by that time some others will be ready to be paid at Chatham. Knights more were made on Wednesday then last—Sir James Douglas, Sir Charles Howard, and Sir John Douglas.—P.S. Notice of a report that a Turkish pirate has done mischief in the West, and the dispatch of the Swallow to those parts. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 25.
Rowell.

49. Sir John Lambe to Bishop Williams of Lincoln. Is sorry that his letter was not rightly understood. He thought he had written plainly to desire the Bishop's leave that the Archdeacons of Bucks and Leicester might visit and so get their procurations and synodals now due at Michaelmas. The Bishop answered that he would grant it if by them [the Archdeacons ?] or by Sir John for them it was desired, which puts the writer to a double journey, and to ask that twice which the Bishop says he will be content to grant, and had given order for, which Sir John heard not till after he received the Bishop's letter. For the Bishop's servants refusing to deliver Sir John's letters to the Bishop, seeing the Bishop threatens so heavy a punishment as never to serve him more, he forbears to press that point. The inhibition [of 15th January] served on Sir John at Beaconsfield was general, not for Buckinghamshire only, nor was the revocation thereof signified until the 3rd March: as he stood inhibited under the Bishop's seal, so by some like way he should have been released; but he shall always submit to the Bishop's good pleasure. *Seal with arms. Underwritten,*

49. I. *Bishop Williams to Sir John Lambe; answer to the preceding letter. He can remember the time when these niceties need not have passed between them. That notice given by his registrar and Sir John's of a relaxation might well have served the turn, especially when all acts were sped in Sir John's name and none at all in the Bishop's in that interim of time. The Bishop's desire has always been to use Sir John respectfully, as a man of his place and rank might look for. If it has been otherwise, it is not the Bishop's fault, but his misfortune. The Bishop knows he has compounded*

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with the Chancellor, so that as to himself he needs no relaxation, and for a power for the Archdeacons to visit (notwithstanding the inhibition) the Bishop assented thereto in his letter to Sir John, and by these presents renews the same, nor did he expect he would have put himself to the trouble of any new letter about so small a business. [1½ p.]

Sept. 26.
Dartmouth,

50. Mayor of Dartmouth to the Council. Advertises them of the approach of Turkish pirates on those western parts, by one of which there was taken a ship of Dartmouth coming from Newfoundland on the 16th inst. within three leagues of the Lizard, and on the 17th another ship of Dartmouth coming also from Newfoundland, in both which ships were about 60 seamen, all which, except one, are carried away to increase the number of the western captives, whose wives and children are becoming an intolerable burthen. One of the captured ships was rescued by a Hollander, and is with goods, one Englishman of her crew, and the Turks with whom she was manned, carried into Holland. The Turks burnt the other ship, when they had taken out her men and such goods as they would. It is reported to the westward of Scilly that there are many Turkish men-of-war, which has put them in great fear what will become of their Newfoundland ships, of which only three are arrived, and what will be the issue of this their bold and unhappy enterprise. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Sept. 26.
Dover.

51. William Waad to Thomas Witherings. To give Sec. Coke and Witherings satisfaction, answers certain questions respecting the interference with the packet-boat from Dover to Dunkirk: 1. The manner of taking the boat by those that were laid in Dover Castle was, that the Zealanders shot at them divers times, when one of the packet-boat men struck sail and showed the Lord General's warrant which they slighted, and were like to stab the old man whom Waad trusts with the mail, with base words to his Majesty. 2. The place was off the Splinter betwixt Gravelines and Dunkirk. 3. The day was the 2nd inst., and on the 3rd setting out another boat with the mail, one of the ketch told Waad that he saw the captain that took them and some of his men, whereupon about 12 in the night he called the watch and carried the captain and other two to the town jail, having paid Sir William Monson's gentlemen's dinners and horsehires to acquaint the Lord General in the forenoon before that the vessel was in Dover Road. Whereupon Sir William Monson came into the road and took the ship out, and sent his boat after ashore. The prisoners being claimed by Sir William Monson, and also by Mr. Moore, secretary to the Lord Warden, the Mayor adjudged them to Sir William, who carried them to the Lord General. After examination, he returned them to Dover Castle, but their ship was cleared in the Downs, and on the Sunday morning took a bylander of Bruges; also that night the prisoners made escape out of the castle by a mat twisted very laboriously. [*2 pp.*]

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Sept. 26. 52. Minute by William Somner, Registrar, of proceedings of Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Isaac Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury, and Dr. Thomas Jackson, prebendary there, commissaries of the Archbishop in his Metropolitick Visitation, in Christ's Church, Canterbury. The ministers and elders of the French or Walloon Church at Canterbury and of the Belgian Church at Sandwich personally appearing before the Visitors, to hear the further pleasure of the Archbishop, the Vicar-General delivered to them the Archbishop's final injunctions, viz., that all the aliens of those congregations, and their descendants of the first generation, might retain the privileges formerly granted to them, but that all others should frequent their parish churches with the rest of the King's subjects; so nevertheless that they remain liable to the support of the ministers and poor of the same congregations. Which having been declared, the Vicar-General advised the congregations to publish and yield obedience to these injunctions, and certify the Archbishop thereof. [*Latin.* 1 p.]

Sept. 26. 53. Account of sums paid into the Exchequer from the 27th May last to this day, by William Carne, receiver general of all fines and rents for licences for selling tobacco: total, 2,743*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* [27 *lines on parchment.*]

Sept. 27. Lord of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. Understand by Hampton Court. their letter of the 8th inst. that the Prince Royal, the Defiance, the Nonsuch, the St. Dennis, the Dreadnought, and two Whelps, may for 5,625*l.* 10*s.* (besides 1,050*l.* 11*s.* allowed in an estimate in 1633) be made serviceable and fit for the seas for five years. They are forthwith to set in hand such reparations. [*Copy.* Vol. cclxiv., fol. 166*a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 27. The same to Robert Earl of Lindsey. He is to give order that the Hampton Court. ships undermentioned come in a straight course into the harbours respectively expressed; that is, into Portsmouth,—the James, the Vanguard, the Reformation, and the Leopard; as near Deptford as they can with safety,—the Swiftsure, the St. George, and the St. Andrew; into Chatham,—the Merhonour, the Rainbow, the Red Lion, the Mary Rose, the Adventure, and the First and the Tenth Whelp. The rest of the ships are to continue abroad for guard of the Narrow Seas. [*Copy.* *Ibid.*, fol. 167. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

Sept. 27. 54. William Brissenden to Nicholas. Sunday the 20th inst. the Portsmouth. Third Whelp came into Portsmouth harbour; on Friday last ten of her company were sent aboard the Swallow, now gone to the west, hoping to meet with the Turks; and yesterday 23 or 24 more of her company were sent on board the St. George. Capt. Price in the Eighth Whelp is in like case; so that both their voyages are now ended. The whole fleet, except those before mentioned and the Leopard gone with Lord Goring for Jersey, are now in Stokes Bay expecting a wind for the Downs. The Lord General has sent a warrant to the captain of Brissenden's ship to deliver her up to Mr. Goodwin, who will to-morrow carry her to her moorings. Hopes within six days to present his respects to Nicholas. [1 p.]

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Sept. 28.

Oct. 8.

Rhenen.

55. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Archbishop Laud. Her son the Elector coming now shortly out of his administration, he is desirous, for his first action, to show his respect to the King his uncle, and go himself to kiss his hand and give him thanks for his favours. Entreats the Archbishop to give him his best counsel in all his actions and his favour in his affairs. Will not trouble the Archbishop with many words since the bearer, Rustorff, can inform him truly of all things, only entreats him to continue to show his affection to her, in his care of her son and his affairs. —P.S. Had written this when she received his from Mr. Gordon. Gives him many thanks for his favour to Dr. Hassall for her sake, but is sorry he behaved himself so ill as to give the Archbishop any offence. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud as received on the 28th November 1635. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Sept. 28.

Oct. 8.

Rhenen.

56. The same to Sir Thomas Roe. Colonel Ferenc [Ferentz] must not go without these lines. The Queen got leave for him with the Prince of Orange that he might accompany her son into England. Thinks Roe will not blame her choice. Hears that Gordon is come to the Hague. Knows not whether he will come thither before her son goes, else she would stay writing till she had spoken with him. Prays Roe to let Ferenc, and especially his master, have his best counsel.—P.S. Since she wrote the preceding Gordon has come. He brings no particulars, so as till the diet be done in Poland she cannot tell what to say to the business. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 28.

57. Minutes, by Nicholas, of points relating to Admiralty business on which the pleasure of the King was to be taken at Hampton Court. Whether the Vanguard and Leopard should be continued abroad for two months longer to reinforce the guard of the Narrow Seas; the charge will not be above 2,000*l.* at most? The ships already upon the ordinary for guard of the Narrow Seas are the Antelope, the Swallow, the Third and Eighth Whelps. Which of the captains shall command as admiral? [*Margin, "Capt. Pennington to be commander."*] To acquaint his Majesty that it will be best for his service to appoint a Victualler for the Navy: the persons in competition are Mr. Crane, Capt. Duppa, Mr. Dannel, and Mr. Alcock. To move his Majesty to bestow the place of Vice-Admiral of Leinster on Sir Robert Loftus, son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 28.

58. Draft of the preceding. [*Written on the blank portion of a copy of letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten, to issue a patent for appointing Robert Mason, D.C.L., Judge of the Admiralty of the Isle of Wight. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Sept. 28.

Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Officers of the Navy. The Antelope, the Swallow, and the Third and Eighth Whelps are to be continued at sea upon the ordinary for the full term of ten months according to the estimate long since past for that service; and the Swiftsure, the Vanguard, the Leopard, and the First Whelp are to be continued abroad until about the end of December. They are to cause them to be supplied with victuals accordingly. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 166a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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Sept. 28. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. To issue a patent
Hampton Court. for appointing Sir Robert Loftus to be Vice-Admiral of Leinster.
[*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 167. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Sept. 28. The same to Robert Earl of Lindsey. Have received his letter of
Hampton Court. the 25th inst., and desire the continuance of his care to secure the
Newfoundland fishermen. Pray him to supply two or three of the
Whelps with victuals out of some of the other ships and send them
presently after the Swallow. Since their letter of yesterday they
have received his Majesty's command to continue the Swiftsure, the
Vanguard, the Leopard, and the First Whelp at sea, to reinforce the
Antelope, the Swallow, and the Third and Eighth Whelps, formerly
set forth for guard of the Narrow Seas under command of Sir John
Pennington. The Tenth Whelp being in Tilbury Hope, the Lords
have caused the Officers of the Navy to call her into Chatham and
there to pay her off. Thank him for supplying the Henrietta Maria;
it is thought best that on her return she should come into Chatham.
He will do well to order the five merchant ships set forth by the
city of London to return to their port some few days before their
victuals be spent. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 167a. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Sept. 28. The same to the Officers of the Navy. The Lords having ap-
Hampton Court. pointed Mr. Thomas Grayne minister and preacher aboard the ships
riding at Chatham, the Officers are to give order to the Treasurer of
the Navy to cause him to be paid the four pence a month allowed
out of every man's pay. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 167a. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.*]

Sept. 28. 59. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Nicholas. Much wonders that no
Aboard the answer is come from the Lords to three or four letters he has written
Merhonour in to them. Some of the ships are growing into a narrow streight of
Stokes Bay. victuals, those he leaves at Plymouth must be discharged within
eight days. Prays him to inform the Lords that some of the Officers
may be sent to Portsmouth and to the Downs to dispose of the ships,
and pay the men; and in case the contrary wind should hold and
they not be able to recover the Downs, how the matter should then
be ordered. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 28. 60. Humphrey Dolman to Sir Edmund Sawyer at Heywood.
Shaw. Received his letter and the inclosure. Begs him when he comes to
the Sessions to bring a copy of the charge on Farrington and
Shrivenham Hundreds, in the book of fifteens, for the writer has
strange news to tell him in private, which will very much concern
the credit of Sir Edmund and that of the writer. Finds good success
in his proceeding, only Shasbrook and one gentleman of especial
note stand off, and the writer thinks will make themselves business,
as well as trouble to him, but letters may miscarry. He has secrets
to impart, but reserves them until the Sessions. [*Seal with arms.*
 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 28. 61. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from
the 31st July last. The remain at that time was 1,842*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*
There had been received 35,500*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* Among the receipts

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is one from the Earl of Middlesex of 2,000*l.* Among the payments are the following:—Viscount Wimbledon in part of 2,882*l.* 3*s.*, remain of 4,282*l.* 3*s.*, for works at Portsmouth, 500*l.*; Thomas Pott, master of the harriers and beagles, 120*l.*; more to him for keeping slug hounds, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Robert Foard, under-keeper of Newmarket House, on his allowance of 30*l.* per annum, 22*l.* 10*s.*; Thomas Young and William Kingscote, in full of 400*l.* for repair of the park at Havering, 200*l.*; Edward Manning, towards charge of the brick wall about the new park of Richmond, 500*l.*; to Capt. John Mason, treasurer of the late army, towards the arrears due to Sir Henry Bruce, 312*l.* 12*s.* [1½ *p.*]

Sept. 28. 62. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Sept. 29. 63. Notes of Sec. Windebank of two propositions submitted by his Majesty to the Foreign Committee, with command that they should prepare themselves to declare their opinions freely thereon on the Sunday following, being the 4th October. The King's propositions were: what further answer he should make to the French Ambassador concerning a nearer conjunction with France, and whether he should declare his neutrality. Windebank states his own views on these subjects, with an eye in the first place to his Majesty's service, and in the next to the Queen of Bohemia and her children, whose restitution to their dignities and inheritance, "I wish," he continues, "I had procured with the price of my heart-blood." He argued that the ends of the French were utterly contrary to those of his Majesty; he labouring for the peace of Christendom, they setting it on fire merely to enlarge their own territories, and to make the French King Emperor. Secondly, that the French invited this conjunction merely to make their own game, and to draw on a peace to their better advantage from the Spaniard. Thirdly, that they had joined with the Hollanders in secret articles to his Majesty's prejudice. Fourthly, that they challenged a joint sovereignty on the sea with his Majesty. As regarded the Prince Palatine, Windebank insisted that it appeared the French intended him no good from their strait intelligence with Bavaria, his greatest enemy; from their refusing to give him his title; from their pretence to all his territory on this side the Rhine; and from their fear that if restored, he would be a back to the Protestant party in France. As to a declaration of neutrality, Windebank saw no prejudice that could result from the absence of such a declaration, and many possible inconveniences from making it. He anticipated that upon the King's making such a declaration, the French and Hollanders would besiege Dunkirk or some part of Flanders, and then either the King must sit still and suffer it to be lost, or break his declaration of neutrality, besides what was to be done with the fleet next year if the King declared his neutrality; that must lie still and do nothing. Windebank was of opinion that the investiture should be demanded by all means, but to join the French was to justify their war with Spain, which he thought could not be done in honour or justice. [1½ *p.*]

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Sept. 29.

64. Sir Thomas Aston, Sheriff of co. Chester, to the Council. In obedience to the writ for ship money, he had conferred with the Mayor and Citizens of Chester, on a complaint of the Justices, that the city had injured the country in the last levy for ship money, by taking advantage of the residence of divers gentlemen of the country in the city, and assessing such gentlemen, and also such citizens as had lands in the country, according to the value of their estates both in city and country, and to induce them to submit to such assessments, had sent forth certificates into the country to discharge their lands there, thus saving themselves, and burthening the country, whereas in all common payments as "oxeeyes," church-lays, muster masters, train soldiers, mises, reparation of bridges and other usual lays, their lands are charged for their proportional parts with the rest of the inhabitants where the lands lie. It was therefore proposed, that the sum the city was appointed to pay should be assessed upon the inhabitants of the city for their estates lying within the same, which they would not assent to unless they might exempt their lands lying in the country by such certificates as they had formerly sent forth, one of which he inclosed. Shows the inconvenience of this course, and requests directions from the Lords. [*The certificate inclosed, or one similar to it, will be found already calendared in Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 25. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Sept. 29.
Hampton Court.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir William Boswell. A petition has been presented to the writers by George Henley and Augustine Phelippes, showing that they obtained a sentence against Adrian Clauson and Company in the Admiralty of Middleburgh, for their ship the Pelican of London and certain chests of sugar. Clauson appealed, and the Judges ordered the sugar to be delivered to petitioners, but they are kept out of possession of the same, and the hearing of the appeal is delayed to their prejudice. The Lords are seriously once more to recommend the cause to Sir William Boswell, praying him, in his Majesty's name, not only to press that the order for possession be presently executed, but that the appeal be heard without delay, which if it be not obtained within one month, his Majesty can no longer bear the cry of his subjects for justice, but will grant them leave to right themselves. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 168. 1 p.*]

Sept. 29.
Aboard the
Merhonour, in
haste.

65. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has received directions of 27th and 28th inst., and shall follow them, except in regard to the employment of the two Whelps they mention. One of the four is at Chatham, and two [the Third and Eighth] he has sent in to Portsmouth, being leaky, and until they be had into dock, unfit to endure the sea, so that there is but one Whelp left. For accommodating this, he has appointed the Mary Rose to be victualled for a month out of the James and the Reformation, and given her order to follow the Swallow to the west, and afterwards to continue under Sir John Pennington. The service will be better performed with that ship during winter, and the charge is lessened

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by 20 men. Is hastening to the Downs, being under sail off the Isle of Wight. [1 p.]

Sept. 29.
Paris.

66. Sir Kenelm Digby to Sec. Windebank. Being arrived at Paris, where he intends to remain settled as long as he shall continue in France, will be happy to do any service. Owes this announcement to Windebank, not only as a chief public minister, but also on account of his special worth and nobleness. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 29.

67. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

Sept. 30.
Hampton Court.

Proclamation prohibiting the importation of purls, cut-works, and bone laces made in foreign parts, and for sealing such as are made within the realm of England, in accordance with the Letters Patent granted to Thomas Smith before noticed, under the dates of 14th and 18th September inst. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 198.*]

Sept. 30.

Warrant to pay to Henry de Vic and René Augier, employed in his Majesty's service in France, 366*l.* for extraordinary charges from 1st January last to 1st of July following. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

Grant of denization to Giles Vanden Eynden, born in foreign parts, with a *fiant consimiles literæ patentes* for Cornelius Jacobs, mariner. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

Grant to Archibald Lumsden, for sole furnishing of all the "Malls," bowls, scoops, and other necessities for the game of Pall Mall, within his grounds in St. James's Fields, and that such as resort there shall pay him such sums of money as are according to the ancient order of the game. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

Grant of privilege to Henry Sibthorpe, serjeant-major, for 14 years, for making ovens after a new way by him found out, to be heated with sea coals or other coals digged out of the earth; there is reserved a rent of 20 marks per annum. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

Grant to Sir William Quadring of a market to be kept weekly on Thursday in lieu of an ancient market kept on Saturday, and also to keep three fairs yearly, in his manor of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, co. Lincoln. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

The King to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, to choose a bishop, that see being void by the translation of the late Bishop to the see of Norwich. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

The same to the same. Recommends to them Theophilus, Bishop of St. David's, for election. [*Docquet.*]

Sept. 30.

Warrant to the Master of the Great Wardrobe to deliver to Robert Reeve, clerk of the check, 346*l.* for cloth for liveries for the captain of the guard and the yeoman and grooms of the chamber, for the year ending Michaelmas last. [*Docquet.*]

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- Sept. 30. The King to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland. To order 319*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* to be paid to Thomas Cave for arrears due to him as Master Gunner of Ireland, deducting 10*l.* advanced to him in January 1633-4. [*Docquet.*]
- Sept. 30. Grant whereby his Majesty founds a college in Manchester by the name of Christ's College founded by King Charles, consisting of a Warden and Four Fellows, men able to instruct his Majesty's subjects there, who are 20,000 communicants and upwards. Into which college are also incorporated two chaplains and four men, clerks or laics skilful in music, and four singing boys, who are to perform divine service daily, and to pray for his Majesty, the Queen, the Royal posterity and realms. And his Majesty endowed this college with all such lands and revenues as Queen Elizabeth conferred on the late College of Christ in Manchester, founded by her, and gave various powers of purchasing lands. [*Docquet.*]
- Sept. 30. Grant to Edward Rennick of a weekly market every Saturday at Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, and of a fair on Lammass Day yearly, in recompense of his industry and charges in clearing his Majesty's title thereunto, which was concealed by the inhabitants of that town, at a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* [*Docquet.*]
- Sept. 30. Presentation of Jeremy Vasin, clerk and M.A., to the rectory of Shirleck [Skirbeck?], co. Lincoln. [*Docquet.*]
- Sept. 30. 68. Richard Murden, Sheriff of co. Warwick, to the Council. Replies to a petition presented by the corporation of Coventry complaining of 500*l.* being assessed for ship money on that city. The writer finds that sum suitable to other towns in that county in that and other payments. When the subsidy is 700*l.* the city pays 100*l.*, and in other payments is reputed an eighth part of the county. If there should be an alteration in the assessment it would occasion fresh labour throughout the county, and so prejudice the service that now the county being as he supposes reasonably well satisfied, there would then be such manifold complaints that the service would be retarded and prejudiced. Appeals to the general vote of the county to vindicate his equal carriage. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ *p.*]
- Sept. 30. 69. Sir John Monson to Sec. Windebank. Thanks for favourable acceptance of his last letter and obliging kindness to the writer's cousin whom he again recommends to his justice and favour, beseeching Windebank to believe him innocent. Recommends also William Weathered, whose letter and confession he incloses. They would seem to have had relation to some practice of the Bishop probably of Lincoln. The writer assures the Secretary that he had ever taken Weathered for an honest man, and in a P.S. remarks that "this practice of the Bishop's" will appear on comparing the inclosed with the orders of sessions. [1 *p.*]
- Sept. 30. 70. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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Sept. 30.

71. Journal by Capt. William Smith, of the Tenth Lion's Whelp, under the command of the Earl of Lindsey, from her leaving Chatham on the 4th May last to her return thither for discharge on this day. The following are extracts:—

"June 5. About nine in the morning, we being before Dover and having little wind, we beheld a fight betwixt a Flemish merchant's ship and two small ships of Dunkirk, but because of the leeward tide we could not come near them. They were shot at both by the castle and bulwark of Dover, notwithstanding the Dunkirk's men-of-war did board and possess themselves of the Flemish ship, until an English merchant ship, who came from the Straits, with some few great shot parted them; the Dunkirks standing off to sea, and the Fleming coming into the Downs with his gunner slain and seven or eight more hurt, who were visited by my Lord Admiral's surgeon and by him dressed, notwithstanding some of them died presently after in the Downs.

"June 9. About five in the morning the fleet weighed, and the four Whelps giving chase to a Flemish man-of-war, my boat came first aboard, so I took the captain and master and carried them to my Lord Admiral. They said they came from the southward, and about the 15th of May past they came by the Spanish plate fleet, which they say got all safe home [save] one of the greatest ships which sunk down right into the sea near the Madeira Islands. They said moreover, that two days before . . . they passed by a fleet of 28 sail, vizt., 14 French ships with French flags, and 14 Flemish ships with Flemish flags, near Portland, and left them plying to the westward. . . . About noon, my Lord Admiral, by a red ensign in his mizen shrouds, gave notice to all the captains in the fleet to come aboard the Admiral and bring their masters with them, where (after every man's opinion declared concerning our meeting with the French and Flemish ships) it was concluded, vizt, in case the Dutch being joined with the French shall strike, and the French do not, then this message is to be sent to the Dutch Admiral; that we did not expect to see the friends of the King our master in company of them that do affront him, therefore, we desire them, like friends, to stand by and see the sport.

"Aug. 14. We received on board Sigr. Francisco Vercelyn with some other company, and having put them ashore at Calais, we returned the next day into the Downs.

"Sept. 23. About two morning we came up by Lee with very little wind at E.N.E. Here lay at anchor a great [ship] without a main mast, which caused us to hail her. They said she was called the Prosperous, newly built at Woodbridge, and going to London to get her mast. They again hailed us, asking whence our ship was. One of my men making answer 'of Whitehall,' the other again asked when we came through the Bridge? I being awake in my cabin came forth; commanding my boatswain to man the boat and bring aboard the party by whom that saucy question was moved, but by the calmness of the night and nearness of our ships, the other ship's company said they would be glad to [see] any rogue or rascal come from our ship to fetch them. Whereupon, I caused the gunner to make a broadside, and to give fire upon them. At the second shot they were content to come on board, and accordingly there came one of the master's mates and the boatswain, both whom I gave present order to be locked in the bilboes, and saw it accordingly done, adding also more punishment to the boatswain, by lashing his head to his hands, meeting it under his hand, because of his insolency. I had him also at the yard arm to duck him, but he becoming more calm, and promising to bring forth the party which gave the affront, I took him down again, and afterwards took the bond of one Shotten to see these men forthcoming if it should be so required of me at London."

The journal also contains accounts of convoying from Dover to Calais a bark full of horses for the French Ambassador, and of the transport of John Taylor, his Majesty's agent in Germany, with a French Baron and Capt. Meautys, from Dover to Ostend. [31½ pp.]

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72. Petition of Willemine Toclose, Geesge Henricxsen, and Janeken Burcksen, wives of Cornelius Lawrensen Toclose, John Henricxsen, and Daniel Burcksen, poor prisoners at Durham, to the King. The prisoners before-mentioned being in the service of the States General upon a ship-of-war commanded by Capt. John Van Galen, with eight other mariners of the same ship, in the command of the lieutenant, set foot on shore in August last at Bligh near Newcastle, to pursue some Dunkirkers who with a frigate had greatly damnified the fishing of the United Provinces, and had taken ten or twelve fishermen. Transported with desire to do the States service and encouraged by the English who dwelt in those parts, they continued the chase to the village next to the place where they landed, without hurting any of the inhabitants or the Dunkirkers, and when told they might not exercise any act of hostility they laid down their weapons. They have since been detained prisoners. Appeal to the King's clemency for pardon. [1 p.]

[Sept. ?]

73. The Council to the Sheriffs of certain counties in England. By the instructions sent to them in November last with the writs for ship money, the Council expressed that the sheriffs should require the assistance of the constables and ordinary officers. They find that the sheriffs committed the great error of laying the execution of that important service entirely on the constables, and further that they have deferred executing the writ on such persons as refuse to pay their assessments till the end of the year, notwithstanding they are required by express clauses in—. [*Imperfect. Minute in the handwriting of Nicholas.* ¾ p.]

[Sept. ?]

74. The same to the same. His Majesty taking special notice of the cheerful payment of the ship money made by the persons addressed, to the end they may have a clear understanding that the amount has been really employed for the public only, as expressed in the writ, has commanded that the persons addressed be made acquainted how the same has been particularly disbursed, wherefore they are required to send up some able person about — next to peruse the accounts, which by that time will be perfected, that so those who contributed may have the satisfaction to understand how those moneys, with an overplus out of his Majesty's own treasure, have been issued. [*Draft or fair copy.* 1 p.]

[Sept. ?]

75. Nicholas's rough draft of the preceding letter. [1½ p.]

[Sept. ?]

76. Petition of Sarah Whetstone, widow of Luke Whetstone, late master of the Pearl of London, and of Gilbert Keate, Thomas Jennings, Richard Leigh, Richard Middleton, James Man, Henry Erberry, and others, owners of the said ship, to the Council. Set forth the circumstances under which the Pearl was taken in a hostile manner on the coast of Barbary by three French ships, Whetstone being killed, with many of his men, and only six sound men left in the ship. The French bore off the Pearl with her cargo and continued to detain her. Pray redress. [¾ p.] *Annexed,*

76. 1. *Affidavit of John Ricken, Dirick Jacobs, and Claus Jans, three seafaring persons who, lying at Saphia in Barbary,*

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in their ship called the Noah's Ark, witnessed the capture of the Pearl by three French ships under Mons. Chelard, and recapitulate the circumstances. Amsterdam, 3rd September 1635. [1½ p.]

[Sept. ?] 77. Petition of Thomas Davys, his Majesty's servant, to the Council. The corporation of Great Yarmouth having exhibited a petition against a patent granted to petitioner for gauging red herrings. The objections against petitioner's patent concern points of law, and some defaults pretended to be made by petitioner's officers in the execution of their office, which officers are now at Yarmouth. Petitioner prays time to call home his officers, and that he may be heard by counsel in support of his grant; also, that the Fishmongers of London may be called to the hearing. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Sept. ?] 78. Minute of application of Arnold Elzey and William Cheke, of Southampton, [to the Council,] for permission to export to the Canaries, in the George of Bristol, 150 quarters of beans and pease which were imported from Bordeaux, and to bring back wine. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 79. Particular of the manor of Braunston, co. Leicester, purchased by Roger late Earl of Rutland, of Thomas Hartopp. The names are given of all the tenants of the manor, with the natures of their several tenures. [$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

[Sept.] 80. Certified list of all alehouse-keepers licensed within co. Merioneth, with the names of their sureties. There were 87 in all. [*Two rolls of parchment.*]

[Sept.] 81. Similar list of Walloons and strangers who have landed at Dover with intent to dwell in England, from the 12th July last to the 24th September following. Certified by William Jones, clerk of the passage. There were 78 men besides women and children. [2 pp.]

[Sept.] 82. Note of the times when the ships under the Earl of Lindsey and those in the Ordinary for guard of the Narrow Seas end their sea-victuals. [1 p.]

[Sept.] 83. Account of the victuals necessary for 100 men for 168 days, or six months, with the amount of the charge thereof at certain stated rates. The net charge is 643*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.*, which is nearly 9½*d.* per diem. [1 p.]

[Sept.] 84. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

[Sept. ?] 85. Names of the assessors for the ship-money in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. There were amongst them Sir William Anson, Justice of Peace, Mr. Hinton, Bailiff of Westminster, and seven others, with such other vestrymen as the Justices pleased to call unto them at the time of assessment. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Sept. ?] 86. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

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Oct. 1.

1. Henry Hodges, Sheriff of Somerset, to the Council. On receipt from the Lords of a petition entitled as being that of the inhabitants of the hundreds of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, Martock, Tintinhull and Somerton, according to direction he appointed a meeting at Ilchester the last day of September, where he met Sir Robert Phillips and John Harbyn, two Justices of the Peace. On inquiring who preferred the petition, Sir Robert took the same upon himself. The writer showing forth what was imposed on the several hundreds, Sir Robert confessed before a great number of people then assembled that the rates were just according to the rates usually made, only he took exception that the little parish called Northover adjoining Ilchester was rated with Ilchester, which he affirmed ought to be rated with the hundred of Tintinhull, whereupon the bailiff and burgesses affirmed that on all rates Northover paid one part and the borough the other two parts. On the present occasion the bailiff has taxed 20*l.* on Ilchester and 10*l.* on Northover, of which last sum 8*l.* has been paid and they have promised to pay the remainder. Sir Robert Phillips made other objections which were answered by the bailiffs, and divers complained to the Sheriff that Sir Robert sent to the subordinate officers to subdivide parishes wherein he dwelt not, as he pleased, and to rate men whom he disliked at most unreasonable rates, threatening them that if they did not yield to his directions they should be sued. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Oct 1.

2. Petition of the Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Capt. Phineas Pett, a commissioner of the Navy, has of late complained of petitioners to his Majesty, as if there were in them an averseness to his Majesty's pleasure and service. Pray the Lords to call him before them to lay down the grounds of his complaint, so that they may be amended, or if there be no just cause, that the Lords may inform his Majesty of the wrong done to petitioners. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Oct. 1.

3. Return by John Hollond, Edward Hayward, and John Birtby of the sums paid and to be paid for two months' victuals for the fifteen ships now at sea on extraordinary service, with valuation of the articles returned. The balance shows that the victualling would cost 6,548*l.* 17*s.*, which was a little more than 9*d.* per man, against which if there were set the payments and allowances made to the victualler the result would be a gain to his Majesty. [5 *pp.*]

Oct. 1.

4. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—The Officers of the Navy and Capt. Pett are to attend the Lords concerning papers said to be given to the King by Capt. Pett. To consider of a victualler for the Navy, and the draft of a warrant concerning Capt. Mason's being Vice-Admiral of New England. Complaint of Officers of the Navy that Edward Steevens of Blackwall and other shipwrights neglected to assist at the

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survey of the hulls of the ships at Chatham: [*Margin*, "To be sent for."] Certificate of Bailiffs of Yarmouth against Pratt and Hopper. William Bishop, gunner of the Henrietta pinnace, being appointed to be removed into the Second Whelp and Nicholas Oliver to succeed in his place, Bishop desires to keep his own vessel, therefore it is in the Lords to appoint who shall be gunner in the Second Whelp. [*Lord Cottington has added*, "Hewling Bower to be smith at Woolwich." 1 p.]

Oct. 1. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. The Lords having appointed Nicholas Oliver, to be master gunner of the Second Whelp, the Earl is to deliver over to him the gunner's stores therein by indenture. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 169. ½ p.*]

Oct. 1. The same to Sir Henry Marten. It being his Majesty's pleasure that Capt. John Mason, treasurer of the late armies, shall be Vice-Admiral of New England in America, Sir Henry is to cause a patent to be drawn up for his appointment, which is to comprise his Majesty's dominions in that country lying from 40° to 48° north latitude (according to the extent of a former patent which the Council and Corporation of New England have surrendered,) together with California and Nova Albion, being all contained within the said latitude. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv. fol. 169. ½ p.*]

Oct. 1. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Oct. 1. 5. Sir William Monson to the Lords Commissioners of the Navy
Aboard the James at Portsmouth. [Admiralty]. On the Lord General's departure on the 30th September he left directions with Sir William to furnish the Mary Rose with victuals for a month, she being appointed in the place of the two Whelps, which are not able to put to sea. After this the James and the Constant Reformation were to repair into Portsmouth. Has furnished the Mary Rose with fifteen days' victuals, (more they could not spare,) and she is to sail on the morrow. The Vanguard is now at the Downs. Sir William is at the end of his voyage, for his ship is safely moored at Portsmouth, but is not at the end of his trouble how to get to London. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Oct. 2. 6. Robert Salmon and John Totton, two officers of the Trinity House to Nicholas. One John Browne, a merchant in London, that is owner of Porter's trees in Prittlewell near Lee in Essex, which are a sea-mark especially used by the King's ships, has cut down one of them, and intends to cut down the rest. Pray that a letter may be written from the Lords to warn him to the contrary. [*Nicholas has underwritten that "by a statute of 8^o Elizabeth none ought to cut down trees that are a sea-mark." ½ p.*]

[Oct. 2.] 7. John Totton and Robert Salmon to the same. A letter has come to their hands about a sea-mark [see 2nd August 1635, Vol. ccxcv., No. 15.] which they have showed to Sec. Coke, who directed them to deliver the same to Nicholas, that he might acquaint the

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Lords at their meeting, but not finding him at home they had shown it to Lord Dorset, who wished him to write a letter and he and Lord Cottington would firm it. With this they leave the original letter and a copy. [*On the original letter above referred to Nicholas has indorsed that he received it this day. ½ p.*]

Oct. 2.
Heywood.

8. Sir Edmund Sawyer to Sec. Windebank. He complained against one Mickleham, one of the constables of his hundred, about his unequal taxing of the ship-money. The Sheriff at the request of Lord Lovelace, Mr. Hobby, and Mr. Alford referred the business to Sir Richard Harrison and Mr. Nubery, who have amended the rates and sent them to the Sheriff. The business being settled entreats that Mickleham may be only chidden and discharged. It was his simplicity to be guided by others. The business succeeds well throughout the country. Incloses a letter from the Sheriff. Will give the Secretary an account on his return from the Sessions. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Oct. 2.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy Earl of Newport. The Lords having appointed William Bishop to be master-gunner of the Lion's Second Whelp, the Earl is to cause the gunner's stores therein to be turned over to him by indenture. [*Afterwards erased. Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 168. ½ p.*]

Oct. 2.

The same to the same. Minute of similar letter on behalf of Nicholas Oliver, appointed master-gunner to the pinnace Henrietta. [*Afterwards erased. Ibid. 6 lines.*]

Oct. 3.

The Vanguard,
in the Downs.

9. Sir Francis Sydenham to the Lords of the Admiralty. Was ordered by the Lord General to stay with his ship and the Exchange in the Downs until his lordship's return. The winds having been such that it is not possible he should come thither from Portsmouth, Sir Francis acquaints the Lords that his ship is victualled only till the 18th inst., and that it will not be safe to adventure from the Downs to Chatham at this time of year with less than ten days' victuals. Attends their order. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Oct. 3.

10. Observations [by Sir Sackville Crow] on the state of various works carrying on in Dean Forest, and certain encroachments upon the forest made by Sir John Winter and others since the Justice Seat. [*1 p.*]

Oct. 3.

Deputation whereby the Governor, Assistants, and Fellows of the Society of Soapmakers of Westminster and also Sir John Hales, Edmund Windham, John Giffard, and Wintour Grant, searchers lawfully appointed, revoking all further authorities, appoint Griffin Divall and Robert Greaves their officers to search for soap or lees prohibited by proclamation. [*See Case C., Car. I., No. 12.*]

[Oct. 4.]

11. Henry Earl of Kent and Thomas Earl of Cleveland, Lord Lieutenants of co. Bedford, to the Council. In answer to their letters of the 27th April last return certificate of muster of the train-bands of that county. Upon serious conference with their Deputy Lieutenants, have told them of their connivance and

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remissness, and how much his Majesty is displeased therewith, and they have promised all care and diligence thereafter. Recapitulate the customary directions received upon the subject of musters and military preparation, and reply to them. Have treated seriously with divers men to provide themselves with arms, and are confident to find good fruit thereof. They have only two recusants in that county of any estate, viz., Robert Hewett and [Sir] Richard Conquest, who has lately declared himself to be one. If the constables do not free the county of vagrant people, they intend to appoint a provost-marshal. [*Undated. The date given in the margin of our notice (derived from an indorsement) is probably that of its receipt. 2 pp.*] *Inclosed,*

11. I. *Note of the numbers of the trained bands taken on the 15th June 1635, and of the persons who made default at musters. The number of horse and foot who were trained was 690, of the men untrained 440. Among the defaulters were William King of Chalgrave, tenant to the Company of Mercers of London, James Beverley the younger, a Justice of Peace, Sir Richard Conquest, Egidion Fisher, and Egidion de Lawne. [2 pp.]*

[Oct. 4.] 12. Lords of the Admiralty [to Sec. Windebank]. Minutes of questions to be submitted to his Majesty. They were,—I. Petition of Leonard Barnard against the captain of the Dutch ship stayed at Hull for 300*l.*, being the value of goods which that captain took in his Majesty's streams from a Dunkirker. II. Similar petition from Peter Ricaut for taking a bark of London (Adams, master) near the North Foreland in August last on her return from Dunkirk. III. That on hearing the Officers of the Navy and Capt. Pett, the Officers appeared to be clear in all particulars, and that Capt. Pett denied that he had complained to his Majesty against any of them. IV. To move his Majesty on the petition of the purser, gunner, and boatswain of the Warspite to have the like places in the next ship that shall be built. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Oct. 4.] 13. The same to Sir Francis Sydenham, or the Captain of any Hampton Court. other of his Majesty's ships in the Downs. Sir William St. Ravy being presently to repair into France for his Majesty's service, is to be transported in one of his Majesty's ships to Calais in Bologne [*sic*]. [*Seal of the Lords of the Admiralty attached. 1 p.*]

[Oct. 4.] Copy of the same. [*See Vol. cclxiv., fol. 169a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. The same to Henry Hawker. The Lords understand from the Hampton Court. Master and Wardens of the Trinity House that there is a parcel of trees standing on some ground of his, which are an ancient sea-mark of great importance. In his Majesty's name he is charged to forbear to cut down any of the same trees, but to take care that they be preserved. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 170. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. Draft of the same, in which the trees are termed "Challock Trees," in the handwriting of Nicholas. [*See this present Vol., No. 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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Oct. 4. Lords of the Admiralty to John Browne. Similar letter charging Hampton Court him not to cut down the trees called Porter's Trees standing in the parish of Prittlewell, Essex. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 170. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. Draft of the same in the handwriting of Nicholas. [*See this present Vol., No. 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. Order of the Lords of the Admiralty on the petition of Nicholas Hampton Court Rawledge. Petitioner showed that having performed many services to his Majesty's predecessors, and being now blind and lame, and having lost his wife, he prayed that his pension of 4*l.* from the Chest might be enlarged. The Lords desired the Officers of the Navy to give order to the Governor of the Chest to increase petitioner's pension in some good measure. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 170a. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. Order of the same Lords on the petition of Peter Ricaut, Charles Hampton Court Lloyd, John Parker, William Cutler, and divers other merchants of London. Petitioners showed that they had a bark whereof Robert Adams was master, which on her voyage from Dunkirk was surprised by a Zealand man-of-war, Capt. John Verdieust [Virdeux], near the North Foreland in August last, being laden with returns for the manufactures of this kingdom. This ship is now stayed by his Majesty at Hull, and petitioners prayed the Lords to make a further stay of her, until satisfaction is made to petitioners. The Lords ordered petitioners to prosecute their remedy in a legal course in the Court of Admiralty, and desired Sir Henry Marten to take care that neither the captain nor his ship or goods should be released until petitioners be satisfied according to justice. [*Copy. Ibid. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. Order of the same Lords on the petition of Leonard Barnard of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. Petitioner laded on board a hoy of Hamburgh called the Fortune, skipper Castian Severs, in May was twelvemonths, certain lead, cloth, and coals, to be transported to Greatzill in East Friesland. Near the Humber she was laid aboard by a Dunkirk man-of-war, whereof John Derrickson *alias* Mal John was captain, who pillaged the same of portions of her lading within his Majesty's streams near Yarmouth. Within five hours afterwards the said ship was chased by a freebooter of Flushing, called the Sampson, John Verdieust master. The Dunkirker's crew got ashore near Lowestoft, and the Sampson bore off their ship with petitioner's goods on board. The Sampson being now brought into Hull by Capt. Povey, petitioner prays for satisfaction. The Lords made an order similar to that in the case preceding [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 171. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

Oct. 4. 14. Sir Henry Wotton to [the expected] Lord Treasurer [Cotting- Eton College. ton]. Has been sick, but is well and cheerful save some weakness of his legs, which like pillars and posts are the first parts that yield in an old fabric. Has another infirmity—in his fortune—almost stronger than the case of his health, wherein under his Majesty (who has lately given him great assurance of his gracious love) he is chiefly dependent on the person addressed. He therefore congra-

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tulates him on his assumption to the treasurership before he actually hears it, for they who have been long students in philosophy use to anticipate effects in their causes and to foresee promotions latent in abilities. He makes the more haste because he has occasion therein to congratulate himself for the good he may expect out of the noble feeling of the person addressed of Wotton's necessities after so long employments abroad. When his Majesty shall have promoted the person addressed to that high place Wotton will give him thanks, because he finds in his readings that *Qui honorem aut beneficium digno dat omnes obligat*. [Without address. 1 p.]

Oct. 5. 15. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Merhonour, Yesternight he arrived at the Downs, having plied with a contrary wind ever since his last letter to the Lords. The Swiftsure, in the Downs. the Vanguard, the Antelope, and one Whelp, four of the ships appointed to be under Sir John Pennington, are there. Their victuals end on the next Saturday. The Swallow and Mary Rose are scouring the coasts to the westward. The Leopard is not yet returned from Guernsey. Is ordering his Majesty's ships to come about to Chatham and Deptford, and the merchants to their port of London, which being finished he hopes he may with his Majesty's favour return home. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Oct. 5. 16. The same to Sec. Coke. Shorter statement of the facts contained in the preceding letter. [Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] The Merhonour, in the Downs.

Oct. 5. 17. The same to Sec. Windebank. Similar letter. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] The Merhonour, in the Downs.

Oct. 5. 18. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sec. Coke. The Downs, Came into the Downs late on the 4th October. The Sampson, aboard the Merhonour. that carried over the French Ambassador from Calais to Flushing, has returned, he being thankful for the favour, and the French common people very glad of the good correspondence. The ships that are to go to Chatham are hasting away, and the writer hopes to wait on Coke within a few days. [1 p.]

Oct. 5. 19. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Has been infinitely tired The Swiftsure, out with lying so long at Stokes Bay and the Cowes. The Lord in the Downs. General was not well pleased that Nicholas's despatches came so slowly to him, but he gave him comfort at last, just as they were coming away from St. Helen's, though little to Pennington, for he received a heavy doom for stopping out all winter. He had well hoped that they who had had the sweet of the summer should have had a little of the sour sauce of the winter, but it seems it is otherwise "determined," therefore he must have patience, but he hopes he shall deserve 40s. per diem, as well as those that have it, and if he has it not shall have a great deal of wrong, for he dare boldly say he had spent twice as much as he, and more every way for the King's honour. The Lord General tells him that he is to have seven sail of ships, three whereof are now to

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the westward, where he would have been if he could have been permitted, but it was ill taken of him that he should demand licence for it. Those ships which are there have very little victuals, he therefore begs their supplies may be despatched with all expedition, for he purposes to look upon the Land's End and Lizard so soon as he has them aboard, for if the French or any other have any will to look upon our coast, they will now do it, so soon as the fleet is in, and the end of this month is the chief time of all the year for the coming home of our merchants' ships from all parts, therefore begs he may be presently supplied, and then if he fail of his duty or diligence, let him suffer for it. Hopes he and Nicholas shall not now be such strangers as they have been, for he shall be with him on every occasion, and prays Nicholas to let him hear as often as he can. [4 pp.]

Oct. 6.
Croydon.

20. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter of September 5th by Sir Thomas Culpeper. Again desires her to demand of the Emperor the investiture of her son in a legal form. His reason is that the Emperor may not hereafter be able to say that he would have granted it if it had been duly demanded. Fears it is too certain the Emperor will deny it. Be it so. Yet he would not he should be able to say as before, because, in that case he knows not what can be replied. But she says there is time enough till the new year. But will she put it off to the last instant? She writes that all delay is dangerous to her and advantageous to them: will she delay in this, the greatest business of all? But she says she will ask the opinion of her son's friends in Germany. He is confident that no true friend can counsel her not to demand investiture. She fears it will cause delay, and that the Emperor will deny it, or not give answer. Is it not much better to put him to deny, than to give him a ground upon which he may justly deny? Were the Archbishop never so sure of a denial, the more careful would he be to make the demand to right himself. But she says it is not possible for the Emperor to go back from his word, having given the investiture to Bavaria he cannot give two investitures to one and the same thing. Have not great princes gone back from their words, yea, and manifestoes in print, when reasons of state have prevailed with them, and it is possible the Emperor may see reason to change his mind; and though he cannot give two investitures to one and the same dignity at once, he may give them one after another, therefore prays her to 'give him no just advantage, but to demand investiture, lest she bring "Too late!" upon herself, which God forbid! She fears that this new sending of the King to Vienna will do no good, but delay time, and that he who is sent will not be very importunate. Truly he thinks the sending may do much good. The Emperor cannot but send an answer, and whatever that may be the King will be able to justify to the world that he has sought all good means, and that the Emperor is left without excuse. Since the King is content to send for answer, beseeches her to learn of him and send to demand investiture.

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Replies to other portions of her letter, and concludes by again earnestly entreating her to demand investiture. [*Draft in Archbishop Laud's own hand.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Oct. 6.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Francis Sydenham. Before receipt of his letter of the 3rd, had given order to the Officers of the Navy to supply his ship with two months' victuals, she being appointed with others to stay abroad till towards Christmas to reinforce the guard of the Narrow Seas, whereof Sir John Pennington is to command as Admiral when the Earl of Lindsey comes in. He is therefore to attend in the Downs such orders as he shall receive from the Earl or Sir John. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 171. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Oct. 6.
The Swallow,
off Falmouth.

21. Capt. Henry Stradling to Nicholas. On an information to the Lord General that there were Turks upon that coast, he commanded Stradling thither. He sailed from the Isle of Wight on Sunday se'nnight and ranged the coast to the Lizard, where plying off and on, he spoke with many ships that came out of the sea (most of them Newfoundland men) and they could tell him no news of Turk or pirate. On Saturday night he put into Falmouth, where he heard that there had been a Turk's man-of-war on the coast a fortnight before. Cannot but wish he had stayed but two or three days. This morning he came up with Mons. Mantty, General of the French fleet. His ship carried 32 pieces of ordnance, not all brass, and 200 men. There was another of his fleet in his company, both Dutch built. So soon as they came within reach of Stradling's guns, he made a shot at each of them. They struck their topsails and saluted Stradling with three pieces of ordnance. He answered with one for each ship. Besides his general instructions from the Earl of Lindsey, he received a particular one from Sir John, if he should meet with any man-of-war or merchant's ship belonging to Dunkirk or any other port in Flanders, he should make stay of her. There is now a Dunkirk man-of-war in Falmouth; he has given her in charge to the commanders of the Castles of Pendennis and St Mawes to stay her until they hear from the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays to understand whether he should continue to stay ships of Flanders. Sir Richard Plumleigh came out of Falmouth with him this morning, and is going to Chatham. The coast being free from Turks and pirates he will towards Saturday look into Plymouth, and (if he be not commanded to the contrary) repair for the Downs. [*Indorsed as received the 16th inst. Seals. 2 pp.*]

Oct. 6.
Ash.

22. William Brigham to Mr. Torlise [servant of Archbishop Laud] at Lambeth. Wrote him a while since concerning the controversy between Ash and Sandwich. The Mayor of the latter place having received a warrant for a new supply of money toward the ship, they have made a cess and put in those lands in the Ash parish which they claim. The writer forbad the occupiers to pay, and he supposes the Mayor will distrain. Desires to know his grace's pleasure, whether they should pay or refuse, and whether he will protect them. If he write to Brigham, his brother Thomas Booth,

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minister of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, will convey it. Is confident these lands are in his grace's liberty. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ p.]

Oct. 7.
Chelmsford.

23. Robert Earl of Warwick and William Lord Maynard to the Council. The beacons in Essex have been kept and watched all the summer, and there has been a provost marshal appointed, both which services are very chargeable, insomuch that within some poor hundreds near the sea coast the charge for watching beacons has amounted to 80*l.* since their order, and the writers have found that in respect of the extent of the county a provost marshal has been of very little benefit for suppressing vagabonds, who resort by foot-paths and bye-ways to one end of the county when they know the provost marshal to be in the other. The high constables offer, for saving the charge of a provost marshal, to discharge the duties of the place within their several hundreds. Recommend their proposal, and at the solicitation of the Justices of Peace and rest of the county pray the Lords for this winter to free them of the charges of the provost marshal and beacons. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Oct. 7.
On board the
Leopard.

24. Capt. Lewis Kirke to Sec. Coke. Received warrant from the Lord Admiral [Lord General] to carry over Lord Goring to Guernsey and bring him back to Portsmouth. Certifies the performance of that service, and that he is now riding at Stokes Bay expecting further orders. [1 p.]

Oct. 7.
The Merhonour,
in the Downs.

25. Robert Earl of Lindsey to Capt. [John] Mennes. Order to leave his ship the Red Lion and go aboard the Vanguard, of which he is to take charge as captain. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 7.
Deptford.

26. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Hopes they shall reasonably supply the ships at sea with victuals. The Antelope is nearest out. Marvels Capt. Fogg did not remind them, but that day they shall contract for the remainder of her victualling. Sends draft of a warrant which he moved Sec Coke to present to his Majesty, but he refused, and now Sir William Russell has promised to move Lord Cottington, or the Commissioners at their meeting, for their warrant for the house for Edisbury in the interim until there be a new building of houses for all the Officers. If it be granted the draft now sent will guide Nicholas for the particulars. If all is to be granted to a victualler, he will lose 20*l. per annum* rent, which Sir Sampson Darrell had for this part of the premises. Sir William Winter, Surveyor of the Navy, dwelt in the great house there where Sir Sampson lately did, and the houses being so mean the Officers then gave them over, which since the victuallers have totally engrossed. The greatest good for Edisbury will be the nearness of abode to accommodate his Majesty's service. The Officers are going to Portsmouth on the morrow. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 7
Dover.

27. William Waad to Thomas Witherings. The mail going thence on Sunday last was taken by two Flushing freebooters. One of them had stayed the ketch formerly and came not aboard; the other sent

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his folk and pillaged two Englishmen of some 30*l.*, and from the owner is taken all his apparel, provision, and money to the value of 4*l.*, and from the old man whom the writer entrusts with the mail 28*s.*, besides their beer and provisions. Knows not how he shall get them to go again. Prays him to let the State know these abuses that remedy may be given. The letters miss not to go in due time, nor may attend convoy as do the merchant's goods. If the Zealanders and Callizians be not prevented Witherings will have no body to serve. [1 *p.*]

Oct. 8.

Grant to Uriah Babington, Arthur Dodington, and John White, of the lordship, manor, or farm of Burton and Buckingham, and the borough of Buckingham, which are in charge before his Majesty's auditor of that county, Sir Edward Sawyer, with liberty to inclose 1,000 acres into a park and free warren, and a new fair for three days yearly to begin on Easter Monday, and a market every Wednesday, in the said borough of Buckingham. [*Docquet.*]

Oct. 8.

28. Robert Earl of Lindsey to the King. "A relation of the passages that daily happened in this late expedition under my conduct, being by your Majesty's gracious appointment Admiral and General of your Majesty's fleet set forth for guard of your Narrow Seas, from the time that the ships met altogether in the Downs, 28th May, until the 8th of October following; I making my first entrance aboard your royal ship the *Merhonour*, 16th May, in *Tilbury Hope*." The narration contained in this diary is very frequently couched in the same terms as the Earl's letters already calendared, but it comprises many incidents which are not mentioned in the letters, although none of much importance. It also contains copies of three documents connected with this expedition, but they also have been already calendared. [25 *pp.*]

Oct. 8.

29. The same to Sir John Pennington, Admiral of the ships that are to stay out for guard of the Narrow Seas. Instructions, endorsed by Sir John Pennington, as being "private instructions from the Earl of Lindsey." 1. He is not to do or suffer any breach of the peace to be done to any of his Majesty's allies, nor to permit his sovereignty to be infringed upon. 2. He is to give convoys to merchants or others when they seek his assistance. 3. He is to clear his Majesty's seas of pirates and Turks. 4. None are to pass by him without performing the due homage of the sea. 5. He is to assist the farmers of the customs, particularly with reference to West India ships coming home with tobacco. 6. He is not to suffer merchant ships to unlade goods upon his Majesty's seas with intent to carry them beyond the seas without paying customs.

Oct. 8.

30. Notes, by Sir William Russell, of matters in which Nicholas was to seek the directions of the Lords of the Admiralty. They are,—To move the Lords concerning the houses at Tower Hill and at Dover, and to have a warrant to receive the rent since the death of the victualler. To show the Lords the certificate of the

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master shipwrights concerning the Prince, &c.: [*Margin*, "They are to certify their own opinions thereof."] To speak with Nicholas concerning Lady Chichely. Procurement of store of pipe staves from Ireland and iron hoops at 23*l.* the ton. The clerk of the cheque at Portsmouth. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 8.
Gloucester.

31. Sheriff and others of co. Gloucester, Commissioners for receiving contributions for the repair of St. Paul's, to the Council. The moneys paid to them by the inhabitants of the county towards the reparation of St. Paul's have been long since paid to the chamberlain. No books were returned up, because none have promised to continue any yearly payment. [1 p.]

Oct. 8.

32. Sir Francis Barnham to his kinsman Thomas Meautys. The bearer, returned as a defaulter at musters, has submitted himself and promises to be careful hereafter. If this will free him from further punishment Sir Francis will be glad, for he is not one of the obstinate defaulters. [*From the indorsement it appears that the name of the bearer was "Pinden French."* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 8.

33. Certificate of Sir Edward Hales and Sir Humphrey Tufton that John Best of the parish of St. Paul in the borough of Longport, co. Kent, a defaulter at musters, had conformed. [1 p.]

Oct. 8.

34. The Sheriff of co. York to William Gotherick, William Edwardes, and four others, such four being head constables for the division of Harthill in that county. Warrant to assess and collect 818*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, assessed by the sheriff upon that division, in part of 12,000*l.* directed to be levied for ship money on co. York. [1 p.]

Oct. $\frac{8}{18}$.
Amsterdam.

35. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. All goes still backward in Germany. The report is that Duke Bernard is beaten quite and it seems that the war draws into France. Hears of no place remaining in their hands but poor Hanau, where Colonel Ramsay is blocked up. For himself, is still where he was in his former letters, so that if they have either will or ability to work anything for the church and the cause they must be more earnest than ever, for whether the times change or grow worse the attempt of reconciliation in matters of religion is of all other things most useful for the conservation of heavenly truth against the breaking in of superstition and ignorance, and most necessary for preventing greater judgments and for taking away of these. The more churches either are brought low or prosper the greater care we ought to have that they may be truly united in the fundamentals of the Gospel. Hopes before he goes out of that country to send Sir Thomas an evident delineation of the further way of proceeding in this work that he may have Sir Thomas's good judgment of it. This day purposes to go to the Queen's court at Rhenen, from thence to Dort to speak with one of the deputies of the Synod, and then he intends to see the professors at Leyden although the plague be exceeding fierce

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there. Purposes to see Mr. Dinley at court, for he begins to stand in need of his promise. Hopes there will be no failing of performance otherwise he should shortly be put to a terrible strait. Hears the King of Denmark is beginning to arm to infringe the Saxon peace. If the Polonian and he and other kings would now take the matter to heart to force the Emperor to a general and equitable peace, things might yet be brought to some good pass. Mere fear constrains those that have accepted the peace of Saxony to admit it, which as soon as any change comes will fall to the ground, and then Dury hopes his endeavours will be of some use. Therefore they must live in hope of better times, and have things in readiness. [2 pp.]

Oct. 8.

36. Information in the handwriting of Nicholas, but termed in the endorsement "Mr. Lumley's information," respecting a seminary or school for the education of gentlemen's sons kept at Stanley Grange, near Derby, at the house of Anne Vaux, sister to Lord Vaux, where there is Lord Abergavenny's grandchild with one Mr. Fossiter's son and ten or eleven more. There is a similar place near Wolverhampton at one Mr. Luson's. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud as received by him this day.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 9.
Royston.

37. James Marquis of Hamilton to Sec. Windebank. The Secretary's letter arrived there that morning, but his Majesty being at Chesterford hunting of does and near night before he came home the Marquis could not sooner return the warrant signed. He moved his Majesty concerning Sir George Marshall, and represented those reasons mentioned in the Secretary's letter. His Majesty conceives there is great reason for granting his suit, and directs the Secretary to take order for his present dispatch. [1 p.]

Oct. 9.
Whitehall.

38. Certified extract from the Council register that Edward Nicholas, according to his Majesty's pleasure signified by Sec Windebank, was sworn clerk of the Council in ordinary. [*Sealed with the seal of the Council.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 9.
Whitehall.

39. Order of Council confirming an agreement dated the 3rd October inst. and made by the Attorney General between the Trinity House and William Bullock concerning the duty payable to Bullock on passing the light on Dungeness. Complaint was made by the Trinity House that the merchants' part of payments to that light made by ships passing to and from parts beyond seas, viz., one halfpenny per ton outward and the same sum inward, was paid by them in their own wrong. The matter being referred to the Attorney General, he framed an agreement between the Trinity House and Bullock, the patentee, that in future the sum to be paid by the masters and owners of such ships should be a halfpenny per ton outward and the same homeward, but that the same should be paid only on the return of the ships from their voyages, at which time the merchant should also pay his part being one penny per ton. The Lords approved this agreement, and required all persons whom it concerned duly to perform the same. [*Copy directed to Sir John Meldrum.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Oct. 9.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Robert Earl of Lindsey. His Majesty being made acquainted with the Earl's letter of the 5th inst. is pleased that as soon as he has delivered over to Sir John Pennington the ships appointed for guard of the Narrow Seas and taken order for the rest of the ships according to former directions, and licensed the merchant ships to return to their ports, he may come away as he desires. The Lords have given order for payment of all the ships that are to come in and supply of victuals for those that are to stay abroad. Hope shortly to see him there. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 171 a. ½ p.*]

Oct. 9.
Whitehall.

The same to Montjoy Earl of Newport. Send list of ships ordered to come in, praying him to give order for taking account of the remains of their gunners' stores. [*Copy. Ibid. ½ p.*]

Oct. 9.
Whitehall.

The same to the Officers of the Navy. They were formerly required to take muster of the men belonging to the five merchants' ships set forth by the city of London, as well when they went forth as from time to time during service. They are now to muster them on the ships' return and see them paid. [*Copy. Ibid. ½ p.*]

Oct. 9.
Whitehall.

The same to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth. Thank them for their care concerning Thomas Chapman and John Lee, his Majesty's subjects, whom they took out of a Hollander. The Lords will represent it to his Majesty as a good service. If the bailiffs could have put them on board a King's ship it would have been a good course, but as they have now suffered imprisonment, the Lords hope it will be a good warning to them, and direct the bailiffs to take their bonds not to serve any foreign state and then to release them. [*Copy. Ibid., fol. 172. ½ p.*]

[Oct. 9.]

40. Capt. William Cooke to Nicholas. Entreats him for a warrant from the Lords for his entrance into the Henrietta pinnace, Mr. Austen's eight months expiring at the end of October. When the writer went to sea in the Merhonour he could not come to Nicholas, but Capt. Rainsborough brought him the Lords' warrant, so Cooke has not paid Nicholas his due for the same, but on sending for that for the Henrietta he will pay for both together. The Lord Admiral has bestowed the boatswain's place of the Reformation on the writer's son, Richard Cooke; he has it not *gratis*, but was forced to give content to one of Lord Lindsey's servants to whom the Earl had given it. Understands Capt. Crozier has likewise a warrant for the same place, but the Earl wished Crozier to rest contented and he will provide for him. Prays Nicholas's favour in this business. Has got nothing this voyage but trouble. Hopes one day to meet with "one toy or other" to present Nicholas. [*1 p.*]

Oct. 9.
Brownlowe's
Derie [Brown-
low's, Derry?]

41. Sir William Brownlow to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. The far remoteness of his abode and uncertainty where to find Lord Conway, whether at land or sea, have prevented the writer from tendering his respects, but it shall no longer be deferred than till he shall understand the certainty of his residence. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

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Oct. 9.
The Groyne.

42. Christopher Windebank to his cousin Robert Reade. They were entertained most nobly and bravely on coming on shore, being the 2nd October, with a thousand pieces of ordnance at least and all manner of rarities. The nobles and better sort are the kindest and most courteous men that ever he saw, and the common, very clowns. It is the worst town that ever he came in for lodging and cleanliness. Is glad to have such a messenger as Capt. Porter to whom he is much beholden for accommodation in his ship. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 9.

Deed of covenant between the Earls of Lindsey, Dorset, and Newport, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank (on his Majesty's behalf) of the one part, and John Evelyn of Godstone, Surrey, of the other part, whereby it was stipulated that Evelyn should have the sole making of gunpowder from the 1st November next for one year, whereupon Evelyn covenanted to receive all the saltpetre which the saltpetremen should bring in, and to pay for the same at 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., also to convert the same into gunpowder to be delivered into his Majesty's store in the Tower, by 20 lasts a month, every last containing 24 barrels, and every barrel 60 lbs., such gunpowder to be paid for at a rate of 8*d.* per pound, and to be made of six-eight parts of double refined saltpetre, one-eighth part of Naples brimstone, and the remaining eighth part of coal. The deed also contains various stipulations as to Evelyn's power of sale of his gunpowder in case of non-payment of the same by the King within a certain time, and also various regulations respecting the due supply by the saltpetremen, and Evelyn's remedies in case of their failure. [*Copy.* See Vol. ccxcii., p. 191. 15 pp.]

Oct. 10.

43. Certificate of Sir Edward Hales, that George Ashenden, Richard Beaching, Robert Goffe, and James Jasper, all of Ashford, Kent, defaulters at musters on 27th May last, and since sent for by warrant, had submitted themselves and promised not to offend in the like kind again. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 10.

Plymouth.

44. Capt. Henry Stradling to Nicholas. Letter similar in effect to that from Capt. Stradling to Nicholas dated the 6th inst., down to the end of the passage relating to his having stayed a Dunkirker and placed her under the control of the castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes. The writer then proceeds that he had sent away a packet on the Tuesday preceding from Falmouth, but being forced the day before into Plymouth by a storm he understands that it is not yet passed by this place,—the nearest and ordinary way. He found the Mary Rose at anchor in the Sound, but the wind has blown so hard that he has not been able to send a boat on board. His supply of beer running short and some of it unfit to drink, he shall take in some there, and the coast being clear of Turk or pirate shall with all speed repair to the Downs.—P.S. His purser received a letter from the Officers of the Navy to supply the Swallow with victuals to make up her full ten months. The purser undertakes to do it in eight or ten days,

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and the writer, if not commanded to the contrary, will stay there so long. Desires to know whether, when victualled, he shall spend some time there or repair for the Downs. [*Endorsed as received on the 12th inst. Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

Oct. 10. 45. Copy of such part of the preceding letter as relates to Capt. Stradling's meeting with Mons. Mantty. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 10. 46. Another copy of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 10. 47. Edmund Stephens to Nicholas. John Beare, master and owner of the Grace of Weymouth, taken up by the Officers of the Ordnance for transporting field carriages to Portsmouth, desires that his warrant for convoy may be enlarged so as to comprise his voyage to Jersey and Guernsey and other places to receive in broken brass ordnance to be brought into his Majesty's stores to be new cast. Stephens applies by order of his master [Sir John Heydon?] [*1 p.*]

Oct. $\frac{10}{20}$. 48. Thomas Windebank to Sir John Lambe. Thinks he shall, towards the spring, shake hands with his Spanish Dons, since he is so wearied with their formality, and shall either shape his course for Italy, if the troubles growing there hinder him not, or if they do shall hasten home, which he most desires, in the hope to be received as a humble servant to himself and that family. Dares not make known to Sir John's daughter how much power her commands have over him, but wishes Sir John to present his service to her by way of keeping him alive in her memory. Offers his service to Sir John in those parts. [*Seal with arms, but imperfect. 1 p.*]

Oct. 11. 49. Henry Earl of Holland to [Sec. Coke]. His Majesty has commanded the Earl to let the Secretary know that he is fully satisfied in the answers the Lords have made to the Ambassador's articles, and agrees with Coke that most of them are not worthy of any reply, but, to maintain such order as may not justly distaste the Ambassador, his Majesty commands the Secretary to draw an answer to those he has so just exceptions against, for he believes they are so many and so just as it will be a work to entertain him until his return, and therefore the Secretary need only for the present give him occasion to explain himself in them. In the sixth article Coke has somewhat mistaken his Majesty, for though he seemed willing to declare a neutrality, he ever intended to keep his sovereignty and dominion of his seas without prejudice or encroachment, and that being so, his Majesty's opinion is if some reasonable levies will satisfy the French King, and that for those he will engage himself not to make a peace without the full restitution of his nephew, it were well gained on those conditions.—P.S His Majesty desires to hear speedily concerning this business. [*Apparently written on the 9th, the date subsequently altered to the 11th, and received by Sec. Coke (according to his indorsement) on the 13th at night. 2 pp.*]

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Oct. 11.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

50. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. On the 8th the Lord General went thence, having given Pennington warrant to continue out, for guard of the seas, with the Swiftsure, the Vanguard, the Antelope, the Leopard, the Swallow, the Mary Rose, and the First Whelp; the first three and the Whelp being there and hourly expecting their supply of victuals, the other three being to the westward, who are victualled for some longer time. He has also received a letter from the Officers of the Navy that the Vanguard is to be victualled at Portsmouth, but how she will be able to go thither, with seven or eight days' victuals and the wind blowing hard at south-west, he knows not. If it may be done it shall. He fears if once separated all her victuals will be spent before they get a wind, and if they be thus separated they will never come together again to do any service before their two months' victuals be spent. Craves to know their pleasure whether he shall continue thereabouts after he has received his victuals, or once more range the seas to the westward. On the 6th, seven Dunkirk men-of-war met some Holland merchantmen and their convoy on the back of the Goodwin, whereof part were taken, the rest got in there, but they pursued the man-of-war into Calais Road, where he ran aground and set his ship on fire. There was likewise one of the French King's ships in that road, that carried 28 guns, which ran under the castle to escape the Dunkirkers, and the wind being northerly, was cast away. All the ships that are to come into the river are gone from thence, except the Henrietta Maria, which is not yet returned. The Bonaventure out of Ireland passed by the Downs on the day before. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Oct. 11.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

51. The same to Nicholas. Wrote him on the 5th as soon as he came thither, by his nephew, but has not received any line from Nicholas. Begs him to let him hear, and also to hasten away their victuals. It is not every day's work to take provisions aboard in that place, especially in that time of the year. Received last night a letter from the Officers of the Navy that the Vanguard, the Leopard, and the Third and Eighth Whelps are to be victualled at Portsmouth. Marvels that they have not had notice from the Earl of Lindsey that the Mary Rose is appointed in place of the two Whelps in respect of their insufficiency for keeping the seas this winter time; and further, he cannot conceive the mystery why they should take in their victuals so far asunder. Does not believe they shall join together till their victuals are spent, for he sees daily what all men are when they are from the principal commander. He conceives they had better have called them all in and have saved the King so much money, than to have the name of ships abroad and not to have them in case and order to do service. Begs to hear from him, and to have answer to his preceding letter to the Lords, likewise to know whether the Earl of Lindsey continues the place of Custos of the seas now at home, and whether he has power to dispose and order business either at home or abroad, for in his warrant to Pennington there is a clause that he shall attend to

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directions from him or the Lords. It is Sunday, and he is going about a better work. [3 pp.]

Oct. 12.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir John Pennington. The Grace of Weymouth, John Beare master, having been taken up by the Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, to transport field carriages to Portsmouth, and to repair thence to Jersey and Guernsey to receive broken brass ordnance to be brought to London, Sir John is to give order for one of his Majesty's ships or pinnaces to waft her during the said employment. [*Copy. Vol. cclxiv., fol. 172.*]

Oct. 12.

52. Petition of Nicholas Knott, marshal of the Castle of Dover, to Sec. Coke. About a month since three Dutch mariners were sent to the castle from the fleet, whom petitioner lodged in the safest prison in the castle. After six days petitioner distrusting them took from them all things whereby they might escape, and locked them up, resolving next morning to put them into the dungeon, but by a mat which petitioner left them to lie on they made ropes and escaped, being eighty feet high at least. Not having been privy or guilty of their escape, prays discharge from the messenger. [*Sworn to this day. ¾ p.*]

Oct. 12.
Portsmouth.

53. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas, one of the clerks of the Council. Mr. Fleming and the writer came to Portsmouth on Friday night, since which time they have had such bad weather they could not get on board the ships to survey their remains of stores. They hope to dispatch on Wednesday and return on Thursday. The Leopard is come into the harbour for repairs and to take in her victuals. The Third and Eighth Whelps are newly graved ready to take in their victuals. As the wind stands the Vanguard cannot get thither for her victuals. They intend to leave order to stow her proportion in the Leopard to carry into the Downs. Have expected order from the Lords respecting John Brooke, who is a prisoner with the mayor there since Sunday se'nnight, but so unruly that all the town can scarce govern him, quarrelling with some, threatening the mayor with the Star Chamber, and taking full liberty of tongue to abuse and disdain the Officers of the Navy in as vile language as can be uttered. If the Lords send not for him, the Officers will have little reputation to do service in Portsmouth. If no direction before their return they intend to place Mr. Burtby to execute his place during his suspension. He menaces many, but Edisbury in particular, protesting that nothing but his life shall satisfy him. Beseeches Nicholas to be a means to call him before the Lords, which he reports is his ambition. He is not stark mad, but much troubled with intolerable humours. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Oct. 12.
Sherborne.

54. Thomas Thornhill to the same. Sends certificate that Richard Swayne, a lawyer, will not aid the saltpetremen in any of their works, and the country will not carry any more of the service, because he will give them no order. George Rives, Robert Coker, and Philip Byles have measured the miles according to the statute,

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all joining with Richard Swayne, and will not allow of the miles according to the custom of the country, so that the writer is now striking the works and taking course with his vessels, and will be with Nicholas next week, with divers of the neighbours' hands that the miles were never counted for more than Thornhill would pay, and they [Swayne and the others] make every mile by the statute a mile and a half. Hopes the Lords will make them go, accounting the miles as they were accustomed formerly. [*Nicholas has endorsed that he delivered the enclosed paper to Thornhill on the 27th inst. 1 p.*]

Oct. 12.
Lisneygarvey.

55. William Chambers to George Rawden. Hopes Rawden is in good health in Dublin. His father left Lisneygarvey yesterday in Lord Grandison's company. Entreats him to present an inclosed letter to Lord Conway [and to send] that which the writer delivered to him at Lisneygarvey back for the fire. Rawden's last words at "Enys laughlyn" have altered the state of the question. Will be right glad to abide at Lisneygarvey, but then he must entreat Lord Conway to provide for him so that he may be able to stay. The former letter had not that condition in it, for he did not see how Lisneygarvey could be improved until Rawden showed him, and he fears that Rawden will not raise it up to that which he spake of, unless Lord Conway will do it out of his own purse, or the writer must endure to see that done to the parishioners which he shall never be able to endure. Entreats that Lord Conway will deal plainly and freely with him. He has dealt plainly and liberally with that Lord. Has made great sacrifices of family and friends and of hopes in London and Oxford for a place where he has no hopes. Wishes to know Lord Conway's pleasure. Earnestly begs that Lord to take notice of what is reported of Rawden's ensign, and what has been done by his soldier, King, against Mr. Harcourt. It is too much for a man to have his bed abused, and his wife carried away, and his goods embezzled, and all this in Lord Conway's house, and by those who are near to him, and no notice to be taken of it. Prays he may never see the like. [1 p.]

Oct. 13.

56. Edward Chute, Sheriff of Kent, to the Council. Their care in soon deciding the controversy in the business of shipping between the county of Kent and Sandwich emboldens him to crave their aid in the like matter against Maidstone, which endeavours to hinder the service by assessing certain parishes adjoining to it, in which it has no interest, as upon a reference to the Attorney General on the former tax appeared by their charter. Prays the Lords to enjoin the Mayor of Maidstone not to exceed his authority. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*] Inclosed,

56. 1. Henry Grimeston to the writer of the above letter at the chamber of Mr. Edward Chute in Gray's Inn. The very day they received a warrant from the undersheriff for levying 50l., wherewith the hundred of Maidstone stands charged; they likewise received another warrant from the Mayor of Maidstone wherein he has assessed them at

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10l. 13s. 4d. Sends copy of the latter warrant desiring him to take some speedy course herein, that the writer's fearful and amazed neighbours, now doubtful which way to bend their course, may be directed, and the service be no longer retarded. Boxley, 12th October 1635. [1 p.] Inclosed,

56. I. i. *The Mayor of Maidstone to the Inhabitants and Land Occupiers in the parish of Boxley.* Lately sent a precept to them requiring their assistance for taxing their proportionable part of 160l. taxed upon Maidstone and its members for preparing a ship for his Majesty's service. Having failed to give their assistance, the mayor taxes them at 10l. 13s. 4d., which they are to assess, and to pay the same before the 1st December next. 1st October 1635. [Copy. 1 p.]

[Oct. 13.] 57. Sir William Heyrick to Sec. Windebank. Received on the 8th inst. a warrant from the Lords of the Council, the copy whereof he returns. Begs him to acquaint "that sacred board" with the reasons for his refusal,—his age, the distance, and himself unfit for travel. The bearer, Sir William's son, will upon oath justify the truth. [Seal with crest. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] Inclosed,

57. I. *Statement of Sir William Heyrick.* In May 1634 he and his wife, making a journey into Norfolk, made some stay in Lynn, agreeing with Mr. Wharton for their diet. At Michaelmas the weather proving very tempestuous, and dangerous passing the Wash and Fens, they stayed with Capt. Hovell until the extremity of the season was past, and afterwards returned to their house in Leicestershire. In all which time no officer of Lynn demanded any money of him towards the ship, nor was he assessed until he had left Lynn. He was a sojourner there six months for pleasure, but he has not in that county land or goods. Beseeches the Lords to consider how unjustly they of Lynn trouble him, and excuse his appearance, being 75 years of age, above 80 miles from London, and the season ill. Has sent his son to answer for him. Beaumanor, 13th October 1635. [1 p.]

57. II. *Certificate of William Shuttlewood, high constable of the hundred of West Goscote, co. Leicester,* that he had assessed Sir William Heyrick for his lands at Beaumanor, towards setting forth a ship, as other knights and gentlemen his neighbours. 13th October 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 13. 58. *Petition of Inhabitants of Drax, Newland, Great Rusholme, Little Rusholme, West Armyn, Lanehouses, Langirack, Woodhouses, Sharphill, Brockholes, and Camblesford, to the Justices of Peace at Doncaster Sessions.* For four years past by reason of the Dutch works stopping the river at Turnbridge, the dwelling houses

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and corn fields of petitioners have been drowned, their seed lost, no dry ground left for themselves or their cattle to tread upon, their lives endangered, and their estates wasted and like to become desolate. As his Majesty has granted a commission for draining Hatfield Chase, but the towns of petitioners are not mentioned therein, they pray for certificate for their relief, addressed to the Vice-President and Council in the North. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

58. I. *Justices of Peace at the Doncaster Sessions to the Vice-President and Council in the North. Certificate that the grievances mentioned in the above petition are verified by general clamour, and therefore they present it for consideration. Doncaster, 13th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 13.

59. Petition of the Parish Clerks of London to Archbishop Laud. Petitioners have prepared their petition to his Majesty for renewal of their charter, with amendments stated in a paper annexed. Pray him to peruse the same, that they may proceed with his approbation. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

59. I. *Reference to Sir John Lambe to consider the papers above-mentioned and give the Archbishop an account thereof on the Thursday then next. 13th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

[Oct. 13.]

60. Petition of Thomas Blackhall and Matthew Crowchfield to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners at the request of Henry Blackhall deceased became bound for him to Julian Smith for payment of 156*l.*, Blackhall giving them his counterbond. Blackhall dying left a great estate to his wife whom he made sole executrix. She is since married to Henry Ebison [Ibbotson] who although he has sufficient in his hands refuses to pay the debt, but suffers petitioners to be sued for the same. Pray them to order Ebison to pay the debt or grant petitioners leave to sue him for the same. *Underwritten,*

60. I. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, that Ebison should see that petition, and either give petitioners satisfaction or show cause why they should not have leave to take their course against him by law. Whitehall, 4th November 1635. [1 p.]*

Oct. 13.
Mincing Lane.

61. Sir Henry Palmer to Nicholas. Received his letter with Sir John Pennington's inclosed. States arrangements made for speedy supply of victuals for the ships in the Downs and also for victualling the Leopard and Vanguard at Portsmouth. Thinks the officers will not attend the Lords on Thursday by reason of going down to Chatham. Entreats Nicholas to show them the inclosed opinion of Capt. Pett concerning the Prince. Received the Lords' warrant for mustering the men of the merchant ships, but to prevent that they discharge most of them below and pay them by tickets here. Congratulates Nicholas on his preferment. [*Seal with arms, defective.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

61. I. *Certificate of Capt. Phineas Pett that he agrees with the master shipwrights that the repairs of the Prince Royal*

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may be more exactly performed next summer after the main fleet be set to sea. Notwithstanding, if his Majesty appoint her for next year's employment, it is possible to have the necessary works perfected, provided the dock be cleared in seasonable time. 11th October 1635. [1 p.]

Oct. 14.
Royston.

Proclamation prohibiting the importation of all sorts of glass, made in foreign parts. Recites proclamation of James I. dated 23rd May 1615, prohibiting the use of wood in the making of glass, as also the importation of foreign glass. Recites also that Sir Robert Mansell, Lieutenant of the Admiralty, had perfected the manufacture of glass with sea coal or pit coal, to the saving of the wood of the kingdom and employment of a number of the King's own subjects, nevertheless divers ill-affected persons presume to import foreign glass. Penalties are denounced against all persons who shall presume to do so during the continuance of the privilege granted by the late King to Sir Robert Mansell. [*Coll. Procs., Car I., No. 199. 2 pp.*]

Oct. 14.
Scadbury.

62. Sir Thomas Walsingham to [the Council]. Richard Fletcher, Henry Keble, and Francis French (on behalf of his brother James French), defaulters at musters, have submitted themselves and promised to be conformable to their captain, Sir Ralph Bosville. They desire, as he also does, that they should be dismissed from further attendance. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 14.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

63. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Received warrant from them last night for sending a convoy with the Grace of Weymouth. He likewise received two packets this night from Sir Thomas Culpeper, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, for a ship for carrying him over to the Low Countries, for which he writes that he has the King's warrant. Pennington is not able to supply him nor the other for the present, for want of victuals, for none of them are provided for more than three or four days, neither have they beer, butter, and cheese for that time, but have sent to get it from the shore. Prays them to consider in what state they are, and what inconveniences may happen if their victuals come not seasonably. It is not possible to keep men together without meat. Prays them also to consider the Vanguard. He sees little hope of a wind to carry her to Portsmouth before her stores are spent, and then what will become of her he leaves to their judgment. The Grace of Weymouth has not yet arrived in the Downs. [*Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

Oct. 14.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

64. The same to the same. Since his former letter calendared above Sir Thomas Culpeper has been with him with strict commands for his speedy transportation. Having no ships that had victuals he has furnished the First Whelp and sent Sir Thomas away in her for Flushing to his good content. [*Seal similar to the preceding. 1 p.*]

Oct. 14.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

65. The same to Capt. John Mennes of the Vanguard and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet employed for guard of the Narrow Seas. Prays him as soon as wind and weather will give him leave to set

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sail for Portsmouth to get his supply of victuals, which as soon as he has in, he is to repair back to the Downs with such other ships of the fleet as shall be ready. In his course thither and back he is to follow his grand instructions and be careful to maintain the King's regality of the Narrow Seas. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 14.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

66. Sir John Pennington to Capt. John Mennes of the Swiftsure [*sic*], Vice-Admiral as in the preceding. So soon as wind and weather give him leave he is to set sail with his ship and take with him the Grace of Weymouth to Portsmouth, and then give order to one of the smaller ships to waft her to Jersey and Guernsey and back. [*Seal similar to the preceding.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 14.
The Swiftsure.

67. The same to Nicholas. Thanks for his letter of the 12th. He is full and would fain empty himself to Nicholas, but forbears until they meet. No man rejoices more for his great master's favours to Nicholas conferred upon him in spite of all his enemies than the writer. Conceives the captains of the Third and Eighth Whelps are gone away and desire not to serve in them this winter time; if they be, he prays that his lieutenant may have one of them, and if Nicholas is not furnished for the other he can recommend another able man. Prays him to move the Lords to hasten these ships, for he conceives he may have sudden use for them. Is glad so honest a man as Mr. Crane is victualler, and that he has made choice of Mr. Alcock to assist him. Begs Nicholas to tell them that the writer hopes they shall be better served than they have been of late, otherwise it will make all seamen weary of the King's service.—P.S. Begs him to remember the writer's cousin, William Parker, for the first boatswain's place that falls in any of the small ships. He is as honest and lusty a knowing able man as belongs to the Navy. [*Seal with arms.* 2 pp.]

Oct. 14.

68. List of causes specially appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber. They were,—The Attorney General *against* Sir Richard Sutton, Justinian Povey, and others, for exacting unlawful fees: [*Margin*, "Deferred."] Henry Oxford and Anne his wife *against* Sir Henry Clovell and Robert Merriell for perjury: [*Margin*, "Dismissed without costs."] Sir William Brunker *against* Robert Note and others for riotous assembly. Sir Thomas Jenkinson *against* Lady Jane Jenkinson *alias* Freeman and William Page. [1 p.]

Oct. 14.

69. Notes taken, by Sec. Windebank, on the hearing of the above-mentioned causes of Oxford *against* Clovell, the case being apparently abandoned as *against* the other defendant, and Brunker *against* Note and others. In the former case it appears from these notes that Clovell lent 300*l.* upon security for payment of 800*l.*; 780*l.* being paid, Clovell executed a general release, but seems afterwards to have taken proceedings for recovery of the remainder. In the latter case the question affected the validity of letters patent granted to the plaintiff for the sole making of sieves of cowtails and oxtails. The evidence went to show that such sieves were not new. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Oct. 15. 70. Letters patent, whereby it was provided that no grant or warrant should be thenceforward drawn or pass, relating to any cause of ecclesiastical cognizance, or for giving away any fine or forfeiture imposed [by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, without the same be first made known to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his approbation had thereto. *[Copy. Endorsed thereon is a minute by B. Beale that a copy was left by him with the Attorney General. 1 p.]*

Oct. 15.
Deptford.

71. Sir William Russell to Sec. Windebank. Does not know whether his Majesty has as yet resolved of a victualler. In consequence of the difference of times the officers now contract with able men for 7*d.* per day for the ordinary, and 8*d.* at sea.—P.S. Time passes apace, and it will be time to resolve on the present killing of beef and pork. He wishes his Majesty victualled this year on his own account. If all the ships go out, it will be about 8,000 men, and if a halfpenny a man may be saved it would be 3,000*l.*, besides the fee, and rents to be received, which are about 300*l.* per annum. Nor will any private man furnish so good victuals as if it be done for his Majesty. If provision of beef and pork be now made and there should not be occasion to use it, the same might be put off for gain to merchants. *[Seal with arms. 1 p.]*

Oct. 15.
Dover Castle.

72. Sir Henry Crispe to the same. Men in want will adventure desperate things, as in the case of their three late Dutch prisoners in Dover Castle was seen. The like he has cause to suspect in Dover Castle again from seven Irish prisoners committed by him on the previous Monday for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. They are all soldiers who have served in the Emperor's wars and the King of Spain in the Netherlands, and therefore he thinks not fit to be long in Dover Castle. The Lord Warden is absent from London and he therefore applies to Windebank for directions. Inclosed is a list of the prisoners. They landed at Deal on the 11th inst. and were thence sent to Dover Castle. *[Seal with crest. 1 p.]*

72. I. *List of seven Irish soldiers committed to Dover Castle on the 12th inst. "Nicholas Maylor" is described as a "captain" and two others are his servants. Of the remainder two were "gentlemen" and two "soldiers." [½ p.]*

Oct. 15.

73. Information to Sec. Windebank respecting arrears of rent of 2,025*l.* due to the King from Jacobson, a Dutchman, upon a lease of 4,000 acres of land in the Forest of Braydon. The King being indebted to Jacobson eight or ten thousand pounds for jewels made a bargain with him by Lord Treasurer Marlborough and Sir Richard Weston, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the lease in question to be made to him for 41 years at 450*l.* rent, and on payment of 20,000*l.*, whereof the debt for jewels was to be taken as part. Jacobson scruples to pay his rent because his possession has been disturbed. The informant admits there have been riots, but alleges that they have been got up by Jacobson's servants to afford him a pretext for non-payment of his rent, although he and his partners

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have made about 3,000*l.* per annum in rent of the same premises. [1½ *p.* Endorsed by Sec. Windebank, "*Jacobson Sir Geo[rge] Mar[shall?]*"]

Oct. 16.
Worcester.

74. John Savage, Sheriff of co. Worcester, to the Council. According to the writ for providing a ship of 400 tons and their instructions, he has met with the head officers of the corporations within the county, and they together have assessed Worcester at 266*l.*, Evesham at 84*l.*, Bewdley at 70*l.*, Kidderminster at 30*l.*, the bishop and clergy at 110*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and the residue of the requisite 4,000*l.*, being 3,369*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, upon the county; the hundred of Oswaldslow paying 1,181*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.*, that of Pershore 885*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*, that of Halfshire 672*l.* 3*s.* 6¾*d.*, that of Doddingtree 393*l.* 16*s.* 4¾*d.*, and that of Blackenhurst 236*l.* 10*s.* And he has given warrant to the high constables of the several hundreds for levying these last-mentioned sums, which when received he shall pay into the Exchequer or otherwise as they shall think fit. [*Seal with crest.* 1¾ *p.*]

Oct. 16.

75. List of causes specially appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber. They were,—Sir Thomas Jenkinson *versus* Lady Jane Jenkinson *alias* Freeman and William Page: [*Margin*, "40*s.* fine *pro falso clamore.*"] Edward Prince *versus* Thomas Woodward and George Helliard: [*Margin*, "Dismissed."] Thomas Bond *versus* William Goddard the elder and Elizabeth his wife, William Goddard the younger, and Thomas Cocks, for riotous hunting and killing his Majesty's deer. Ralph Metcalf *versus* Edward Moreden and others, for unlawful arrests. Thomas Cornwallis *versus* John Wilkinson and another for combinations. [1 *p.*]

Oct. 16.

76. Notes of Sec. Windebank, taken on the hearing of the second cause in the above list, Prince *against* Woodward. The charge against defendants was for selling iron by false weights: 40 lbs. was found short in 500 lbs. of iron. These notes state the leading points in the evidence on both sides, and the speech of Mr. Recorder [Mason] for the defence. One question in the cause was the difference between the standard of Bristol and that of some other places. William Yeoman was one of the witnesses for the plaintiff. [3 *pp.*]

Oct. 16.

77. Similar notes by the same with reference to the cause of Bond *versus* Goddard, for hunting in the King's chase called Awborn chase. The contents of the evidence is stated in these notes, and also the opinions of the judges as to the sentence, which was a fine of 500*l.* each from the Goddards, father and son, and a smaller fine from the other defendant, with bonds for good behaviour. Elizabeth Goddard was not fined. [1 *p.*]

Oct. 16.

78. Statement of Sir John Heydon, addressed to Sir Robert Heath, by way of bringing to his remembrance certain transactions relating to the King's signature to a contract for disafforesting Selwood and Roche forests. Sir Robert appointed Sir John to meet him in the privy lodgings at Whitehall on the 27th March 1627.

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The King coming out of the stone chamber stayed awhile at the lower end of the gallery. In which interim Sir Robert delivered to Sir John the contract in question, engrossed on parchment, telling him that he must get the King to sign it. Sir John replied, "What if the King should ask me who made me his attorney?" Sir Robert answered, "Say that I did;" and that if he then lost his place he might thank himself. The King advancing towards the middle of the gallery, Sir Robert stepped into the King's withdrawing chamber and brought out the King's gilt standish. Sir John then addressed the King, acquainting him that there was hope the business for those forests would take good effect, but the contract was expired, and therefore besought him to confirm it; which he did at the middle window where Sir Robert had formerly placed the standish, and then put the pen into the King's hand. As to other circumstances desires Sir Robert would peruse the declaration attested by Mr. Gibbons. [1 p.]

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Oct. 16.

Woodhall.

79. Francis Dorvan to Mr. Harvey at Mr. Porter's house over against the New Exchange. White Smoke and Mr. Charles's white mare have been delivered to the Scotsman, and the writer received of him two brace of partridges, but all spoiled and not fit to be eaten. At Lady Newport's coming she offered Dorvan money to buy provisions, but knowing his mistress's mind he did not take it. She shall not want the best the country can afford. They have not beer for above two weeks, therefore if his mistress think Lady Newport will stay longer than that, let her send word what course must be taken. The quinces begin to decay, shall they be sent to London or preserved; he has loaf sugar enough for that. There is a head of sturgeon that will be spoiled; Lady Newport eats no fish. [1 p.]

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[Oct. 17 ?]

80. Petition of Thomasine Lady Carew, her Majesty's servant, to the King. Petitioner, having as yet received no fruit of the King's recommendation to the mayor and city of London for the choice of two additional coal-meters places, and the King having signified his further pleasure to them therein, vizt., to vindicate his own right in case they should longer protract the execution of his pleasure, petitioner prays a command to the Attorney General to prepare a bill for signature to grant two such coal-meters at petitioner's nomination to receive equal share and profit with the rest, paying the King 10*l.* per annum, and thus these places will thereafter accrue to his Majesty's disposal or otherwise as he shall please. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 17.

Chester.

81. Sir John Bridgeman, chief justice of Chester, and Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, justice of the same, to the Council. At the assizes at Chester they examined the abuses of Cuthbert Cartington by colour of making provision for the Navy, and concerning a commission under the great seal made to Sir Sampson Darrell, and his deputation to Cartington. They suspect the deputation and have

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delivered the same to Sir George Booth and Sir Richard Wilbraham, who have undertaken to send the same to London this term for examination. In the meantime Cartington has been convicted of extorting above 20*l.* from townships and persons, and the writers have fined him 200*l.*, sentenced him to be set in the pillory in Chester, and to be imprisoned for two years. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 17.

82. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Recommendation of Edward Heyward, bred a clerk in the office of the Navy, to be placed storekeeper at Portsmouth in the room of Francis Brooke, who is willing to surrender to him, in respect of his present infirmity. [1 p.]

Oct. 17.

Suffolk House.

83. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to Sec. Coke. At his late being in Dorset mustered the trained bands,—1,500 foot and 100 horse. Taking account of the strength of the county, found other bands called troop bands not usually mustered nor half armed, in number 1,580 more, of which troop bands he has selected 600 to be as well armed as the trained men, and to make the trained bands 2,100 in three regiments. Desires confirmation of this arrangement by the Council. [*Seal of crest within the garter.* 1 p.]

Oct. $\frac{17}{27}$.

84. Daniel Skinner to Sec. Coke. An English ship having been lately taken by the Dunkirkers, coming directly from Virginia with leaf tobacco, Skinner had been entreated by the proprietors to find means to stop the sale, both ship and goods having been confiscated by the Admiralty of Dunkirk. States his proceedings with Gerbier, the King's agent at Brussels, and Mons. Boiscot, the chancellor of Brabant, and the ultimate suspension of the sale on Skinner's bond to pay all consequent damage, before the arrival of a letter from Coke to Gerbier to demand the re-delivery of the ship and goods. The ground of capture was stated to be that this vessel was bound to the United Provinces with victuals. The writer argues at some length, that tobacco is but a weed, and not viviers or munition. [*Copy.* 3 pp.]

Oct. 17.

85. Answers of Edmund Win of the parish of St. Martin Orgars, London, to articles objected by the Ecclesiastical Commission. Deponent has been a vestryman for twenty years, and has met in vestry in the parish church for church affairs. They never convented delinquents, nor set down orders for government of the church, otherwise than has been used heretofore time of mind. Deponent and others were convented before the Bishop's Chancellor and admonished not to hold vestries, and since that time they have never had any meetings in the vestry house, having one meeting in the body of the church for choosing officers, being warned by the parson and churchwardens thereto. They never made any orders in an Ecclesiastical way, but in that respect, and respecting all things done by the vestry on which he is questioned, he refers to the Vestry Book, then in the Chancery Office. Among

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the questions thus answered are several relating to a vault appropriated for Sir Allen Cotton and his family ; to the turning a dark hole at the end of the cloister into a receptacle for charcoal for the poor ; to putting sea coal also for the poor in a vault in the churchyard ; to orders for regulating the appropriation of seats in the church, and removing the King's arms from its accustomed place, but as deponent contends to a very decent place in the body of the church. [3½ pp.]

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Oct. 18.
Rhenen.

1. Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to Sir Henry Vane. The "reverent bearer," the Rhinegrave, can tell him all things there. Prays Vane to have a care of him that he may see that those who come with the writer's son are welcome to her countrymen. For Charles himself prays Vane to let him have his best counsel both for his own carriage as for his affairs. He is young *et fort nouveau*, so he will no doubt commit many errors, which Vane's good counsel may hinder him from. She fears damnably how he will do with their ladies, for he is a very ill courtier, therefore prays Vane to desire them not to laugh too much at him, but be merciful to him. They will have either just with him or presently after Aarsens from thence in extraordinary. The Prince of Orange is extremely desirous to make all well with the King and the States, and if they do not as they should, she assures Vane it is not the Prince's fault. The plague is extreme in Holland, so as she cannot go to the Hague. God knows where his daughter will lie in, though Robin be grown no small man, having three houses in that country.—P.S. Tom Culpeper came last night and gave her his letter. His Colonel died yesterday morning of a palsy. He is gone to the army. She is glad that Sir Henry is confident of her ; assures him she will never deceive him, and is confident of his affection. [Two seals with arms. 1 p.]

Oct. 18.
Doctors'
Commons.

2. Sir John Lambe to Archbishop Laud. The 300*l.* that is come up out of Dorsetshire from Mr. White and Mr. Browne to Dr. Stoughton, and is part of 700*l.*, may discover a greater matter—of the treasure that is said to be here, kept for the children's portion ; and the letter to Dr. Stoughton that was brought by Hill the grazier with the 300*l.* may be likely to mention the 400*l.* and more matters besides. Therefore Sir John wishes that the messenger that is to go for Dr. Stoughton may seal up his study door till the Archbishop's further direction for search thereof ; and that he that goes into Dorsetshire for Mr. White and Mr. Browne may make the like search there, which of himself Sir John durst not direct. The messenger for Dorsetshire to be sent away first, for if Dr. Stoughton be touched here, present intelligence will be sent thither. Sir John suspended

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Mr. Valentine and Mr. Gladman, two ministers in Bucks, at the visitation for not reading his Majesty's declaration. They endeavoured to have had inhibitions here, but had none. Since which Mr. Gladman is reformed, but Mr. Valentine was excommunicated. On 7th October last Valentine on an appeal to Bishop Williams of Lincoln is absolved, which makes a great rejoicing among the disorderly, who magnify his lordship for it. It may do much hurt in that country. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 18.

3. Receipts by indenture of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, for 21*l.* ship-money, paid by Sir Lionel Maddison on behalf of Sir Ralph Selby, sheriff of Northumberland. [*Seals, one with arms the other with a crest.* 1 p.] *Annexed,*

3. 1. *Similar receipt of Sir William Russell for 548*l.* ship-money paid by Sir Ralph Selby. 20th June 1635. [Seals with arms. 1 p.]*

Oct. 18.

4. Sir Edward Wingfield to George Royton [Rawden?]. Hearing he is in town [Dublin?], refers him to Alderman Johnes for payment of what Sir Edward owes him—as he takes it, 40*s.* Hears his intentions are speedily for England. Wishes him a good journey, and presents service to Lord Conway. Sir Edward's stone-workmen allege that 2*s.* 6*d.* a perch for five-foot stone wall is too small wages, the stones being laid in place. Has given them their content, but entreats Rawden to inform himself by his father and friends in the North, at what rate such work is charged in England. [*Seal with arms.* 2 pp.]

Oct. $\frac{18}{28}$.
The Hague.

5. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. Came last week from Rhenen where he found the Prince-Elector, and left him in the thoughts of his journey towards England. He will have many followers, his chief counsellor Mr. Rusdorff, and next him Mr. Blärer (one of his father's council), his secretary Mr. Hausman, formerly his tutor, his chaplain Mr. Streithagen. His purpose is to remonstrate to his Majesty the justice of his cause, and take counsel what to do when his minority is expired, which will be in two months. Mr. Rusdorff has a manifesto to be put forth in his name, and there is making ready a full deduction of his right. Dury found Mr. Gordon there on his way to Poland. He is confident that all their hopes will take effect. Whilst Dury was there one of the Ambassadors whom the States sent to Poland for the treaties arrived there. He reported the surrender of places in Prussia by the Swedes. When he saluted the young lady his discourse made her blush very remarkably, whereby Dury conjectured he spake to her concerning the King of Poland's intentions. At court everybody speaks freely of it. Mr. Dinley performed his promise and gave Dury in the Queen's name the sum he promised, for which Dury gave the Queen thanks, who promised all further assistance in due time. Dury intends to winter at Utrecht. Begs Sir Thomas to thank the Queen and Dinley for their favour to Dury. Has not got the answer from those of Zealand. When settled at Utrecht will write to the Archbishop of

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Canterbury some account of his proceedings. The troops draw into garrisons, and treaties of truce are to be thought of by ambassadors. Apprehension that the league with France will cause great trouble, especially because the articles interfere with one of the maxims of state concerning the exercise of religion by Papists. The Prince had that morning removed to Dort on his way perhaps to Rotterdam, whence Admiral Van Dorp is to convoy him into England. [2 pp.]

Oct. 19.
Westminster.

6. Grant by Letters Patent to Edward Nicholas of the office of one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council, with an annuity of 50*l.* per annum. [*Latin; nineteen lines on parchment. Seal gone.*]

Oct. 19.
Coventry.

7. Bishop Wright of Coventry and Lichfield to the Sheriff of co. Warwick. By virtue of letter from the Council dated the 7th inst. he directed his letters to the Sheriff with Sir Thomas Puckering, Sir Thomas Lucy, and to William Purefey, desiring them to meet him at Coventry. The Bishop having met them there accordingly, together with Sir William Bulstrode, Sir Robert Fisher, and Sir Thomas Porter and others, they all found upon examination that Coventry had formerly joined with co. Warwick in martial affairs only, and then had borne a fifteenth part with that county. For expediting the business of shipping, the Bishop signifies the same to the Sheriff who may proceed with his assessment accordingly. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
Underwritten,

7. 1. *Affidavit of John Myllion that he delivered the certificate of which the above is a copy, signed by the Bishop, on the 20th inst. Sworn 24th October 1635.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.
Rhenen.

8. John Dinley to Sir Thomas Roe. Reminds him of former letters respecting the sending over of Jane Rupa. The Prince Elector is making haste away into England. His Highness, being called upon by his majority to act his part upon the great and variable stage of the world, has thought good to make his entrance into England and "auspicate" his actions with the discharge of his duty and thankfulness to the King his uncle. If Roe be in London the Elector will have much comfort in his company as one of his old friends. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Oct. 20.
Flint.

9. Sheriff, Justices of Peace, and others (26 in all) of co. Flint to the Council. The Sheriff has received a writ for levying 4,000*l.* ship-money from North Wales, with directions to assess 738*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* on co. Flint, and 16*l.* on the borough of Flint. Flint being a poor county in comparison with other cos. of North Wales, in all payments has long been taxed at one half of each of the cos. of Denbigh and Montgomery, in accordance with a special order of the Board in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was so assessed last year, whereas now co. Denbigh is assessed at 1,117*l.*, and co. Montgomery at 833*l.* 6*s.* Pray the Lords to confirm the ancient rule. [*Seal with arms.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

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10. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—Officers of Navy to attend concerning the settling the place of Victualler of the Navy and the terms of his contract; Edward Steevens, shipwright, to attend to give account why he did not attend to survey the hulls of his Majesty's ships as directed by the Lords; to resolve on instructions to Sir John Pennington; the office of Ballastage belonging to the office of Lord Admiral is now upon passing away under the great seal to private men; to consider of a particular survey of ships to be repaired; Sir Charles Howard, Captain of Upnor Castle, having according to directions increased the watch and ward, whilst the fleet was at sea, desires order to reduce it to the ordinary guard; the gunner of the Fifth Whelp is dead, appoint his successor; order for privy seal for receiving ship-money this year; consider letter from the Lord Deputy. [= 1½ p.]

Oct. 20.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

11. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Swallow is victualling at Plymouth, the Leopard and the Third and Eighth Whelps at Portsmouth, the First Whelp is in Holland with Sir Thomas Culpeper, and how she will get back (if the wind hang any time) he knows not. The Vanguard, the Antelope, and the Swiftsure are riding in the Downs, but in lamentable case. He knows not how the Swiftsure will hold out three days. A hoy with bread and beer has arrived, but by reason of very foul weather they cannot get at her. On the 15th the Vanguard took Mr. Montagu, Sir William St. Ravy, and Mr. Killigrew aboard and landed them at Calais, returning on the 18th early. The 16th the Mary Rose arrived from the West, and was sent to convoy some barks as high as Nieuport in Flanders, and has not yet returned. Thinks she may have recovered Margate or Yarmouth Roads. Desires to know whether she shall be supplied with victuals or sent in. The Weymouth bark to be transported to Portsmouth and Jersey and Guernsey is still there, and cannot stir with this weather. It is not safe to send a great ship to those islands, especially at this time of the year. [*Seals with crest.* 1 p.]

Oct. 20.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

12. The same to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Gave warrant to the captains under his command to stay any ship they met belonging to the town of Dunkirk. Capt. Stradling has stayed a small man-of-war of 12 or 14 pieces at Falmouth under the command of the Captain of the Castle. Can say nothing of her value, but as soon as Capt. Stradling comes to the Downs will give the Earl a more ample account. Prays the Earl to look after it, and if this do not give him satisfaction for his losses to give Pennington speedy order what he will have done, for now he has the reins in his own hands. Prays him also to acquaint the King what is done, and to know his pleasure what more shall be done, and leave Pennington alone for the rest. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Oct. 20.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

13. The same to Nicholas. He will perceive by the letter to the Lords that Pennington has neither ships nor victuals come as yet. If they come not very suddenly knows not what will become of them,

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and if that weather continues they shall not be able to get it aboard. It makes him weary of all employments to be put continually to these straits. Thinks business was never so managed. Nicholas writes he may employ the ships then at Portsmouth to the westward, but he has more use for them there. Purposes to employ greater ships to those parts that shall be able to endure winter's weather, and encounter with an adversary, if there be cause. And the Swallow and the Leopard are fit ships to run among the sands, and he must have one back to convoy the Grace of Weymouth. The First Whelp is in Holland, and God knows how or when she will return, and the captain of her at London or Pennington knows not where. He sent a packet to Portsmouth on Friday last to command them presently to come thither, and he marvels the Leopard comes not, for he makes no question but she is victualled before this. They have been used to take their own repose so much that they think they may do it still, but they will find it otherwise. Prays to be informed what the Lord Chamberlain does about the Dunkirker that Capt. Stradling stayed, and whether that will be sufficient to give him satisfaction, or whether the writer shall make stay of more. Desires also to hear what he shall do with the Mary Rose. The Earl of Lindsey writes that he is questioned about expense of powder and other things, and wishes a certificate from each of the ships left with Pennington. If that be all they have to say to him, Pennington thinks he will clear himself well enough. [3½ pp.]

Oct. 20.
Bristol.

14. Robert Kitchen to Nicholas. The Commissioners for sale of the St. John of Dunkirk, a prize ship, had received a letter to repair to Sir Henry Marten to give account of the sale of the same. After the ship was sold they were directed by the Lords to pay the money into the Exchequer, where they would be discharged by a tally. Mr. Willett paid in upon tallies 500*l.* on 20th January 1630–1, and 380*l.* 15th March 1630–1; of the remaining 120*l.*, he paid 114*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in charges of which he sends a copy. They have forwarded this answer to the Lords, and pray Nicholas to deliver it and get them a discharge, for which they shall be thankful. [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

Oct. 20.

15. Affidavit of Richard Sandow, that on the 15th September last he served Hannibal Bonython with an order from the Lords to him directed, by delivering the same to him. [½ p.]

Oct. 20.

16. Affidavit of Margaret Allen, wife of Robert Allen of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, that being not long since with Mrs. Harpur, defendant in a cause in the Exchequer at the suit of Edward Lord Dudley and William Ward, in Holborn near the King's Gate, Lord Dudley came to Mrs. Harpur who said that she was little beholden to him, that after she had suffered so much in suit with him, he should join with such a man as Ward to put in a new bill against her. To which Lord Dudley answered, knocking his breast, and affirming with an oath, that he knew nothing thereof, and further, that she would do well enough with him and make him "to pay for the pins." To which

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Mrs. Harpur replied, that in the meantime she paid for all, besides the trouble. Lord Dudley further said that Ward was a wrangler and could agree with nobody. [*Nineteen lines on parchment.*]

Oct. 20.

17. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

Oct. 21.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

18. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. In this fret of weather there was forced into the Downs a small French man-of-war of Dieppe called "the Pettie Morte" [*Petite Marthe*], who anchored near the Grace of Weymouth (the vessel to be convoyed to Portsmouth and Jersey and Guernsey), whom it appears the French man pillaged three months since near Hastings, by his own confession though in a mincing way, but plainly by the attestation of John Beare, master of the Grace, and his company, who it seems had taken their oath of it before the Judge of the Admiralty, and also petitioned the King. Pennington has stayed the Frenchman, though with a great deal of difficulty in regard of the weather, and that he rode close under the shore. Is that instant sending her into Dover Pier, to be delivered into the custody of the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, till his Majesty's pleasure, or that of the Lords, be known. Her men, 47 in number, he shall likewise send to Dover Castle as prisoners. Cannot send a complete inventory of the ship's provisions, the bearer, being the man he robbed, desiring to hasten to the Lords that he may return to his charge, but gives a general statement of her arms and munition. [*Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

Oct. 21.

19. List of causes specially appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber this sitting day. They were,—Ralph Metcalfe *versus* Edward Moreden and others, for unlawful arrests: [*Margin*, by Sec. Windebank, "Dismissed with 20*l.* fine upon the plaintiff *pro falso clamore.*"] Thomas Cornwallis *versus* John Wilkinson, clerk, and Jane Holdenby, for combinations and perjury. The Attorney-General *versus* William Awbrey the elder, and others, for riotous assault in church: [*Margin*, "The defendants quit by all the Lords unto the Lord Privy Seal, who censured them 50*l.* a piece."] Sir Peter Leigh *versus* John Barnes and others, for riotous killing the plaintiff's deer. [*1 p.*]

Oct. 21.

20. Notes of Sec. Windebank taken on the hearing of the second and third of the above causes. In the second cause Wilkinson deceived Cornwallis respecting the title to lands sold to him by Wilkinson as agent of Robert Holdenby, and afterwards swore falsely respecting the same in order to enable a jury to find for the King on an inquisition *post mortem*. In the case against the Awbreys, certain servants of Chaffin seated themselves in a pew in an aisle of a church known for 56 years as Awbrey's aisle, and such pew being always occupied by Awbrey and his family; Awbrey, finding these persons in his pew, took one of them by the arm and led him out of the pew, without disturbance and before the commencement of divine service. The opinions of the Judges in this latter case are not stated in these notes. [*3½ pp.*]

[Oct. 21.]

21. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

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Oct. 22.
Cranford.

22. Sir Thomas Roe to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Excuses himself for long delay in replying to her first letter of July. Comments in very indignant terms upon the treaty between the Elector of Saxony and the Emperor. In the treaty between Poland and the Swedes thinks he sees revenge preparing. The Duke of Saxony can never be safe in adding greatness to the house of Austria, nor will they, the Pope or the Jesuits, more pardon a Lutheran (for Luther opened the departure) than a Calvinist, who did but refine and not make the breach. He then proceeds as follows:—

“What impressions these have made in our Court and State my absence deprived me of observation; this only I heard, that his Majesty highly, and with royal indignation, resented it, and saw the long continued abuse by the decree to disinherit your Majesty’s children, that he could never expect any gratitude from the Emperor for his patience and equity towards him; and reason of State might long since have discerned it as clearly as their own act hath discovered it: for wisdom concludes as safely from premises as sight from objects. I heard also, that if the cause had then had any good seconds, to have animated his Majesty’s resolutions, that the conjuncture was fair, and his mind and courage ready to receive generous counsels. But what effects all this hath brought forth, I fear you have tried, because you say you expect it upon the return of that dispatch or never. I do not doubt my Lord of Canterbury hath good inclinations, and as much credit as ever any servant had; but he is not versed in foreign affairs, and he is fearful to engage himself and his master in new ways, and of doubtful event, wherein himself is not grounded sufficiently to maintain and carry along his counsels. Neither is he without opposition and concurrency of power with those whose affections are contrary. And whether causelessly or not I dare not judge, but his Majesty hath been troubled with jealousies of France and Holland (perhaps purposely and cunningly infused), and out of doubt from the Dutch too much neglected, in a duty owing to him, to have given him a full account and reason of their secret treaties, always suspected in obliged neighbours to wise Princes. These, and perhaps some want of fit offices neglected in the opportunity, have, I fear, cooled that brave warmth which appeared in his Majesty’s heart The study to get money is the business of these times. They have an easy theme and a specious who declaim against war, whose expense hath no bounds and success no certainty.”

Thinks she has taken a wise resolution to send over the Prince her son, wishes he had come sooner. Doubts not he comes well instructed and resolved to speak. Roe will do him all faithful service. The disinheritation of the House Palatine is no news to Roe. Refers to papers which contained evidence of such a design, communicated by Roe to the late King by letter, and to the Queen herself at Heidelberg in 1613. Englishmen have now learned strange axioms—What have we to do with Germany? Why should we fear more now than when Charles V. possessed Holland? Great Britain must subsist alone. These are the new doctrines of State insinuated by the favourers of Spain and Popery. The counsel Roe gives is,—to study a perfect understanding between his Majesty and Holland, without which England cannot look upon Germany, but is shut up within its own cares; to assist Oxenstiern; not to neglect means to secure the assistance of the King of Poland, and therefore to favour the contemplated marriage, overlooking the strange wooing. States the objects proposed to the King of Eng-

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land by Prytcowsky, the Polish ambassador, and beseeches the Queen not to startle at forms if she find their end to be sincere. The King her brother, although disposed to favour the match, does not believe it to be proposed in good faith. Thanks the Queen for her acceptance of his desire to serve the little lady she sent him. He has brought her up as his own child. She hopes the Queen will bestow her on her own daughter. He will advise with Mons. Joachimi as to her passage. [*Copy. 6 pp.*]

Oct. 22.

23. Sir John Dryden, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Edward Lord Montagu, of Boughton. It is part of Sir John's unhappiness to be so far remote from Lord Montagu that he could not receive his directions on the assessment of ship-money, but hopes to give him and the gentlemen who join with him satisfaction. The reasons why he made a larger assessment on the East Division of co. Northampton than on the West are these:—1. The hundreds in the East division are generally larger. 2. The subsidy roll amounts to a greater sum. 3. There is but one market town in the West division not charged in the writ, whereas there are four or five in the East. Lastly. In the East are many Earls and Lords of great estates, in the West but one. These weighed, he hopes Lord Montagu will be satisfied that Sir John has dealt with equality and justice. [*Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

Oct. 22.

The Leopard,
in Portsmouth
haven.

24. Capt Lewis Kirke and Capt. Thomas Price to Sir John Pennington. The victualler says it is not possible to furnish all their victuals till the latter end of the next week. As soon as they are received the writers will repair to Sir John with all expedition. [*Seals with arms. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.*]

Oct. 22.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

25. Sir John Pennington to Capt. John Mennes of the Vanguard. If the wind do not come favourable that he may see the Scottish barks into the road of Dieppe, but that they are forced to go to Portsmouth, Sir John authorizes Mennes to send the Leopard or one of the Whelps with them from thence, and that done to come to the Downs. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Oct. 22.

Scadbury.

26. Sir Thomas Walsingham to [the Council]. It appears to Sir Thomas by a letter from Sir Ralph Bosvile that William Watt had submitted himself to his captain and promised to be conformable in future. Desires he may be dismissed. [*$\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Oct. 22.

Pendennis.

27. John Tresahar to Sir Nicholas Slanning, governor of the garrison of Pendennis. The 10th inst. arrived the Vice-Admiral of the French fleet, who had neither flag nor flagstaff aloft, neither had his general Mantee [Mantty]. The Vice-Admiral, whom they call Commander de Merimount, shot three pieces of ordnance in salute to the castles. He was answered with a bullet at his top-sails for not striking, which put him in mind of that neglect. His Lieutenant, coming to Pendennis, made his excuse that they knew not the order of our harbours. The officers of the Custom House having order for taking Englishmen ashore that sail with

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strangers, found aboard this ship the master-gunner and another Englishman, from whom he would by no means part. The officers came to Pendennis to complain that this French captain would not obey the order. The writer sent a soldier to show him that he must not refuse the delivery, when he forthwith released the men, but was very much troubled at it. He said he had been at the Isle of Wight and Dartmouth and was suffered to pass. On the 17th he put forth again with his fore topsail on the cap; he shot three pieces in salute, and then hoisted both his topsails. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Oct. 22. 28. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

Oct. 22. 29. Richard Swayne to his cousin John Nicholas, at the Six
Wimborne. Clerks' Office in London. The county of Dorset is much grieved with Thornhill, a deputy of the patentees for saltpetre, insomuch that on complaint made the writer has taken order to excuse some that have not offended according to the authority given to the Justices. But this will not satisfy him. He threatens the writer and one Laning to be fetched up to London by a pursuivant. Prays John Nicholas to speak to his son Edward Nicholas to pleasure the writer and Laning what he may. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

29. 1. *John Nicholas to his son Edward Nicholas. The above Richard Swayne is he of the Middle Temple who gave John Nicholas his chamber. Prays Edward Nicholas to stead him what he may.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 22. 30. Edward Viscount Wimbeldon to the Mayor of Portsmouth. At his last being at Portsmouth he recommended the beautifying of their street by setting in the signs of their inns to the houses, as they are in all civil towns, so now he recommends it more earnestly in regard of his Majesty's figure or statue, with which he has honoured their town more than any other, for that those signs of inns not only obscure his Majesty's figure but out-face it. Therefore he desires them to see that such an inconveniency be not suffered, for any disgrace offered his Majesty's figure is as much as to himself. To which end he will command all officers and soldiers not to pass by it without putting off their hats. Hopes he shall need to use no other authority to make them do what is requested. [*Damaged by damp. Copy. The original is said to have been received at Portsmouth the 10th November 1635.* 1 p.]

Oct. 23. 31. Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London, and others to the Council. Have considered their letter of the 10th inst. that the plague is dispersed in divers towns in France and in the Low Countries. Present their opinion what means are most convenient to prevent the danger that may ensue. 1. A proclamation inhibiting vessels to land persons or goods without licence from the officers of customs. 2. That from infected places no liberty be given to land till some certain days be overpassed. 3. That on the arrival of any

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vessels waiters or guardians be put aboard to restrain landing. [1 p.]
Underwritten,

31. I. *Order of the Council that Mr. Attorney General be prayed to draw a proclamation to the effect above-mentioned. The Star Chamber, 23rd October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Oct. 23.

32. Petition of Robert Crosse, Henry Keyme, Nicholas Goldsborough, William Watterton, Thomas Davis, John Peniell, Richard Ayres, John Foster, and George Pye, suspended messengers of the Chamber, to the Council. On his Majesty's displeasure signified, for the slow delivery of the writs and letters concerning shipping, the Lords referred the same to Mr. Meautys, clerk of the Council, to take a strict account of the messengers. Petitioners with others attended, and made it appear that they were not appointed to that service, but only assigned to contribute towards the charge of those who were to ride with the writs. Nevertheless, petitioners have now stood suspended for four months past, and a bill has been prepared against them in the Star Chamber, which they have long since answered, whereby they hope they are cleared. Pray the Lords to speak with the Attorney General, and finding the truth of their petition, to move his Majesty to restore them. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

32. I. *Order of the Council for the Attorney General to consider the above petition, and also that of William Watts, and to report. The Star Chamber, 23rd October 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 23.

33. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 28th September last. The remain was then 3,602*l.* 2*s.*; the receipts had been 32,890*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* and the payments 25,643 12*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a present remain of 10,849*l.* 1*s.* 1*½d.* Among the receipts is "money repaid by Lady Darrell, 3,694*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; the Earl of Middlesex, fine, 7,700*l.* Among the payments,—to the Earl of Ancram, for Sir William St. Ravy for secret service, 400*l.*; Philip Burlamachi, in full of 12,000*l.* for secret service, 4,855*l.* Among the fees and annuities paid is "Thomas Killigrew 100*l.*" [1 p.]

Oct. 23.

34. Notes of Sec. Windebank on this day's hearing of the cause in the Star Chamber of Sir Anthony Pell *versus* Sir James Bagg and others. The charge was that Pell having a debt owing to him from the King of 6,000*l.*, and having in vain endeavoured to procure payment, was persuaded by Bagg that if he would give him money to be paid over to the late Lord Treasurer, he could procure assignments for the amount due. Upon this pretence Pell paid several large sums (altogether 3,260*l.*) to Bagg, but without ever procuring an assignment for any portion of his debt. The other defendants (who were Sir Richard Tichborne, William Lake, and ——— Gibbons) were charged as confederates and sharers with Bagg. These notes relate to the opening speeches of counsel and the examination of the defendants, with the depositions of the following witnesses:—George Backster [Baxter], Sir Willia

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Acton, Robert Bayly, Francis Cliffe, William Greenhaw, Matthew Marsh, William Garnet, John Churchill, and Benjamin Craggs. The notes are full, especially upon the words spoken by Bagg from which the plaintiff and various persons with whom Bagg dealt on the plaintiff's behalf were led to believe that the Lord Treasurer was cognizant of Bagg's transactions, he himself not being, as he protested, a penny better for any of the money, but that the Lord Treasurer had it all. [9 pp.]

Oct. 23. 35. List certified by Edward Fowell, clerk of the peace, of all the tipplers and alehouse-keepers licensed at Plymouth by the Mayor and Justices of the Peace and of all their sureties. The number of persons licensed was 127. [2 pp.]

Oct. 24. 36. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has ordered the Mary Rose to Chatham as soon as wind and weather will give leave. She returned in safety but was sbrewdly put to it—lost her boats and sprang a leak. The wind coming up north on the 22nd, the Vanguard, with help of victuals from the Antelope, and the Grace of Weymouth sailed for Portsmouth, but the wind having shifted to the west he fears they will be forced back. Sends a packet received from Portsmouth of the 22nd inst. from the captains of the Leopard and the Eighth Whelp (*see this Vol. No. 24*). Fears they shall not come together till the greater part of their victuals be spent. The First Whelp not yet returned out of Holland. Sends inventory of provisions and furniture of the Petite Marthe delivered to the marshal of Dover. It seems the master who was the chief actor has made an escape from Dover. They have sent "Hue and Crie" after him. At that instant he has part of his victuals come to him; the remainder and those of the Antelope and the First Whelp are to be there shortly.—P.S. The Vanguard has returned and has just come within sight. [*Seals with crest. 1 p.*]

Oct. 24. 37. George Lawe to James Milles at the Court of Requests. North Chalmington. Entreats him to acquaint Mr. Parker with the inclosed certificate and then to leave it with Mr. Dethick, the Registrar of the Court of Honour. Also begs him to acquaint the Registrar of the Court of Requests with the same, because Mr. Lane can then acquaint the court therewith, for Sir Richard Strode is come to London and gives out that they made no such agreement. He has also possessed Mr. Husey and Mr. Row with divers untruths against the writer. But he is contented to put by these slanders rather than go to law any more with him, for he finds he makes no conscience of his oaths, dealings, words, or ways. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

37. I. *Hubert Husey and Robert Row to Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, in his Court of Honour at Westminster. By order from "this most honourable Court" they met and sate at Beaminster, on the 15th July last past, and were proceeding to hear the allegations and defence in the cause of Sir Richard Strode against George Dawe, when the parties came to an*

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*agreement between themselves, viz., that Dawe should pay to Sir Richard 5*l*. (which he received in the presence of the writers) in settlement of all suits in this and all other courts (the Starchamber excepted and except those matters which related to waste, furze, and the cottage). [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

37. II. *Copy of the same.* [1 p.]

Oct. 25. 38. Certificate of Bartholomew Cox, common clerk of Wells, co. Somerset, of all persons licensed in the parish of St. Cuthbert in that city to be alehouse keepers and tipplers, with the names of their sureties. The number of persons licensed was eight. [*Latin.* 3 pp.]

Oct. 26. 39. Edward Lord Montagu of Boughton and five others to the Council. On perusal of the rates assessed in co. Northampton for ship money, it appeared that the sheriff had charged 435*l*. more on the east division than the moiety of the whole, notwithstanding the west division has ever in all common payments borne an equal share, so that if that rate should continue the east would be charged 870*l*. more than the west. Some of them caused a letter thereon to be written to the sheriff, but perceiving by his answer that he intends to persist, they acquaint the Lords therewith, assuring themselves of a just redress. [1 p.]

Oct. 26. 40. Petition of Reuben Eastropp, clerk, on his own behalf and that of the inhabitants of Drax, Newland, West Armyn, Great Rusholme, Little Rusholme, Lanehouses, Sharphill, Brockholes, and Camblesford, to the Council in the North. For four years past petitioners have suffered infinite oppressions from the drainers of Hatfield Chase who, to save themselves have diverted the course of the waters upon petitioners, their dwelling houses and grounds being drowned, their corn though sown three times every year perished in the waters, their losses amounting to 5,000*l*. Pray the Council in the North to grant petitioners their assistance to the Privy Council, for an enlargement of the Commission of Sewers granted for securing Hatfield Chase, so as to enable the Commissioners to view the great miseries of petitioners and grant them relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
Underwritten,

40. I. *Certificate of Sir Edward Osborne, Vice-President of the Council in the North, that being assured that the substance of the above petition is true, by the certificates annexed, and the information of other persons of quality, he thinks it fit that petitioners should address themselves to the Privy Council. Manor at York, 26th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Annexed,*

40. II. *Francis Tindall and two others to Sir Edward Osborne Testify that the drainers of Hatfield Chase to secure themselves diverted the course of the waters upon Drax, and the other places inhabited by the petitioners above-mentioned.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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[Oct. 26?]

41. Petition of Reuben Eastropp, clerk, on behalf as mentioned in the preceding petition, to the Council. States the facts as in the preceding petition, and prays for the enlarged commission therein mentioned. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

41. I. *Certificate of William Savile and Francis Tindall. Similar to the paper annexed to the preceding petition. No. 40. II.*

Oct. 26.

Dover Castle.

42. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, to Sec. Coke. On Thursday last, Sir John Pennington sent to the Deputy Lieutenant at Dover Castle a ship of Dieppe, whereof the governor of that town is part owner, and 45 men belonging to her, of which the captain and lieutenant the Earl has put in irons, being notoriously guilty of piracy lately committed upon a ship of his Majesty's subject, employed in conveying provisions to Portsmouth for his Majesty's service, and also to Jersey and Guernsey, from whom they took to the value of near 100*l*. The company say they were not with the captain and lieutenant in that action, and on examination it is found that only the captain and lieutenant are guilty, and two others in suspicion, who are likewise in irons, and a boy that was in that voyage when the robbery was committed. The master (who was most forward in that action) escaped in the convoy from the Downs to Dover, and was never brought into the Earl's charge, but he has used means for his apprehension. Desires directions how he shall deal with this multitude. There are also at Dover two other prisoners, Edward Tarbock and John Opy for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They appear to be soldiers under the King of Spain. Has enclosed their examinations. Tarbock is an officer. Also Capt. Mayler, an Irishman, and six more Irishmen, soldiers under Mayler, who have refused the oath, have long expected their removal. Incloses Mayler's examination. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

42. I. *Examination of John Opy, of Cornwall. He was born at Penhargate near Bodmin. About three quarters of a year has served in the Low Countries under Capt. Webb and Col. Tresham, under the command of the King of Spain. On the 17th inst. secretly landed in the Isle of Thanet, and being to be examined at Margate before the Commissioners of Passengers, made an escape. Went over in a ship from Foy [Fowey] without pass or examination. 21st October 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

42. II. *Examination of Capt. Nicholas Mayler. About five years since went over with a company of Irish to serve the King of Sweden. In his passage they were taken by the Emperor's forces, and served the Prince of Liege. Is a recusant and refuses the oath of allegiance, but is ready to do all faithful services to his Majesty. 24th October 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

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Oct. 26.
The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

43. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Yesterday the Lord Warden sent for Pennington to Dover Castle, where he had up all the French prisoners that belonged to the Petite Marthe, and none of the common men will confess to their being in the ship when they took the Grace of Weymouth, but only the captain, lieutenant, and the captain's boy, who acknowledge the fact and say there were none of the rest with them there but the master. It is somewhat strange that they should have let him escape. Yesterday the Swallow arrived from Plymouth. She has taken in victuals there till the 12th February. Solicits that he may have a supply to the same time, and may not again lie there a month to receive two months' provisions and never able to stir out. Believes he shall not want occasion to do so, for there are many complaints of insolences done to our nation both by the French and Dunkirkers. Though they do not take away the cargazones they pillage the ships and the poor men of their clothes and moneys. The men-of-war of Dunkirk put an affront on the Vanguard when she carried over Mr. Montagu and Sir William St. Ravy. Having landed them the captain standing as high as Gravelines to see two barks of Dover bound for Dunkirk out of danger, there came up seven sail of Dunkirk ships, and the Vice-Admiral, close to his side, would not budge or strike his flag, though the Vanguard made many shot at him, and sent his boat aboard to know the reason. His answer was that he had no order from his Admiral, and so stood away towards him. Before the Vanguard could get up her anchor they all stood away to the northwards. Mr. Skinner of Dover and another Dunkirk merchant have been aboard Pennington's ship to let him know that they now care not for the English, and the Admiral gives out that when he meets the English King's ships he will not strike to them. Pennington will be better able to inform the Lords when he meets them himself, which he shall endeavour to do as soon as he is able. *[Damaged, and in some places scarcely legible from damp. Seals with crest. 1 p.]*

Oct. 26. 44. Copy of that portion of the preceding which relates to the Dunkirkers refusing to strike their flags to the English. [1 p.]

Oct. 26. 45. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. He will perceive by the inclosed what alarms they have daily, and how necessary it is that the ships were victualled and together, which when they shall have by the courses now taking he knows not. For going to the westward, as Nicholas would have him, knows not how he can do it. Cannot learn that there are any Turks about the Land's End, but he purposes to go or send as soon as he gets his ships together, though he does not conceive that any Turks will dare to put into the English Channel at this time of the year, yet there may be other picking rogues. Desires Nicholas's opinion whether he should go or send. He thinks that he should stay there being the chief seat of their business, especially as things stand. He shall follow Nicholas's advice. In his own nature he would rather be up and down, yet he wishes to do what is most proper for his place.

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His victuals will not give him leave to be above a month away from thence. Desires to know what the Lords say to his Dunkirk relation. The Dunkirk Admiral, with nine sail, is gone again among the Dutch fishermen where they will do infinite spoil. [3 pp.]

Oct. 26. 46. Katharine Duchess of Buckingham to Nicholas. If it were possible to him to give her some longer time for that 500*l*. he would do her a greater favour than is possible for her to express. She must conceal it from those she trusts with her estate. Considering it was for one so much Nicholas's friend as Jack Ashburnham, she hopes he will forbear it. He shall have some friend of hers bound for it if he please. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Oct. 26. 47. Christopher Willson to George Rawden. Hopes he has returned to London. His father is in health, but had a dangerous journey on his return. Wade has put in his answer. Prays him that it may be looked to. The expenses are already great. Suggests means for keeping them down. Likes well of Mr. Osbitane [?], the King's Attorney of York, for counsel. [1 p.]

Oct. 27. 48. The King to the Lords in the Star Chamber. His Majesty Hampton Court. thinks fit to declare to the Lords his knowledge concerning some particulars in the cause between Sir Anthony Pell and Sir James Bagg, the King's servant. In June and July 1634, the late Lord Treasurer informed the King, that in satisfaction of moneys pretended to be due to Sir Anthony Pell, he was contented to receive 6,000*l*., and also promised to lend for the King's service 3,000*l*. for six months, which Sir Anthony failing to perform, Sir James Bagg thereupon lent the King 2,000*l*. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

[Oct. 27. ?] 49. Petition of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetre-maker, to the Lords of the Admiralty, Petitioner has set up a saltpetre work in Sherborne, as has been accustomed, and warned carts at Stepleton in Pimperne hundred to carry saltpetre liquor to Sherborne, allowing for the carriage according to the commission, and accounting the miles according to the custom of the country, being ten or eleven miles, petitioner having power to charge to carry twelve miles. The inhabitants denying to perform the carriages, petitioner's man repaired to Richard Swayne, a justice of peace, for aid, who denied assistance, which constrained petitioner to strike the works. Divers of the inhabitants spoil their pigeon houses that so their carts shall not be wanted; and merely upon spleen, Philip Byles measured the miles between Sherborne and Stepleton, instigated thereto by George Rives and Robert Coker, the commission expressing that if the subject denied the carriage at the expressed rate per mile, he should be compelled to carry at a less charge per day. Prays the Lords to send for Swayne, Byles, Rives, and Coker to answer these contempts. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

49. 1. *Certificate of John White and two others, that according to the custom of the country they account the distance from*

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Stepleton to Sherborne to be eleven miles. 17th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

49. II. *Certificate of Richard Hame and two others, that Richard Swayne, justice of peace of Blandford Forum, would not return them that denied his Majesty's service. 6th [?] October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Oct. 27.

50. Capt. William Bushell to Nicholas. He is come home in the Neptune and has met with troublesome people. Upon disbursing moneys at their request in redemption of captives, he had delayed payment of their wages, according to their condition at Argier. They have been with the Judge of the Admiralty, and now fly from thence, and, as he understands, petition the Lords. Mr. Wyett and the writer pray Nicholas's favour, if so be they trouble the Lords. Further, Bushell is much solicited by divers persons who have friends and kindred in captivity to send to Argier. Wishes to have Nicholas's opinion whether the Lords will allow him to do so. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 27.

Deputation whereby the Corporation of Soapmakers of Westminster, as also Sir John Hales, Edmund Windham, John Giffard, and Wintour Grant, searchers under the letters patent of 25 Jan. 1631-2, appoint William Dawkins to search for all soap made contrary to proclamation, and to destroy all vessels employed in making the same. [*See Case C., Car. I., No. 13. 24 lines on parchment.*]

Oct. 28.

Warrant to pay to Sir William Russell 1,440*l.* interest, viz. 240*l.* at Christmas 1635, and 1,200*l.* at Christmas 1636, being for several sums which ought to have been paid to him in ready money, but which will not be paid until certain days yet to come. [*Docquet.*]

Oct. 28.

51. Petition of Humphrey Peake, one of his Majesty's chaplains, to the King. His Majesty, in June last was twelve months, presented petitioner to the parsonage of Lyminge in Kent, to which Sir Anthony Aucher pretended title upon a lease made by a former incumbent and confirmed by the patron and ordinary. Thereupon the King wrote to Sir Anthony to show such lease, and declared that if he hindered petitioner in the quiet possession of the said parsonage, and it should afterwards appear that he had no lease so confirmed, his Majesty would receive it as a contempt and prosecute it upon all occasions accordingly. It appeared on trial in Easter Term that there is no lease so confirmed, and yet by a bare demise they keep petitioner out of possession, and have brought the cause into a special verdict which waits to be argued. Prays his Majesty to signify to the Judges of the Common Pleas that they appoint time in this term for argument, and deliver their opinions next term. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
Underwritten,

51. I. *Order to Sec. Windebank to prepare a letter for his Majesty's signature. Hampton Court, 28th October 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

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Oct. 28. 52. Capt. Lewis Kirke to [Sec. Coke]. On Sunday last the *The Leopard*. Mayor of Portsmouth came aboard and showed the writer a letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of Southampton, that a crew of piratical fellows had assembled within Hampton water to lay in wait to surprise some ship of force, thereby to do further mischief. The writer sent to Mr. Goodwin, who being ready with the *Maria*, the writer manned two pinnaces to accompany him. The vessel they could not find, but took the captain drinking in an alehouse at the Cowes, being a smith of that place. He relies on a commission from Dunkirk which was inclosed, and confesses that under it he would have taken French or Hollander. The man is on board the writer's ship. Is sending out two pinnaces to see if they can meet with their vessel. The victualler has promised that the *Leopard* shall have all her victuals on the Monday then next.—P.S. Names of the men assembled in the *Blessing of Cowes*, of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Robert Shipton, captain, with a lieutenant, master, gunner, and eight others; among them "Oinas Deus, a neger." [1 p.]

Oct. 28. 53. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, out of further depositions read this day on the hearing of the cause of Pell *versus* Bagg. The witnesses were Owen Brett, of Lincoln's Inn, John Turner, Christian Turner, [Matthew] Marsh, and — King. There are also extracts from letters of Bagg to Pell, and from depositions of Bagg and William Lake, and a list of all the bonds entered into by the parties and their friends for procuring the money which had been paid to Bagg. [4 pp.]

Oct. 28. 54. Certificate of Sir Percival Hart and Sir Thomas Walsingham, that Mr. Turner, of Kemslen, having been returned a defaulter in Sir Ralph Bosvile's band, had promised conformity and desired discharge. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 28. 55. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Oct. 29. 56. Henry Hodges, Sheriff of Somerset, to the Council. In pursuance of their letters of the 26th June last he wrote to the Justices of Peace to proceed in the pious work of receiving subscriptions for re-edifying St. Paul's. Has received returns from two divisions which he incloses. He has also received an amount collected on account of ship-money, for the disposal whereof he solicits directions. [*Endorsed by Nicholas "The letters concerning St. Paul's to be sent to the Chamber of London." Very much injured.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 29. 57. Ulick Viscount Tunbridge and Dunkellin to Francis Lord Summerhill. Cottington. The writer finds his father [Richard Earl of Clanrickard and St. Alban's,] very much grieved that the writer's endeavours have wrought no better success in his behalf, and anticipates a sad event if there be not a timely remedy. Begs Lord Cottington to consider how deeply it wounds the writer's father's reputation to have an information made against his nearest kinsmen, his steward and others that have the managing of his estate, that they should in a kind of factious way oppose his Majesty's service, and his nephew

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Richard Burke fined, bound to his good behaviour during life, and sent away a prisoner to Dublin, where he still remains, for only jogging with his elbow one of his fellow jurors; that his steward, who laboured to the Lord Deputy to be exempted from the jury, should be bound over with the rest to the Castle Chamber, where he must attend and no doubt be committed; and that upon suit to have their cause heard here, his father cannot prevail, but that they must be condemned there before they are heard here. Does not this appear a public argument of disgrace that his father is little esteemed of, especially as the Lord Deputy lately sent for some gentlemen who were in trust for his estate, and examined them respecting letters received from the writer's father: a course scarce practised against public delinquents in prison, which though it cleared his father was a most injurious manner of proceeding, and showed that there was no want of desire to have picked out some complaints against him. He omits many other unkindnesses and all particular mention of his father's services, which his Majesty has lately recompensed by gracious remembrance. Is confident if his Majesty were fully informed, he would not deny the request of his old faithful servant. A favour of the like kind has been lately granted to a nobleman in Ireland, which confirms the writer's hopes. Prays him to make some use of this letter that may afford comfort to the writer's father. [2 pp.]

Oct. 30. 58. Order of Council, that the Treasurer of the Navy shall for Star Chamber. all money received by him concerning the business of shipping sign two acquittances, one to be delivered to the party from whom he receives the money and the other to Edward Nicholas, who is to enter the same in a register book to be kept in that behalf. [Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 30. 59. Petition of the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Ipswich to the Council. Recite the directions of assessment on the ship-money writ for levying 8,000*l.* on Suffolk, and that the sheriff and the chief officers of Ipswich taxed that town at 240*l.*, which was submitted to by the town. Notwithstanding which the sheriff, by means of some of the county, now declares that he will assess the town at 450*l.* In regard they paid more than 1,100*l.* towards ship-money last year, and sustained great charge and loss by parting with their mariners into his Majesty's service, of all which the inland party have been free, they pray that the town may not be taxed beyond the 240*l.* assessed as above-mentioned. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

59. I. Order of the Council, that the above petitioners and the Sheriff of Suffolk (if he be then in town) attend the Board on the Wednesday then next at two o'clock in the Inner Star Chamber, and that if any of the Justices of the Peace of that county be in town they should likewise have notice given them to attend. Star Chamber, 30th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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[Oct. 30.]

60. Petition of John Mason, a maimed soldier aged above 77 years, to the Council. Had been a soldier 54 years, and had a pension of 3*l.* granted by the city of London for which he had served, and received the same until Lady Day twelvemonth, when on a false accusation, that he had put Sir Thomas Aylesbury's name to a reference, the pension was discontinued. He has now cleared himself and been discharged by Sir Edward Powell, but — Withers, treasurer for maimed soldiers, refuses payment of his pension. Prays the Lords to call him before them to answer his contempt. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 30.

Aboard the
Leopard.

61. Capt. Lewis Kirke to Sec. Coke. In his last packet he wrote that he was sending two pinnaces to take the vessel which he therein mentioned. Learning that their captain was apprehended, they hauled their boat ashore at King's Key [Quay?], in the Isle of Wight, and ran away. Three of them were taken, the rest ran into the woods, but order was left to the commander of Cowes Castle to have them captured and sent to Portsmouth. Cannot hear of any wrong they have done, but Capt. Towerson told the writer that Sir John Oglander complains that they pillaged a boat of his laden with butter and cheese. [*Seals with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 30.

62. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings this day on the trial of the cause Pell *versus* Bagg. The notes comprise the speech of the Recorder for the defendant, the depositions of Richard Escott, John Harris, Abraham Biggs, John Shires, Thomas Vaughan, Roger Hendray, John Hill, Owen Brett, Sir Arthur Ingram, George Gage, Sir Richard Weston, Sir Robert Pye, and the King's letter calendared on the 27th inst., No. 48. [$7\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Oct. 31.

63. Petition of Inhabitants of the hundred of Pimperne, Dorset, to the Council. Mr. Thornhill, master of certain workmen employed in digging saltpetre, has lately set up his boiling furnace at Sherborne, in a low and deep vale, and has caused the saltpetre to be digged in the hundred of Pimperne, most of it lying in a hill country above 16 miles from Sherborne. And has wrongfully grieved many of petitioners as by the schedule annexed appears. Pray reference to the Justices of Peace of the same county for examination. [*Signed by eleven persons.* 1 p.] *Annexed,*

63. I. *Particulars of the abuses of Mr. Thornhill:—*1. *That he had set up his boiling-vat at Sherborne, and compelled the people in the hill country to carry his water thither 16 miles.* 2. *When by foulness of the ways the carriages and casks have been broken he has compelled the owners, by threatening a messenger to be sent from the Council, to pay for the liquor.* 3. *He has enforced the country to carry 20 loads of liquor a distance accounted 12 miles, but found by measure about 16 miles, and will pay no more than 5*s.* for a carriage.* 4. *When his cask has leaked on the way he has compelled them to return and unload it and to come again next day without any consideration for*

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the former day's work. 5. When by the badness of the way the carriages have been broken, he has compelled poor men to hire men to carry the water on their backs. 6. That being written to to leave that part of the country till he brought his furnace nearer, he answered that if six oxen were not able to draw one of his vessels they must get sixteen. 7. On complaint to the Justices of Peace they wrote to him to see his patent, which letter he never answered, but continued his oppressions. [1½ p.]

63. II. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, written by the side of the petition, for Thornhill to give a particular answer to these charges by their next meeting. 4th November 1635. [½ p.]*

Oct. 31. 64. *Statement of John Salesburie respecting the new church at Denbigh, begun to be erected by Robert Earl of Leicester, but lying neglected and ruinous since his death. This paper was addressed to some clergyman unnamed, with the view of its being handed to Archbishop Laud, in the hope that it would stir him up to procure letters patent for a collection throughout the country for completing the building begun by the Earl of Leicester. The writer was himself a clergyman, who claimed considerable skill in architecture, and offered himself to superintend the application of the funds to be collected. [It appears from the indorsement that the paper came to the hands of Archbishop Laud this day. 3 pp.]*

Oct. 31. 65. *Receipt of Dr. Richard Baylie, president of Saint John's College, Oxford, for 200*l.* paid to him by the Bishop of Oxford, towards Archbishop Laud's buildings at that college. [½ p.]*

Oct. 31. 66. *Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to George Rawden, Hampton Court. at Lisneygarvey. The Earl has returned from sea and is at Court, which the Queen makes to be at Hampton Court till the Monday week following. His brother is still at sea, and will be all the winter. Since Rawden left London the Viscount has not heard from him, but received a letter from the Lord Deputy, dated 14th September, and then Rawden had not been with him. Begs to hear by letter and bill of exchange. Hopes he takes care that red deer be gotten. If Lord Claneboy would have a barb for a stallion the writer could get him one. Hopes Mr. Presson has sent some pied deer. Has taken two chambers in the Spring Garden, but must furnish them. Begs him to bring hangings for two rooms, and the writer's great brass lamp. Desires to be commended to his aunt, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Spencer. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]*

[Oct. ?] 67. *Petition of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, with the Officers and Ministers belonging to the Bishop's Consistory, to the King. The consistory for all manner of ecclesiastical business within that diocese has time out of mind been kept in the cathedral, by reason whereof multitudes of persons daily repair to the said consistory and cannot come thereto without passing through the*

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city of Lichfield, by means whereof many of them are arrested coming to testify as witnesses or to follow their causes in the consistory. Petitioners also show that the officers of the consistory are enforced to live in the city, by reason whereof the bailiffs and corporation oppress them in rates and taxes, and of late have presumed to tax the inhabitants of the close of the cathedral, who are taxed by the sheriff of co. Stafford, and willingly submit thereto, yet are molested and their goods distrained by the city. Pray protection to persons coming to the Ecclesiastical Courts on business, and that the officers of the cathedral and consistory may thereafter be taxed by the Bishop and Dean and Chapter. [*Signed by Bishop Wright of Lichfield and Coventry, the Dean, several of the Chapter, the Chancellor, Registrar, and others.* 1 p.]

[Oct. ?]

68. Petition of the Bailiff, Sheriff, and Citizens of Lichfield to the Council. The Lords, in their letter concerning ship-money, proportioned Lichfield to bear 100*l.* towards the 2,000*l.* for co. Stafford. Petitioners assessed several lay persons dwelling in the close of the cathedral of Lichfield (being the beauty of the city) to pay 15*l.* 5*s.*, hoping that the word Lichfield, in the letters of the Council, included the close and the lay persons dwelling therein. They also assessed Henry Archbold, registrar of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, who lately gave for his office above 2,000*l.*, he sojourning in the city, at 3*l.*, which he refused to pay, whereupon petitioners have distrained a nag of his, price 4*l.*, which he leaves in the hands of the collector; he and the lay persons dwelling in the close, except two, thus refusing to pay, and because it is a place of some privilege, petitioners have not executed the writ therein, until they receive directions from the Lords, but in the city they have levied 80*l.* Pray that the persons assessed in the close, as also Mr. Archbold, may be directed to pay their assessments, or that the city may be relieved of the sum of 20*l.* out of the 100*l.* assessed upon them. [*Underwritten is a list of the persons above mentioned who had not paid.* 1 p.]

Oct.

69. Petition of Sir John Corbet to the King. Petitioner having remained a prisoner since 10th June last in the Fleet, and an information being exhibited against him in the Star Chamber by the Attorney General, he has answered thereto and been examined upon interrogatories, and denied the offences upon oath. Has now remained four months a prisoner to the great affliction of his lady and his sixteen children, the eldest not above 16 years of age. Prays for enlargement. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct.

70. Account of arrears of fees, annuities, perpetuities, and creation money payable in the Exchequer and due at Michaelmas last. On account of annuities granted by Queen Elizabeth there was due 2,202*l.* 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; on those granted by King James 165,252*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; on those of the present King 44,953*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; for fees to the various royal officers 34,150*l.* 9*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Among the last items are the justices of both benches 1,163*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, the justices in eyre

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83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the officers of the Exchequer 1,167*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, the King's counsel 883*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; Secretaries of State 750*l.*; keepers of records at Whitehall 161*l.* 5*s.*; masters of ceremonies 476*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, serjeants-at-arms 2,280*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; office of the Admiralty 6,955*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, office of ordnance 2,200*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*, gunners 3,488*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, office of arms 2,147*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; office of posts 1,574*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; keepers of parks and game 2,991*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*, and keepers of houses and wardrobes 1,357*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.* [1 p.]

Oct. 71. Memorandum, that the owners of the Sampson, lately taken by his Majesty's ships and then at Kingston-upon-Hull, offer and promise to restore all English goods which John Verdieust has lately taken from Robert Adams, upon proof of such goods and return of the Sampson into the harbour of Flushing. [*Copy, unsigned.* ¾ p.]

Oct. 72. Certificate of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk of the names of all defaulters at musters in Suffolk. They are six in the company of Sir Richard Brooke and four in that of Sir Buttes Bacon. [¾ p.]

Oct. 73. Information of John Thredder, of Clifton, that John Thurogood the younger, of Gaslins in the parish of South hill, at an ale-house spake these words:—"Are you John Thredder's son, of Clifton? How doth Capt. Rolt? Ah, he would fain have me into his band, but I have never yet appeared, neither shall he, nor all the friends he can make, ever bring me to serve, whiles he hath breath in his body, and so tell him from me; for I care not for him, and I scorn to stand with my cap in my hand to him, and so tell him. The day is appointed for the training, but I will not appear;" with many other reviling speeches. [¾ p.]

Oct. 74. Sir Robert Loftus to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. Letter of compliment, written after drinking some score of glasses of white wine, to Lord Conway's health, and sent to him by Mr. Rawden. [*Underwritten is a memorandum of Nicholas Barnwell, that having written a letter the night before, "when his head was as light as Jack Giffard's fingers that stole the Captain's sweet-bag," that morning he could not read it, and had therefore entreated Rawdon to expound it.* 1 p.]

Oct. 75. Certificate of Justices of Peace of Westminster of all strangers born who dwell, lodge, or exercise any manual trade in Westminster or the liberties thereof. In *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, among others,—Mr. Gottiere, a Frenchman, householder, musician; Amy Fountainy, a Frenchman, his wife a laundress to the Lady Mary; Francis des Champs, groom of the chamber to his Majesty; Mr. Wakerlyn [Weckherlin], a high German, a gentleman, a householder; Mr. Casaubon, a French preacher and prebendary of Canterbury, with his wife, lodgers. In *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, Sir Philibert Vernot [Vernatti], Dutchman, house keeper; Ame Morrey, a Frenchman, of the Queen's chapel; Paul Parthoy, her Majesty's

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confessor; Marquis Surdia, a French gentleman, a lodger, and six servants, all French; Mr. Montegue, a French dancer, a lodger; James Saint Johnce, her Majesty's player, and two of his servants, all Frenchmen; Mr. Carne, musician to her Majesty; Gregoria Pansana [Panzani], an Italian, and two servants, lodgers; Mr. Courtoyce, agent to the Lady Elizabeth, Dutchman; Sir Gabriel Vernot and his brother, Dutchmen, lodgers; Reemey Vanlampit, Frenchman, limner, lodger; John Bull, Dutchman, limner, his wife, lodger; Johannes Trelisso, Italian, picture drawer; Mr. Le Grant, French page to the Prince, and Ann his wife; Jon Pasman, Dutchman, painter, housekeeper; Mr. La Berdach, Dutch picture drawer to his Majesty, housekeeper; John Dalbeere, German, his Majesty's servant, housekeeper; Henry Foulter, German, his servant; Mr. Vangore, a Dutch picture drawer, and John, his man, householder; Lewis Marshall, Frenchman, periwig maker, his wife and sister, lodgers; Sir Theodore Mayerne, his Majesty's physician, a Frenchman, householder; Andrew Vanderdart, a Dutchman, a lodger; Warner Screvers, Dutchman, picture drawer, lodger; Swaney Vandike, Dutch gentleman, lodger; five Spaniards in St. Martin's Lane, lately come here, lodgers, and profess to be players, their names unknown. In *St. Clement Danes*, John Baptista Ferine, her Majesty's perfumer, a Dutchman, householder. The whole number, 279. [10 pp.]

Oct. 76. [Lords of the Admiralty to John Bingley, one of the auditors of the Exchequer.] To audit the accounts of Sir William Russell, Sir Sampson Darrell, and Sir John Heydon, for the late expedition and setting forth of his Majesty's ships. [Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Oct. ?] 77. Account of the receipts and disbursements of the money payable by the maritime parts for the business of shipping by virtue of his Majesty's writs issued in October 1634. There was payable for ship money in all 104,252*l.*, and it is shown that his Majesty paid for guard of the seas and maintenance of the Navy, over and above what was payable by the maritime parts, 40,545*l.*; besides which there was still in arrear of the sum payable by the maritime parts, 1,133*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* [Written on the back of a letter which was afterwards erased with great care. The present is probably the account alluded to in the article calendared Vol. ccxviii. No. 74. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Oct. ?] 78. Draft of the same in Nicholas's handwriting, [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Oct. ?] 79. The assessments of ship money made by Richard Murden, late sheriff of Warwick. Coventry was rated at 500*l.*, Warwick 100*l.*, Stratford-on-Avon 50*l.*, Sutton Coldfield 80*l.*, Birmingham 100*l.*; the rest of 4,000*l.* was assessed upon the county, the hundreds of Hemlingford and Knightlow being charged at 875*l.* each, those of Kington and Barlichway at 710*l.* each. [In the endorsement these are termed the first assessments on that county. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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[Oct. ?]

80. Assessment of ship money upon co. Rutland by Sir Francis Bodenham, the late sheriff. The sum payable by each parish is here stated, the total being 997*l.* [1 p.]

[Oct. ?]

81. Statement of the receipts and payments of Sir Abraham Dawes on account of the petty farm from Lady Day 1632 to Michaelmas 1635. The receipts were 358,428*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; the payments and allowances 354,869*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* [2 pp.]

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Nov. 1.

Hampton Court. Proclamation to restrain the landing of men or goods, out of ships from the parts of France or the Low Countries now infected with the plague, till they have warrant from the Officers or Farmers of the Customs. No such warrant is to be given until 20 days after the arrival of the ship. [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 200.* 2 pp.]

Nov. 1.

Hampton Court. Proclamation for restraint of excessive carriages to the destruction of the highways. Refers to previous similar proclamations in the reign of James I. and that of the present sovereign, and commands that thenceforth no common carrier nor other person, upon the common highways, do go or travel with any waggon or carriage, whereon is laden above 20 cwt., nor for the draught thereof be used above five horses, or four oxen and two horses, or six oxen. [*Ibid., No. 201.*]

Nov. 1.

1. Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth to the Council. Certify that the present fishing has brought in as great quantities of herrings as in any one year for many years past. Through the great plenty, the traders are like to sustain exceeding great loss unless the Council permit their exportation in strangers' bottoms, which they leave to their consideration. [*Impression of the town seal.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 2.

Hinxhill Court. 2. Edward Chute, Sheriff of Kent, to the Council. Impossibility of giving satisfaction to a multitude. In answer to a petition of the hundred of Ruxley, states that he has obeyed the directions of the Lords in not following the way which the petitioners call the most equal, vizt., by the composition; but that of laying all or most part upon the landholders, and little or nothing upon ability. For the disproportion complained of between the hundreds of Ruxley and Axton, he states particulars from which he infers that Ruxley goes off as easily at 250*l.* as Axton at 170*l.*, and is as easily charged as Codsheath. Repudiates all partiality. [1 p.]

[Nov. 2?]

3. Minute of an application of the same to the same. That upon his preceding answer to the hundred of Ruxley they would give their directions immediately, as not only the hundred of Ruxley, but also that of Westerham, and the vill of Brasted, delayed payment of their assessments until the decision of the Lords was known. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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Nov. 2.

4. Examination of John White, clerk, parson of St. Trinity in Dorchester, taken before Sir John Lambe, Dr. Gwynne, and Dr. Aylett. Being showed a letter dated Dorchester, 7th April 1635, and directed to Dr. Stoughton, he acknowledged the letter to be in his handwriting. The 100*l.* mentioned therein to be given by Mrs. Pitt by her will was bestowed, 50*l.* by Dr. Stoughton and 50*l.* by examinant, as follows:—30*l.* sent to Mr. Patrickson of Wood Street, London, merchant, to be conveyed to Mr. Polewheele, curate of Egremont in Cumberland, 5*l.* bestowed on Mr. Bray, sometime usher of the free school at Dorchester, 5*l.* on a poor minister, commended by Mrs. Pitt's mother, and 10*l.* is in examinant's hands unbestowed. Touching the other 200*l.*, he does not know how it was disposed of nor who gave it. He has received divers other collections of money *in pios usus*, for the particulars whereof he refers himself to his notes or books. Being showed a paper book with loose papers therein, he says the book is his book of accounts, and the five papers therein are notes of other men's disbursements laid out for New England, which moneys respondent repaid. Touching a writing left with the registrar, he says that one side contains the purchase of the impropriation of the Rectory of Seaton for the use of the ministers of Dorchester, and the other side, projects of covenants to be observed by him and the other ministers of Dorchester in their callings and course of life, but never put in execution. [*Copy.* 1½ *p.*]

Nov. 2.

5. Assessment made for levying 43*l.* imposed on the parish of Ightham, Kent, for ship-money. (Sir John Sedley was taxed at 12*l.*; Sir William Selby, 20*l.*; Richard Amburst, 2*l.*; William James, 6*l.* The remainder is in sums of a few shillings each. The number of persons taxed was 18. [½ *p.*]

Nov. 2.

Tunstall.

6. Sir Edward Hales to the Constables of the Hundred of Faversham and the Borsholders there. Complaint having been made by Francis Vincent, patentee for making saltpetre, that Thomas May, of Norton in Kent, and Thomas May his son, knowing that Vincent's workmen were in short time to come to work at Thomas May's house, this day carried away the earth out of his pigeon-house and laid it on his land. They are therefore to bring them before Sir Edward or some other Justices of the Peace to answer the premises. [¾ *p.*] *Underwritten,*

6. 1. *Two memoranda of Sir Edward Hales, from the one of which it appears that the warrant was not executed until the 4th inst., by reason of the foul weather, and from the other, that two labourers of Duddington were ready to affirm that no earth was carried out of Thomas May's pigeon-house on Monday night, and that the borsholder was of that opinion from the appearance of the floor.* [= ½ *p.*]

Nov. 2.

Amsterdam.

7. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. Purposes to pass the winter in those quarters. Hopes what the Queen of Bohemia has bestowed upon him through Mr. Dinley will sustain him until the spring. He

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will wait upon God's providence in patience, and not leave off so long as he shall show the writer a way to subsist. The Saxon still proceeds to drive the Swedes out of Germany. As for Poland and the match, at court the matter is hinted and believed to be really intended by the Polish King, and the commissaries of the States General that were at Dantzick speak of it as a thing out of all doubt, and report of the King that he is more than half of our religion, and Mr. Gordon protests that he is as good a protestant as Dury is, and Dury hears that he labours (though secretly) for the means of this reconciliation. Dury doubts whether he ought to go with the Princess. He has a maxim of practice, that it is not lawful for any man to seek for any spiritual place or preferment. If his advancement come not without himself, as from God by the means which he can stir up, he does not see with what hope of a blessing he can go about his duties in it. He therefore knows not what he ought to do in the advice Sir Thomas gives him concerning a chaplaincy to the Princess, but to be a mere patient waiter under God's providence. Mr. Hartlib and Mr. Godeman, in whose mind the thought came first of all, spoke to him of it, as of a possibility. He will not make that to be a suit which should be a call. In the matter of Hamburgh, he transgressed this rule towards Archbishop Laud, and was glad that God disappointed him by the staying of Mr. Elborough. Thanks Sir Thomas for the affection he has to honest Mr. Hartlib; he is all charity, all for others, all for the public good; he may be very useful towards Poland. Sir Thomas has obliged Hartlib in his care for Mr. Ostowsky. Prays Sir Thomas to thank Dinley for his special testimonies of love and kindness to Dury. Since he came from the Hague he has shifted from the inward part of the town to an out-corner, by reason the plague was round about and under the chamber where he lived. [2 pp.]

Nov. 3.

8. Anne Countess of Pembroke to Sec. Windebank. Has inclosed her desires, which if he conceive fitting to be represented to his Majesty, he will do her an especial favour in it. If not, they may be sent to her again by her noble cousin the bearer. Hopes he will take so much pity on her case as to counsel it, howsoever he may please to dispose of it, and that it may be done in a fair and genteel way. [*Seal with Clifford crest.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

8. I. *Statement of the Countess's desires above-mentioned. Though by a letter of the Earl of Bedford, written by her husband's own directions, she had sufficient warrant for coming to town, yet because it was not said therein that she might reside in Baynard's Castle, her lord took exception to her lying in his house, and caused the Earl of Bedford to send for her to Bedford House, with this reason assigned that she lived at Baynard's Castle too meanly for his wife. The truthfulness of this reason she contests, and infers that it is her husband's intent to keep her always at Ramsbury, unless by the mediation of the King or Archbishop Laud she may obtain a note under*

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*her husband's hand to come up to town and lie at Baynard's Castle on her occasions of business, want of health, her desire to see her two daughters, and to look after the younger of them. Her coming would not cost her husband anything, and considering he has received of hers already 12,000*l.* in ready money, and yearly receives 1,500*l.* or 1,600*l.* out of her jointure, besides possibilities, he should not deny her such a reasonable request. Since she married him she has maintained herself and her children out of the 800*l.* per annum reserved to herself on her marriage, without putting him to any charge except the meat and drink of herself and six or seven servants. [1½ p.]*

8. II. *Form of promise suggested above to be made by the Earl of Pembroke to the King, to permit the Countess to come to Baynard's Castle when her occasions required, so that her living there should not cost him anything. [½ p.]*

Nov. 3.

9. Account of all fees granted by King James and King Charles, with the arrears now due thereon. In this account the names are given of all persons holding appointments in the ordinary government offices (not including the household), their fees or salaries, the time up to which they had been paid, and the amount due to each of them. It constitutes in fact a detailed statement of a portion of the general account calendared in Vol. ccc., No. 70. Thus we have here the names of all the King's musicians, who were about 40 in number. Besides many members of the families of Bassano, Lanieri, and Ferrabosco, we find among them Henry Lawes, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum, 15*l.* due, and William Lawes, salary 40*l.* per annum, 20*l.* due. The whole cost of the salaries of the musicians was 2,439*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum, the arrear 1,147*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* Under the office of works we find Inigo Jones, with a salary of 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, two years in arrear, and Nicholas Stone with two grants amounting together to 36*l.* 10*s.*, with an arrear of 59*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Among the serjeants-at-arms are enumerated Sir John Cotton with two grants of salary amounting to 41*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and an arrear of 146*l.*, Robert Maxwell with similar grants and arrear, Edward Grimston with salary of 18*l.* 5*s.* and half a year due. There are here the names and fees of all the officers of the Courts of Justice and those of the King's Counsel, those of the fiscal department of the Exchequer, of the Admiralty and Ordnance, the royal physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, the officers of the stables, the royal huntsmen, and keepers of parks and chases, with many others. [Damaged by damp. 18½ pp.]

Nov. 3.

10. Account by Richard Poole of all the saltpetre brought into his Majesty's store from 3rd May last to this day. Besides the amount brought in by the saltpetremen, the East India Company had brought in 801 cwt. 19½ lbs., which made the total brought in 2,259 cwt. 2 qrs. 16½ lbs., which was 93 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. less than the quantity assigned to be brought in by the saltpetremen only. [1 p.]

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- Nov. 3. 11. Certificate of the Churchwardens of St. Mary-le-Bow, in London, as to the progress made in rebuilding the lanthorn of that church, lately taken down for fear of its falling. They had wrought up all the old stone, and purchased 40 tons of new stone, at an increased price, a restraint being made at the quarry that no more stone should be delivered until St. Paul's church were supplied. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*
11. 1. *Minute of a proceeding before Sir John Lambe this day, whereupon, on proof of the above certificate, Sir John released the churchwardens from sentence of excommunication, and admonished them to use all diligence to restore the bow of the tower of that church, and to certify what had been done, on the day of St. Paul next coming. [Latin. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*
- Nov. 4. Grant of renewed protection to Charles Lord Lambert for nine months from 28th October last past. [*Docquet.*]
- Nov. 4. 12. Order of Council whereby the Solicitor General is required
Star Chamber. to consider the charter and Quo warranto of the close of Lichfield and also certain petitions [see Vol. ccc., Nos. 67, 68], and to report in what county the said close and its inhabitants are. [*Seal of the Council.* 1 p.]
- Nov. 4. 13. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings this day in the case of Pell *versus* Bagg. These notes relate to depositions of Thomas Kettleby, John Hill, servant to Bagg, Richard Escott, William Greenhaw, Owen Brett, Sir Robert Hyde, and Francis Townley, with various intermediate comments by counsel for Bagg. [$5\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]
- Nov. 4. 14. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—Sir Charles Howard, captain of Upnor Castle, having by their directions increased the watch and ward whilst his Majesty's fleet was at sea, craves order that he may reduce it to the ordinary guard; consider draft warrant for receiving and issuing the money levied for shipping this year; the gunner of the Fifth Whelp is dead, please appoint another; consider Capt. Kettleby's demands; the Surveyor of Victuals desires to know for what number of men and for what time he shall prepare victuals for next year; give directions on the last letter received from Sir John Pennington, whether he shall send any ships westwards, and how many shall remain in the Downs; call for my Lord of Lindsey's journal and appoint a time to consider of it; appoint when the Officers of the Ordnance shall attend with account of the remains of gunners' store in the ships returned from sea: [*Margin, "Tuesday."*] [1 p.]
- Nov. 4. 15. Petition of William Conyers to the Lords of the Admiralty. Recites warrant of the Council, about May last, to Capt. Pett for felling 2,500 trees in Chopwell Wood, Durham, and a commission to divers gentlemen, of whom petitioner was one, for selling the lops and bark of the trees to be cut, in effecting which petitioner took much pains, and was at charges. After this another commission was

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granted to Capt. Pett's son and others for cutting trees in the West Park of Brancepeth, in which petitioner lives, and which he rents of a gentleman in that county at 150*l.* per annum, under which commission petitioner was at great pains in selling the lops and bark. Petitioner suffered much damage by the cutting and carting of these trees. He has for these 20 years been his Majesty's bailiff or woodward of the West Park at 40*s.* per annum with the benefit of lops and bark, of which in this case he was deprived. Prays recompense for his services and loss. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 4. 16. Petition of John Cheeswick, cook of the St. Andrew, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Capt. Walter Stewart, captain of the St. Andrew, taking some distaste against petitioner for spending more butter than he thought fit, and for desiring a piece of beef of the steward which was lost, turned him out of the ship, gave his own cook the fees which belonged to petitioner, and debarred petitioner of his wages. Prays order that he may not be put out of his place for his captain's causeless displeasure. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 4. 17. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to Sec. Coke. In accordance with
Dover Castle. directions from the Council the Earl has sent up his prisoners:— John Journeaux, captain, Isaac Gosselin, lieutenant, Moise Clavyau [Claveaux], boatswain, Marin Couleon [de Connyot?] gunner, and John Lerp [le Doux], a boy, all to be delivered to the Marshalsea. These were of the ship sent in by Sir John Pennington. The master has not been apprehended. The rest have been sent into France as directed. He has also sent Edward Tarbock and John Opy, Englishmen, and Capt. Nicholas Mayler and his company of six Irishmen, to be delivered to the Marshal of the King's Bench. The examinations not already sent are now inclosed. As he was sealing his letter four letters also stated to be inclosed [but of which only three have been found] were brought to him; two sent to the Mayor of Dover, and the other two to a Frenchman, an inhabitant in that town; two from the Governor of Dieppe, and the other two from Mons. [de] Caen. They speak in such a strain he thought it fit to send them. He stays the ship until he receives directions from the Board, and if they think fit he should write to the Governor of Dieppe upon direction he will do so. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

17. I. *Examination of Jehan Journeaux, captain of the Petite Marthe. States the names of the owners and equippers of the ship. Among the latter was Mons. de Montigny, governor of the Castle of Dieppe. Journeaux's commission was from the Cardinal, Admiral of France. Gives his account of the incidents on which the charge of piracy was founded. 4th November 1635. [French. 1½ p.]*

17. II. *Examination of Isaac Gosselin, lieutenant of the Petite Marthe. They had orders to examine all ships for Spanish merchandise, and not finding such merchandise, they had orders to treat the English with all friendliness. 4th November 1635. [French. 1 p.]*

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17. III. *Separate examinations of Moise Claveaux, boatswain, and Marin de Connyot, gunner. 4th November 1635. [French. 1 p.]*
17. IV. *Examination of Jan le Doux, boy of Capt. Jan Journeaux. 4th November 1635. [French. 1 p.]*
17. V. *Mons. de Montigny, governor of Dieppe, to the Mayor of Dover. Believes that if the Mayor knew what pleasure the writer takes to oblige the English, he would not treat Capt. Journeaux with rigour. Complains of the conduct of the ship which Capt. Journeaux had boarded, in firing four or five cannon shot at him and killing two of his crew. Assures him that if he comply with the writer's request, those English gentlemen whom the writer has obliged will thank him. Dieppe, $\frac{2}{12}$ November 1635. [Seals with arms. 1 p.]*
17. VI. *The same to the Sieur Pierre, nephew, at Dover. Sends a letter similar to the above to be delivered to the Admiralty. Among other English people whom he had assisted Montigny mentions the children of the Lord Chamberlain on their passage through Dieppe. The Lord Chamberlain had himself returned him thanks. Dieppe, $\frac{2}{12}$ November 1635. [Seals like the preceding. 1 p.]*
17. VII. *Mons. de Caen to [the Mayor of Dover]. Relates the circumstances of the alleged piratical act committed by Capt. Journeaux, and argues that the justice of the case would be met by restitution and satisfaction in damages. Dieppe, $\frac{2}{12}$ November 1635. [French. 2 pp.]*

Nov. 4. 18. Notice of the Injunctions of Archbishop Laud published in the Strangers' Congregations at Canterbury and Sandwich, and indorsed by the Archbishop as received by him on this day. It would seem from another endorsement that the notice was published at Canterbury and Sandwich on the 11th October 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 4. 19. Answers of Richard Tomes of St. Martin Orgars, London, to articles objected against him by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Is one of the vestrymen of that parish. Was convented before Dr. Duck to bring his account concerning church affairs; delivered the same and was dismissed. There was a table of fees for burials and marriages which hung in the vestry, which table is cut out; a copy was entered in the vestry books before deponent came to the parish. They have appropriated a place in the south aisle of the chancel for a vault for Sir Allen Cotton and his family, but what Sir Allen gave for the same he knows not. Part of a cloister adjoining the church was a coal house before deponent came to the parish, and is so used to put coals in for the poor. The King's arms was taken down to make a monument for Sir Allen Cotton, but is set up on the north side of the church in a very fair form. Never knew any one but Mr. Pickering dispensed with for serving

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his latter year as churchwarden for which he gave 8*l.*; the parish consented thereto. Does not believe that the communion bread and wine were to be provided out of the church rents. Does not believe the church runs to decay. In 1630 and 1631 he expended in repairing the same 122*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, the account whereof was allowed by Brian Walton, rector of the parish, and four parishioners. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Nov. 4.

20. Certificate of William Kember, minister of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, with the parish clerk and sextons, that on search made in the communion book of that parish they find that Ann Johnson, servant to Thomas Beane, tailor in Covent Garden, received the sacrament at Easter 1634, and that at the following Easter she received the same, being then servant to James Weaver of Covent Garden. [1 p.]

Nov. 4.

21. Francis Martyn to his brother Lieutenant Martyn in Calais. Their father desires to hear of the Lieutenant's safe arrival in France, and how he finds the employment. Has sent between twenty and thirty men more by the writer's lieutenant, one whom his colonel's father has commended to him. Wishes them exercised daily by his serjeant, and desires to know how strong the regiment is, and whether there be any longer time limited for levying their companies. Mr. Lane is committed to the writer's charge by his father, and one Martin desires to trail a pike in the writer's company. [1 p.]

Nov. 5.

Grant of pardon to Alexander Frissell condemned at a late sessions at Newgate for pocket-picking, on a certificate of the recorder that he did not find that he was ever questioned for any former offence and convict, he putting in sureties for good behaviour. [*Docquet.*]

Nov. 5.

22. Thomas Viscount Savile to Sec. Windebank. Shall attend the Secretary as soon as his Majesty comes to town, and hopes for an end of the business by his favour, and the rather as Lord Newcastle's solicitor professes that his lord wholly submits himself to his Majesty. The writer has made a tender of his patent to his Majesty.—P.S. But that the writer is going for a day or two to wait on the Duchess of Buckingham to New Hall, he would have attended Windebank. [1 p.]

Nov. 5.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

23. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. By an inclosure Nicholas will perceive the writer has but the name of a fleet as yet, for he has very few to do any service with, whatever occasions should happen. The Officers of the Navy have neither shown care nor judgment in that poor business of victualling. Upon his life he would have victualled those eight sail from London in a week; they have been six or seven weeks about it and not yet done. Wishes to know about his standing to the westward, and whether he shall come in at the end of that supply. The Palsgrave need not fear meeting the Dunkirkers; they will not so soon be fitted

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to go out again. Pennington cannot conceive that he is coming, or at least with the King's approbation; if he did, he would send some of his own ships for him. Shall be glad the Spaniards may a little abate the pride of the French, but we must not suffer them neither to grow too great. No news of the Henrietta Maria; marvels she stays so long, for her victualling will now be soon at an end. Sends inclosure to be delivered to Lord Lindsey as to their remains of powder at his going home. Perceives they go to work as though they meant to have a new general next year, (prays God to send them a good one,) which if they have, both he [Lord Lindsey] and many others will be much defeated in their desires. Confesses the Earl was wondrous confident at his going thence, both for his continuing in the place during his life, as also for managing the whole business, and disposing of all—placing officers in as absolute a manner as a Lord Admiral of England. [3 pp.]

Nov. 5. 24. Receipt of E. Caldwell for 10*l.*, Nicholas's quarter's rent in King Street and Axe Court due to William Caldwell, father of the recipient. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 5. 25. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Nov. 6. 26. Order of Council. After reciting that his Majesty had sent forth writs for providing forty-five ships this next year for the safeguard of the seas and defence of the realm, and that his Majesty was pleased to lend ships of his own to those counties which could not find the ships required,—it was ordered that Mr. Attorney General should prepare a bill for his Majesty's signature, containing a commission to the Lords of the Admiralty to prepare ships in aid of such counties as required the same, and to give order to the Master of the Ordnance to furnish the same in warlike manner, and to authorize Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, to receive moneys paid in for the said service, and to pay over the same to the Surveyor of Marine Victuals and the Lieutenant of the Ordnance as should be directed. [Draft. 5 pp.]

Nov. 6. 27. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings in the Star Chamber this day in the cause of Pell *versus* Bagg. These notes refer to the speech of Mr. Gardener in reply for the plaintiff. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 6. 28. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk to Sec. Coke. Yesternight complaint was made to the Earl by merchants of Dover that the Neptune of Plymouth, bound from St. Sebastian to Dover, was by a French man-of-war (the captain whereof was Peter de May) taken prize for Spanish goods, though not so, but belonging to his Majesty's subjects, and the ship and goods still detained, and his Majesty's letters written from the Court of Spain taken away and scornfully handled, as appears by the inclosed examination. Prays that his Majesty and the State may know of this great insolency, and that the writer may receive directions if Capt. de May and his ship shall come within

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the Earl's command. He has given advertisement to Sir John Pennington. [*Seal with arms, but broken. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*] Inclosed,

28. 1. *Examination of John Bully, of Plymouth, master's mate of the Neptune, with confirmation of Henry Stallinge the boatswain and Edward Hardinge one of the mariners, They detail the circumstances under which they were compelled by a French man-of-war to strike "for the King of France." Examinant, the master, and one other having been taken aboard the French ship, the papers of the Neptune were produced, which showed them to be bound to Dover and London, but five Spaniards who were passengers having been found aboard the Neptune, the French made a shout and said it was good prize, and took the colours of the Neptune with the red cross and tore them to pieces, and carried the ship into Havre de Grace, where she and her cargo are still detained. A packet of letters directed to his Majesty from the Court of Spain was taken away, torn open, and refused to be delivered back. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

Nov. 6.

29. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from 23rd October to this day. The remain on the 23rd October was 10,849*l.* 1*s.* 1*½d.*, the subsequent receipts had been 15,282*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, payments 13,726*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*: the balance remaining was 12,405*l.* 16*s.* 1*½d.* Among the payments occur,—to Edward Manning, in part of 1,000*l.* imprest for building a lodge, deer house, &c., in the park lately paled in near Beverley Bridge, Surrey, 300*l.*, and Countess of Hume for rent of a house taken up for Don Carlos, ambassador, 200*l.*; and among fees,—the Earl of Monmouth 100*l.*, Richard Delamaine 10*l.*, "Benjamin Johnson" 25*l.* [= 1 p.]

Nov. 6.

30. Estimate of moneys in arrear to certain of the King's agents in foreign countries:—Arthur Hopton, agent in Spain, 3,514*l.*, including 378*l.* "for pictures by two privy seals;" Thomas Rowlandson, at Venice, 1,915*l.*, including "extraordinaries by two privy seals, 1,100*l.*;" Anthony Hales, at Turin, 943*l.*, including 470*l.* for extraordinaries by a privy seal; Henry de Vic, in France, 596*l.* 10*s.*; René Augier, the like, 398*l.* [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 7.

The Swiftsure,
in the Downs.

31. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. In this sore stress of weather which they have had these four or five days they have discovered the spindle of their main mast to be broken in pieces, which cannot be repaired to go to sea as by the inclosed certificate appears. Desires to know whether the Lords will have him bring her in, or to take the Vanguard and continue his charge there and send her in by Capt. Mennes. The Leopard and the Third and Eighth Whelps arrived there on the Thursday preceding, but it has blown so much that they have not spoken with them, only as they passed by they said they had brought the Vanguard's victuals. They are now altogether save the First Whelp which is yet in Holland, and how to supply her he cannot tell.

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Desires to have their commands. Conceives the Henrietta Maria will suddenly be there out of Spain. If the Lords purpose to continue that strength abroad, they may appoint her to reinforce the fleet. He shall now dispatch away a convoy with the Grace of Weymouth as soon as wind and weather will permit. [*Seals with crest. 1 p.*] *Inclosed,*

31. I. *Certificate of Peter White, master, and eleven other officers of the Swiftsure, describing the damage done to the main-mast of that ship, which was so great that the mast could never be made serviceable to carry the ship to sea. 7th November 1635. [1 p.]*

Nov. 7. 32. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The bearer Cheeswick, cook of the St. Andrew, has been put out of the ship by Capt. Stewart notwithstanding he was placed by the Lords, and no cause alleged pertinent to the King's service. The chief motive conceived by Edisbury is that the captain would bring his own cook to that place, which may be an ill precedent. Suggests an inquiry by the Lords, and that Cheeswick should not be turned out in this manner. Is newly returned from Portsmouth where he has been to deliver the survey of the Reformation to Crozier and to settle business for this winter. [*1 p.*]

Nov. 7. 33. Sir William Pelham to Edward Viscount Conway and Brocklesby. Killultagh. Glad to hear of his safe return. Lord Clifford says much of his being last winter at Newmarket. If he intend to attend the King this winter at his sports, the writer offers the use of his horses. The Viscount has heard of Sir William's having been brought into the Star Chamber. It was the utmost of his adversary's malice to summon him there when he could not wait on Lord Conway. He still talks high and observes Sir William's actions, but he hopes he shall not be found a willing delinquent. Hopes to stop his adversary's course hereafter by the assistance of his noble friends. Is confident that he shall make his course appear just and his adversary's malicious. [*1 p.*]

Nov. 7. 34. Frances Lady Pelham to her brother Edward Viscount Conway Brocklesby. and Killultagh. Has heard of his safe return to London. Lord Clifford did them the honour to come to Brocklesby on Thursday se'nnight expecting his lady there in her journey from London. On the Tuesday following the writer's coach went to Brigg to wait on her, where she arrived on Wednesday, but the weather being rainy she did not proceed to Brocklesby, but sent to her Lord to meet her at Brigg the next morning, to go into Yorkshire. The next day they had fair weather and wind to give them a good passage. Great praise of Lord Clifford's affability and sweetness of disposition. Often spake with much affection of Lord Conway, and commended Ireland; had gone through three parts of it and found excellent company, free and noble entertainment, his daughter cheerful and much beloved of Lord Cork, of whom he finds Lord Conway has good knowledge, and that will give him a near

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guess of his discourses to Lord Clifford, who knew not till he met with his Lady of the leave granted to Lord Cork to come into England. Lord Clifford's account of Conway Castle—never saw any place more princely and pleasant save Windsor Castle. The writer told him that Lord Conway had taken order to repair its ruins as she had heard from Mr. Rawden. Had lately seen Lady Haughton. Heard lately from her sister Lady Harley; her health increases something. The writer's boys are at home with a school-master. [2 pp.]

Nov. 7. 35. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 10*l.* from Thomas Jenkins on behalf of David Parry, mayor of Cardigan, in part of 5,000*l.* ship money charged on South Wales. [*Seal of Sir William Russell with crest.* 1 p.]

Nov. 7. 36. Statement [by Philip Burlamachi?] of the amount due to Philip Calandrini for money advanced on account of the King's jewels pledged in the Low Countries and interest thereon, total 7,791*l.* 17*s.*, and also of the sum due upon jewels remaining in pledge:—these were a parcel of pearls valued at 7,547*l.* 2*s.* pawned for 5,571*l.* 3*s.*; the jewel called the Three Brethren valued at 9,400*l.*, pawned for 7,000*l.*; plate with jewels valued at 12,625*l.* pawned for 5,000*l.*; parcel in the hands of the executors of the King of Bohemia on which was due for principal 11,400*l.*, for interest 5,583*l.* To these amounts Calandrini added a claim for factorage and an offer to give 1,000*l.* more for the pearls than had been offered to Sir William Boswell. [1 p.]

Nov. 7. 37. A Faithful Soul's Prayer and Meditation upon the present affliction of God's church. The writer complains that the ministers and preachers of God's word have failed in their charges, and that in many respects naughtiness and profanation proceed from the prophets; that in places where the Gospel had been purely preached idolatry was re-established and the enemies of the truth triumphed insolently. It was represented that in the state of tribulation in which the church was placed the weak ones fainted, the good ones were oppressed and shared in the affliction, idolatry strengthened itself, and the night of ignorance waxed dark, God's holy name was blasphemed, and the doctrine of salvation was trodden under foot by God's adversaries. [5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Nov. 8. 38. Order of the King in Council that Edward Nicholas, one of
Whitehall. the clerks of the Council, being secretary to the Commissioners for the Admiralty, shall give notice to those who have received writs for ship money that they forthwith give account of what they have done thereon, and how the state of that business stands, and that they give from time to time an account of their proceedings to the Board, and also that Nicholas keep a book of all letters and orders concerning this service. [*Seal of the Council impressed.* 1 p.]

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[Nov. 8.] 39. Petition of the Inhabitants of the county of the city of Gloucester to the Council. On last year's writ for the city of Gloucester and the county of the same to raise 1,000*l.* for ship money, John Browne the mayor and Lawrence Shingleton sheriff of the city made the assessment of above 1,200*l.* In other payments the county of the city uses to bear two parts and the city one third, and the county of the city uses to be rated by the yard land, but on this occasion the mayor and sheriff raised 1,000 marks on the yard land and about 100*l.* more on the personal estates of divers persons, so that the rates on yard land and personal estates came to above 800*l.* upon the county of the city. This unequal proceeding would have hindered his Majesty's service, but the chief inhabitants encouraged the payment rather than the service should be retarded, in hope they should be relieved by the Lords. Petitioners pray for redress. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 8. 40. Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull to Sec. Windebank. Since the receipt of the Secretary's letter by the writer's predecessor, Mr. Denman, signifying that the captain and chief officers of the Sampson of Flushing, brought thither by Capt. Povey of the Rainbow, together with the ship, should be retained till his Majesty's further pleasure were known. The Capt. John Virdeux has been arrested on a writ out of the Court of Admiralty to be in the same court on the twelfth day after the arrest made, to answer Leonard Barnard, and such process is also for arresting the ship. Desires instructions whether the captain shall be sent up on such process. The captain and officers have put the town to the charge of 22*l.* 13*s.* [?] for diet, which they hope to be satisfied. [*Seal of the borough.* 1 p.]

Nov. 8. 41. Robert Lord to Mr. Buggins. Prays that certain persons here enumerated may be sent for. They are six in the eastern and the like number in the western division of the co. of Northampton. [*From the indorsement it appears that the letter was forwarded to the Council by or for the Earl of Exeter.* $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Nov. 8. 42. A map ($38\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 36), drawn from a survey and to a scale, of the Navy premises on Tower Hill, lately in the possession of Sir Sampson Darrell as victualler to the Navy.

Nov. 9. Warrant to Baptist Noel, son of Viscount Campden, for keeping his Majesty's game of all sorts within ten miles of Oakham, co. Rutland. [*Docquet.*]

Nov. 9. 43. William Earl of Exeter to John Dickenson, clerk of the Council. Sir Christopher Yelverton has submitted himself for his default at the last musters of co. Northampton, and has promised to furnish himself with arms according to the modern fashion. The Earl is content, and desires he may be discharged. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Nov. 9.] 44. Petition of Nathaniel Terne and Miles Troughton to the Lords of the Admiralty. There is due to the Chest from Sir Sackville Crow, late Treasurer of the Navy, 3,005*l.* 14*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, by

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him collected out of wages of those employed at sea in 1627, 1628, and 1629. For satisfaction thereof, he entered into bonds to the Governors of the Chest. Not performing the same, petitioners were by the Governors directed to sue him, which they did, and, with his consent, a decree was passed in Chancery for his payment of the amount by three payments, in 1634 and 1635. These days being past, and no money paid, petitioners obtained a commission of rebellion to attach his person, whereupon Sir Sackville told them that he was his Majesty's ambassador for Turkey, and showed them his letters patent dated in April 1634. Pray the Lords to move his Majesty that the moneys due to the Chest may be paid out of such moneys as Sir Sackville pretends to be due to him from his Majesty. [1 p.]

Nov. 9. 45. John Goodwin to the Officers of the Navy, at the Navy
Portsmouth. Office in Mincing Lane. On Saturday then last at night, about eight o'clock, the writer was going aboard the "mareiae" [Maria]. He went by one of the watch houses, and seeing that no man spake to him, he went and took the sleeping watchman's halbert and laid it by the store house side and went aboard. On Sunday after evening prayer as he was going home, John Brooke came to him, and after some altercation respecting the watchman, who was Brooke's servant, Brooke struck Goodwin near twenty blows, until the writer got his staff from him, and lent him two or three blows with it, when they were parted. Brooke threatens the writer a mischief. Prays them to take some course, or it is no tarrying there. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 9.] 46. John Daines to George Rawden. Wishes for an answer
Carr. [Carrickfergus?] respecting the purchase of certain "commodities," as to the price of which the writer had before written to Rawden.—P.S. "Mr. Rawden, I heard you once say that if this man that now is deputy left the sword that my Lord Conway was as likely as any other to have it; that I have heard of others. If such a thing might be, I think it would be the best day you ever saw, for on my faith I do not think but I could get the best part of a brace of hundreds yearly out of the counties of Down and Antrim and hurt no man." [1 p.]

Nov. 9. 47. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Nov. 10. 48. The King to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.
Westminster. Dr. Peake, one of the King's chaplains, has a special verdict depending in that court, concerning the rectory of Lyminge in Kent, to which he was presented by the King in June last was twelve months, and yet is kept out of possession of all the profits and vexed with long continued suits. At his request the King expresses that it is his pleasure that the judges addressed should have the case argued this term, and deliver their opinion in the next term, their readiness therein will be acceptable to the King in regard the title maintained by Dr. Peake belongs to the King by reason of his prerogative. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

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Nov. 10.
Swiftsure, in
the Downs.

49. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has seized on a Holland frigate, the Swan of Flushing, consort of another frigate that robbed a Scottish ship on the 25th November last on the back of the Goodwin. The Swan came first up with him and bid him "Amain!" and gave him two volleys of small shot. Then the other clapped him aboard, misusing the company and besides pilaged them all. Sends bond of the Scotsman for prosecuting the suit, and the Dutchman's confession, with an inventory of her provisions and furniture, and list of the men's names. Is sending her into Sandwich with the officers, to be kept subject to the pleasure of the Lords. The consort and principal actor he missed very narrowly, and likewise another that robbed the packet boat last. Those two are bigger than this. Flushing has built twenty of these frigates of late in imitation of the Dunkirkers, some carrying 20 pieces of ordnance. They have but one deck, and row with 18, 20, and 25 oars of a side. The one he has taken rows with 18 of a side, and goes like a sprite. They are dainty boats for the summer time and of great use. Half the Vanguard's beer is still to come. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 10.

50. Account, by the Officers of the Ordnance, of the expense and remain of powder in nine ships, part of the fleet under the Earl of Lindsey, lately returned from the seas. The expenditure had been 358 barrels and 49 lbs., the value of which in money was 1,194*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* [1 p.]

Nov. 10.

51. Notes, by Nicholas, concerning a dispute between the cos. of Suffolk and Essex respecting the apportionment of the sum to be levied for ship money. The whole sum was 6,615*l.*, which was levied by two assessments. The first assessment was for 5,000*l.*, of which Suffolk was to raise 2,650*l.*, and Essex 2,300*l.*, leaving a sum of 50*l.*, as to which there was a dispute. The second assessment was for 1,615*l.*, which Suffolk alleged was to be divided equally, but Essex averred there were certain conditions. The Council called for certificates on both points from the persons who were parties to the agreements between the counties. [1 p.]

Nov. 10.
Westover.

52. John Ashburnham to Nicholas. Refers himself to Nicholas's discretion, but in his opinion it will not do well to pass over the day set by her [Duchess of Buckingham?] for payment of the money with any great ease, lest that be an encouragement to her to think the same hand again will serve the turn, therefore if he give her till Candlemas term, let that be the longest, and that with the face of great favour done to her. Protests he trembles lest they should break before that time. As for their noble archbishop, he should receive the effects of Nicholas's advice, for he had ordered the business with fidelity, but it was not possible to do it by that return, by the next the writer should not fail (God willing). Prays Nicholas to apply to Sir Richard Tichborne for the 168*l.* he was to pay that term, and to tell him that Nicholas was to pay it where it could not possibly be forborne any longer. Will be careful of

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Nicholas's commands as to Norton. He and his farmer were about to part about improving the rent. It may be worth nine score, but he demanded 200*l.*; it is well wooded, but dry. [1 *p.*]

Nov. 10.

53. Answer of David Edwards of St. Martin Orgars, London, draper, to articles objected against him in the Ecclesiastical Court. Has been a parishioner these seven years, and has met the churchwardens about parochial business in the vestry; refers to the vestry book. Was never convented before the Bishop or his chancellor for misbehaviour in matters of the church. A vault appropriated to Sir Allen Cotton and his family, and he paid for the same 5*l.*, and left for ever 4*l.* per annum to be distributed to the poor. Two places in the cloister and churchyard for coals for the poor. The King's "armour" is removed and placed in the body of the church in a very fair frame. Sir Allen Cotton's monument is set up where the King's "armour" formerly stood. One or two men have been dispensed with from some of the offices of the church, but he refers to the church books. The church has been repaired of late years, whereunto he paid his share. [3 *pp.*]

[Nov. 10.]

54. Answer of John Cotton, of the same parish, to similar articles. The name of vestrymen has been used in the parish time out of mind, but that he or the other vestrymen have exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction he does not believe. Was never convented before the Bishop or his chancellor for misbehaviour in matters of the church. Does not believe that scandalous or adulterous persons were ever convented before examinant or others to receive monition or undergo censure. Fees were in a frame set up in the church. A particular place was appropriated for burial of Sir Allen Cotton or his family, but refers to the church book. Part of the cloister is used for a house to put in charcoals for the poor, and so has been time out of mind. The King's arms were by order of the parishioners taken down and decently set up again in a more eminent place in the church. The monument of Sir Allen was set up where the King's arms stood, in regard Sir Allen left 4*l.* per annum to the poor of the parish for ever. None of the church stock belonging to the reparation of the church has been disposed of to the poor, nor is the church suffered to run to decay. [2½ *pp.*]

Nov. 11.

Warrant to the Master of the Great Wardrobe for a livery for Jacques Bourdon, groom of the Queen's robes, in the place of George Gillam. [*Docquet.*]

Nov. 11.
Whitehall.

55. The Council to Sir Robert Pye, auditor of the receipt. His Majesty of his bounty, by a privy seal dated 12th August last, gave to Sir William Howard, brother to the Earl of Suffolk, 1,000*l.*, to be paid out of the compositions for buildings. Sir Robert is to draw up an order and pay the same money accordingly. [1 *p.*]

Nov. 11.

56. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings this day in the cause of Pell *versus* Bagg. The opinions pronounced by the Lords

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severally are here stated. The eighteen who were present were equally divided on the question of Bagg's guilt or innocence. [2 pp.]

Nov. 11. 57. Separate notes of part of the speech of Lord Cottington on the same occasion. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 11. 58. Similar separate notes of the speech of Lord Chief Justice Finch. [4 pp.]

Nov. 11. 59. Similar separate notes of a speech on the same occasion of one of the judges not named, probably Sec. Windebank. [*Draft with alterations, all in Sec. Windebank's hand.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 11. 60. Petition of Thomas Emry, master of a ship called the Robert, Matthew Chard, Thomas Farnham, John Stephenson, Robert Wright, Bridget May, William Pratten, and Daniel Hall, passengers, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners formerly presented a petition, showing that on the 3rd March last they were plundered and robbed of all they had by one Cornelius Prie, captain of a new-built frigate of Dunkirk, by whom they so lost to the value of 350*l*. Directions were given to Sec. Windebank to take order with the Spanish ambassador to see petitioners satisfied. Petitioners have attended the ambassador for four weeks, whose answer is that they must repair to Dunkirk to their Admiralty Court. Being all poor people and undone hereby, petitioners pray to the Lords to take a course in England for their relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Endorsed,*

60. I. *Request to Sec. Coke to recommend this petition with other complaints to his Majesty's agent at Brussels, to demand reparation there on petitioners behalf.* [= $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 11. Indenture between the Governor, Assistants, and Fellows of the Society of Soapmakers in Westminster, and Robert Carver of Wendo-
ver, co. Buckingham. Recites letters patent of 17th December 1631, whereby there was granted to Sir William Russell, Sir Basil Brooke, Sir Richard Weston, Sir Edward Stradling, Sir Richard Bettison, George Gage, Thomas Jones, Beverley Bretton, Thomas Bushell, Thomas Jennings, Thomas Hickes, Albertus Belton, Roger Jones (since deceased), Andrew Palmer, and the said Robert Carver, the exclusive right for 14 years of manufacturing soap in the manner mentioned in the letters patent, and of burning and preparing bean-straw, pease-straw, kelp, fern, and other vegetables found in the King's dominions into ashes or potashes, with power for his Majesty to dispose of the said patent according to his pleasure. Also recites other letters patent, dated 20th January 1631-2, whereby the King incorporated certain persons as the Governor, Assistants, and Fellows of the Soapmakers of Westminster, and declared his pleasure that the grant in the previous patent should be assigned to the corporation, which was accordingly done by deed, dated the 17th April 1632; and the corporation by another deed, dated the 3rd May 1632, covenanted to set up sufficient works to make 5,000 tons of soap annually. Robert Carver having set up a

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work for making potashes at Wendover, the corporation gave their licence to such work, and Carver covenanted to sell to them all such potashes as he should make at 30*l.* per ton, and to deliver the same at the house of Thomas Russell, St. Catherine's, Middlesex. [No seal, signature, or attestation. One skin of parchment. See Case C, Charles I., No. 14.]

Nov. 11.

61. Answer of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetremaker, to the articles presented against him by the inhabitants of the hundred of Pimperne, Dorset. Sherborne has been a place accustomed to have a furnace in to work that part of the country, and he has not gone above 10 or 11 miles in the summer time. The cask that carries the liquor is not above a ton, and one ton was overthrown and lost by carelessness. He has caused to be carried 30 or 40 loads of liquor where he found the mineral fit for the King's service, but never exceeded his commission in causing it to be carried above 10 or 11 miles, and never had but three loads at that distance. There being an axletree almost broken at the postmaster's gate at Sherborne, two poor men carried the liquor for half-a-dozen of beer. Has received letters of excuse which he seldom answers, but goes forward with his Majesty's service. If he could be ruled by their letters he should do no service at all. A letter was sent by certain Justices of Peace when Thornhill was sick in London. Thornhill's man carried his commission presently to Justice Swayne, and shortly after repaired to him to desire his assistance for carriage of certain liquor and tubs, but he would neither command the same in five days after, nor return those who refused. [2 pp.]

Nov. 12.

62. Humphrey Wyrley, Sheriff of co. Stafford (by Edward Manley, his under-sheriff), to Nicholas. [Lichfield] is assessed at 100*l.*, Stafford at 20*l.*, Walsall at 25*l.*, and Newcastle at 16*l.*; and the clergy at 70*l.*; the [county] consisting of five hundreds, the two greater are laid at 450*l.* each, and the other three at 300*l.* Nearly 1,000*l.* is levied, whereof there is in the under-sheriff's hands 600*l.*, which he is ready to pay in, and the remainder as soon as it can be brought up. [Damaged. Seal with crest. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 12.

63. Certificate of Sir Peter Wentworth, Sheriff of co. Oxford, of the assessment of 3,500*l.*, ship-money, upon that county. The amount to be raised on every hundred is here stated, all which amounted to 3,220*l.* Oxford was taxed at 100*l.*, Henley at 60*l.*, Woodstock at 20*l.*, Burford at 40*l.*, Chipping Norton at 30*l.*, and Banbury at 40*l.* Nearly 400*l.* had been received, and the constables were busy in their collection. [1 p.]

Nov. 12.

64. Certificate of Marmaduke Moore, that Trivina Rowse, of Easton, co. Suffolk, widow, having been convented before the Council as a defaulter at musters, had submitted to the Earl of Suffolk, who thought it fit that she should be discharged. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 12.

65. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—Officers of the Ordnance to attend with account

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of remains of gunners' stores found in the ships returned from sea. Letter from Sir John Pennington that requires a speedy answer, and another touching the stay of a vessel of Flushing. To consider Lord Lindsey's Journal. Also an extract of a letter from Guernsey. To resolve what Nicholas shall do with Mr. Evelyn's contract; that there be no stay in his Majesty's works for gunpowder. Appoint a gunner for the Second Whelp. Consider petition from the Governors of the Chest. Also, letter from Capt. Povey against the captain of the Dutch ship stayed at Hull. Consider survey of hulls of ships not employed last summer, and Capt. Pett's opinion of the Prince Royal. Mr. Edisbury, Surveyor of the Navy, desires warrant for a house at the victualling house in East Smithfield. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 12.

66. Petition of divers poor Men, Women, and Children, whose kindred are now in slavery at Argier and Sallee, to the Lords of the Admiralty. The captives above-mentioned have long time remained in great misery. By the charity of their friends here, divers of them have procured means for their redemption, only they are destitute of shipping to bring them home. Capt. William Bushell has of late redeemed and brought home 30 persons who were in captivity in the said places, and will adventure to fetch home the said distressed persons if the Lords will permit him. Pray for such permission. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 12.

67. More full and perfect answer of Samuel Ward to articles objected against him by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Having passed seven, eight, or nine years since the conference with Jonathan Skinner, he refers himself to his former answer, not being able to recall particular speeches to memory. Believes a man may repeat the Lord's Prayer more times than is required in the Liturgy of the Church of England without tautology, with fresh intentions and affections, without which, fewer repetitions may be tautology; and to this effect he remembers and believes his discourse tended, to which effect he also has taught upon occasion publicly. In reply to other passages in his former answers objected to, most humbly submits himself to the favourable censure of that honourable court, protesting that neither in speech or action he ever intended to disturb the peace of church or commonwealth, or the crossing of anything established by law in either of them. [*Draft or copy in the handwriting of Samuel Ward.* 1 p.]

Nov. 12.

68. Bill for work done by Robert Dallam for Archbishop Laud upon his organ in his chapel at Lambeth, 13*l.* 10*s.*, which included three bellows and wind-trunk and a set of new keys. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov 13.

69. List of causes appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber this day. They were,—Sir Peter Leigh *versus* John Barnes, John Wood and others, for killing the plaintiff's deer; John Prowting and Mary his wife *versus* John Waldron and others, for conspiracy; the Attorney-General on the relation of James Coats and Anne his wife *versus* John Goodhand and others, for unlawful combinations; and Andrew Burnell *versus* William Giles, clerk, and others, for riots. [1 p.]

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Nov. 13.

70. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, taken on the hearing of the first two causes above mentioned :—In *Leigh versus Barnes*, two of the defendants named Wood were fined 100*l.* a-piece to the King with other punishments. In *Prowting versus Waldron*, Anne Waldron, one of the defendants, being ill, was believed to be bewitched by Mary Prowting, who was consequently indicted for a witch. The notes of the evidence disclose a case of pretended convulsions and fasting, which were ultimately confessed to be mere deception. These notes relate almost entirely to the case for the plaintiff. [2½ pp.]

Nov. 13.

71. Order of the Lords in the Star Chamber. Having heard again the cause of Lord Poulett and Richard Gove, clerk, it is ordered that Mr. Glanville and Mr. Rolles shall end the difference if they can, otherwise the Lords next term will determine the cause themselves, or report their opinions to his Majesty. [=¾ p.]

Nov. 13.

72. Order made by the Clerks of the Council for regulating their clerks :—They are not to suffer any person other than the Lords and the Clerks or their clerks to read in any of the Council books ; no copies are to be taken without acquainting the clerk attending ; none of the clerks of the Clerks of the Council are to enter the Council chamber ; the Clerks of the Council agree to attend a week before and after their month of attendance, and to move the Lords to renew an ancient order requiring the Clerk of the Council attending to set his name at the foot of all letters, warrants, and orders to be signed by the Lords. [Copy. 1 p.]

Nov. 13.

73. Another copy of the same, in Nicholas's hand, as the same was signed by the four Clerks of the Council, Sir William Becher, John Dickenson, Thomas Meautys, and Edward Nicholas. [2 pp.]

Nov. 13.

74. Certificate that Francis Sandcroft of Fressingfield, Suffolk, convented before the Lords as a defaulter at musters, had submitted himself to the Earl of Suffolk, the Lord Lieutenant, who thereupon thinks he should be discharged. [¾ p.]

Nov. 13.

75. Certificate of John Hughes, Under-sheriff to Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts, [to the Council]. On receipt of the writ for ship money, the Sheriff sent to the Justices of the Peace to meet him at Devizes, to assist in assessing the amount. On the day prefixed they came accordingly, but said they had no power given them by the writ, whereupon the Sheriff himself taxed every hundred and borough, and commanded the high constables to require two or more of the ablest men in every parish to assist them in taxing every particular person, and to make a return of what they had done. It was somewhat long before they made a return, but the same having been made at last, the Sheriff has examined and perfected the same, and given warrants to persons whom he has nominated collectors. [[1 p.]

Nov. 13.

Exeter.

76. Sir Thomas Drewe, Sheriff of Devon, to the Council. Has completed the assessment for 9,000*l.* towards setting forth a ship of 900 tons. Prays the King to furnish them with a ship of that

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burthen, and desires to know who has authority to give discharge for the money. His execution of the service has been delayed by the size of the county, the necessity to give the county many meetings on complaints of malice and favour of the constables and their associated assessors, and the inequality of the ancient rates of the county, the rectification of which is not to be accomplished without the assistance of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace. He meets with many refractory people from all parts of the county, but by using the authority given him to distrain and imprison, he has no doubt of the accomplishment of the service. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 13.
London.

77. John Watts, agent to the writer of the preceding letter, to Nicholas. Was present when the Sheriff of Devon met the Mayors of corporations in that county at Exeter, and agreed upon the assessment of the boroughs. Explains also how the county assessment was made. Did not hear of any that refused to pay at that time. Since his coming up, has been told of complaints of the inequality of the assessment, but does not believe it to be true. [1 p.]

Nov. 13.

78. Robert Mellinge to the same. Explains how the sheriff assessed the towns and county of Norfolk, according to the directions of the Lords, but Norwich having appealed to the Lords against the amount laid upon that city, the amount was reduced from 1,100*l.* to 774*l.*, which enforced the sheriff to make new rates upon the county (the rest of the corporations remaining as formerly), which he has done, and is now issuing his warrants for collecting the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 13.

79. Sir John Pennington to Capt. John Mennes. To leave the Vanguard and come aboard the Swiftsure, and take charge of her as captain. As soon as wind and weather permit, to carry the same ship to Woolwich or Deptford, according to directions from the Officers of the Navy. [*Seal with arms affixed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 13.
Summerhill.

80. Ulick Earl of Clanrickard, but signing only as Viscount Tonbridge and Dunkellyn, to [Sec. Windebank]. Announces the death of that faithful and affectionate subject of his Majesty and the writer's dear and loving father. The writer finds himself now too full of passion to speak of the accidents and occasions of this misfortune. Will only desire that it may be kept in the King's remembrance that the writer is descended from ancestors, who since their first entrance into Ireland were not satisfied with keeping their fidelity untainted, but have performed many acceptable services. The same desires the writer's heart will still keep possession of, though malice and oppression may labour to shadow or diminish the clear appearance thereof. Concerning the business of Galway, which so much reflects on the honour of his father and himself, divers of their nearest friends being engaged, he hopes their cause will receive no prejudice in his absence, and if there be any omission that he may have liberty to proceed further or clear anything concerned therein. Finds that he has grants in reversion of the command of the county of Galway,

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and a personal entertainment belonging to it, and a foot company which his father had. If any labour to dispose of them, to show their power and displeasure, he beseeches the person addressed to move the King that there may be nothing done to the prejudice of his right without his being called to give satisfaction therein. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 13. 81. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 6th inst. to this day. The remain on the 6th was 12,405*l.* 16*s.* 1*½d.*; the receipts since 7,961*l.* 15*s.* 6*½d.*, the payments 13,451*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*: the present remain 6,915*l.* 12*s.* Among the payments are the following:—to Philip Calandrini, in part of 1,374*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, for defraying interest of jewels pawned at Amsterdam, 400*l.*; to Edward Manning and Thomas Young, in part of 20,000*l.* for lands to be taken into the new park at Richmond, 10,900*l.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 13. 82. Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the publication in the parish church of Middleton, Essex, of a notice in a prescribed form, that William Frost, parson of that parish, having been cited before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on a charge of having committed incest with Anne Howell and adultery with Alice Stebbing and Susan Ruggle, and having denied the fact upon oath, had been ordered to make his canonical purgation at the house of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, on the 26th inst., with his own corporal oath and that of eight compurgators, beneficed men of his own rank dwelling in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and requiring all persons who could object anything against Frost or his compurgators to do so. [1 p.] *Indorsed.*

82. I. *Certificate of the above notice having been read as prescribed on the 15th November 1635.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 14. 83. Sir John Hotham, Sheriff of co. York, to Nicholas. Incloses London. particulars of the assessment of his county. He has appointed collectors, and has given them as short a day as he supposed possible. In the last assessment for ship-money, Sir Michael Wharton of Beverley, being assessed for lands within a maritime town, refused and still refuses to pay the same. The particulars of his answer are stated to be inclosed. Lest at this time it might prejudice his Majesty's service, Sir John thought it his duty to recommend that, acquainting the Council therewith, such order might be taken therein as to their wisdoms should seem fitting. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

83. I. *Particulars of assessment above-mentioned, made 3rd November instant. York was taxed at 520*l.*; Pontefract, 60*l.*; Headon, 20*l.*; Hull, 140*l.*; Ripon, 40*l.*; Richmond, 50*l.*; Beverley, 57*l.*; Doncaster, 100*l.*; Leeds, 200*l.*; Scarborough, 30*l.* 10,183*l.* was raised on the county as follows:—West Riding, 4,313*l.* 4*s.*; North Riding, 3,594*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and East Riding, 2,815*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.** [1 p.]

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Nov. 14. 84. Robert Madocks, under-sheriff of Salop, to Nicholas. Of the Clement's Inn. 4,500*l.* imposed on co. Salop, the Lords had assessed upon Shrewsbury 500*l.*, and upon other towns sums which amounted, with Shrewsbury, to 780*l.* Upon a general meeting Shrewsbury was reduced to 450*l.*, Wenlock raised from 30*l.* to 295*l.*, Oswestry abated 30*l.*, and Bishop's Castle 5*l.*, making the total for the corporate towns 960*l.* The remainder was assessed upon the county, and 3,545*l.* is already collected. If Shrewsbury should procure a further abatement of 50*l.*, the sheriff must lay the second assessment upon the whole county which will beget great trouble, for the money imposed on the county is very hardly collected. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 14. 85. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has The Vanguard, shifted himself and some of his officers and men into the Vanguard, in the Downs. and taken with him out of the Swiftsure 14 days' victuals for 250 men, and has left them 16 days' provisions to bring them in, and has given warrant to Capt. Mennes to take the Swiftsure to Woolwich or Deptford. He has also given warrant to the captain of the Leopard to take the Eighth Whelp and to range Jersey and Guernsey and our own coast as high as the Lizard or Land's End, to free the same from Turks or other pirates, although he is very confident that no Turkish man-of-war dares come into the English Channel at that time of year. Has sent the Third Whelp to waft the Grace of Weymouth. The First Whelp is still in Holland. The Swallow is looking after the other two Flushing frigates, so that he has now left with him only the Antelope to guard those parts, where they shall ply to and again. They yet want half their two months' provisions, which should have come from Portsmouth. Particulars stated to be inclosed. [*Seals with anchor.* 1 p.]

Nov. 14. 86. Indenture between Martha Harpur of Bloomsbury, spinster, daughter of Walter Harpur, late of Chinnor, co. Oxford, esquire, deceased, and Sir Thomas Shirley of Bottlebridge, co. Huntingdon, and Henry Shirley, his son and heir apparent. In consideration of the natural love which Martha Harpur bears to Sir Thomas and Henry Shirley, being her near kinsmen, she gives them all the goods, plate, money, jewels, and household stuff of the said Martha, and all other her goods and chattels to be disposed of in trust to such persons as she shall by writing appoint, and in default of appointment, to remain to the said Sir Thomas and Henry. [*Attested by Edward Pen, Lettice Harpur, and George Richardson.* 22 lines on parchment.]

Nov. 15. 87. Report to the Council in the handwriting of Nicholas, of statement of William Ireland, under-sheriff of co. Leicester, that the whole of the ship-money is assessed and part collected, and that the collector is busy with the rest. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 88. Similar report that Sir Walter Norton, sheriff of co. Lincoln, had paid on the 12th inst. 4,400*l.*, and given bill for 1,000*l.* more, and expected to have 1,000*l.* more to be paid in a fortnight. He

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desires that letters may be written from the Lords to the corporate towns to proceed in the service. [*Nicholas has underwritten "This is already provided for by the Lords."* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 89. Similar report (but the date only in Nicholas's handwriting) that Robert Tayer, under-sheriff of Surrey, says that the Sheriff has rated all the ship-money; that no money is yet received, but no one refuses to pay. He has appointed collectors who are to pay the money on the 18th December. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 90. Similar report, that the Sheriff of co. Essex says that some constables have agreed to assess, some have given him no answer, and some say they cannot; but he has assessed every division, and will send the names of constables who are refractory. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 91. Similar report, that Adam How, under-sheriff of co. Worcester, says that all the ship-money is assessed for that county, and 1,000*l.* levied a week since, which the Sheriff will bring up next week. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 92. The like, that Humphrey Wyrley, Sheriff of co. Stafford, says that the whole sum is assessed, and near 1,000*l.* levied, as in the letter of Edward Manley, already calendared No. 62 of this volume. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 93. The like, that Sir John Hotham, Sheriff of co. York, certifies that he has assessed that county, and that the collectors are now busy. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 94. The like, that the Sheriff of Somerset requiring to know how to dispose of money which he had levied, the Lords had written to him to pay it to Sir William Russell. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 15. 95. Particular declaration of the Sheriff of Essex, of the way in which the sum of 8,000*l.* is assessed upon that county. He states the sums to be paid by each of the corporate towns and of the 19 hundreds. He had received returns from the high constables of nine of the hundreds, that they and their hundredors could not agree as to the assessment of the sums imposed upon them, and in these cases he had appointed meetings with the high constables and the hundredors for better expediting the service. [1 p.]

Nov. 15. 96. Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings of the Council, respecting ship-money. Among them,—Desire a writ to a messenger to bring up those that are behind of the old business. The sum set on co. Flint is to stand, but consideration had to ease them for the future. Sheriff of co. Northampton is to be heard on Wednesday next in the Star Chamber. Sheriff of co. Bedford to attend on Wednesday to show why he has been so backward, since no man has refused. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 16. 97. The King to Robert Earl of Lindsey, Great Chamberlain of
Westminster. England, Edward Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen,
Francis Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master

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of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Sir Henry Vane, Comptroller of the Household, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, being the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Recite the writs for providing 45 ships for safeguard of the seas and defence of the realm, and that the King is pleased to lend ships to those places which cannot find them. The persons addressed are authorized to prepare ships accordingly, and to give warrant to the Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, to furnish them with ordnance and ammunition. Sir William Russell is also authorized to receive the ship-money from Sheriffs or other officers, and give tripartite indentures of acquittance, one of which shall be left with Edward Nicholas, whom the King appoints to keep the same. Sir William Russell is also authorized to pay over to John Crane, Surveyor of Marine Victuals, such sums as shall be appointed, and the like to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant of the Ordnance. [*Duplicate. 36 lines on parchment.*]

Nov. 16.

98. Sir John Dryden, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to the Council. States at length his proceedings in assessing his county. He procured from London, copies of the Provision Roll, the Fifteen Roll, and the Subsidy Roll, and finding that the Provision, Fifteens, and Subsidy were larger, and that there were more market towns and more Earls and Lords in the east division than in the west, he laid a larger provision of 450*l.* on the east, and sent out his warrants for rating. Thereupon, some of the Lords of the east division petitioned the Lords to have the assessment altered; whereupon, by the Lords' letters dated 30th October last, he was commanded to make a new assessment. This has been a great hindrance, and so soon as he had perfected a new assessment, he found that by a statute of 23 Henry VI. cap. 8, no man should be sheriff above one year, so that he is altogether disenabled from the prosecution of this service; whereupon, he humbly prays the King to grant him his writ of discharge. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Nov. 16.

99. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 4,885*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, paid by Robert Mellinge, on behalf of Sir John Wentworth, sheriff of Norfolk, on account of ship-money collected under the writ of 20th October 1634. [*The seal of Mellinge has arms. 1 p.*] *Annexed,*

99. i. *Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,312*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, paid by William Vesey on behalf of the Sheriff of Norfolk, being in part of 6,735*l.* ship-money, to be levied on the coast-towns of Norfolk and Cambridge, under the writ of 20th October 1634. [Seals with arms. 1 p.]*

Nov. 16.

100. Receipt of Sir Walter Norton, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, for 60*l.*, paid by the town of Stamford for ship-money. [*¼ p.*]

Nov. 16.

101. Sir John Dryden to the Council. Certifies that Thomas Hawton, at the time of the musters for co. Northampton, was sore visited with the small-pox, which was the cause of his being a defaulter. *Underwritten,*

101. i. *Memorandum of the Earl of Exeter that he was content that Hawton should be discharged. 20th November 1635. [1 p.]*

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Nov. 16.

102. Richard Bagnall, saltpetreman, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Richard Bloxham of Banbury, co. Oxford, of whom Bagnall took a house for working saltpetre, would not suffer him to enter without giving a bond of 500*l.* for delivering possession when Bagnall's time was expired. His works being done, he now goes to pay his rent and to have up his bond, which latter Bloxham utterly refuses, being given much to suits. Requests the Lords to send for him by a messenger to show cause why he does not deliver up the bond. [1 p.]

Nov. 16.

103. Petition of Symon Muskett, Richard Lowther, and Nathaniel Snape to Francis Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Petitioners being in Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, in the capacity of their profession as lawyers, were about three years since called before the Commissioners for composition for knighthood. Their allegations that they had not any estate, but only their profession at law, was approved for a just answer; but petitioners were advised for advancement of his Majesty's service to underwrite 25*l.* a piece, with promise that it should only be made use of as an example to quicken others. Mr. Long and some others, not being privy to this arrangement, have returned petitioners as debtors for their subscriptions. Pray direction to Auditor Povey to discharge them.

Underwritten,

103. I. *Certificate of Sir Richard Wynne, Sir Henry Spiller, and Lawrence Whitaker of the truth of the statement of the above petitioners, and that it was a good means of advancing his Majesty's service.* [1 p.] *Annexed,*

103. II. *Direction to Justinian Povey, auditor for Middlesex, as above solicited, that the amounts should not be put in charge in the account of Sir Richard Wynne, collector of fines for knighthood in Middlesex.* [Unsigned. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 16.

104. Petition of Peter Wright to the same. His Majesty by patent granted to Martin Turner and petitioner, and the longer liver, the office of Comptroller of the Customs at Kingston-upon-Hull. Turner being deceased, petitioner prays letters for admission to his office. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Nov. 16 ?]

105. Report of Felix Kingston and five others, referees of the Company of Stationers, upon a petition of Journeymen Printers presented to that company concerning certain abuses of which they desired reformation. The abuses complained of principally related to the excessive number of persons brought up to the art of printing, the extraordinary number of some books printed at one impression, and the abuse of standing forms. In the way of reformation the referees had composed nineteen articles which are herein contained, and are submitted to the judgment of the Stationers' Company. By way of reducing the number of workmen, they directed that all persons employed in printing who had not been bound apprentice should be put away, and that certain irregular practices by which the number of apprentices was increased should no longer be allowed.

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It was then provided that no printing forms should be kept standing except "the Psalter, Grammar, Accidence, Almanack, Prognostication, Primer or Absee," and those to be distributed once a year; that no books printed of the Nonpareil letter should exceed the number of 5,000, of Brevier 3,000, except the Privilege granted to the Company, and the Testament belonging to the King's printers, commonly called Cheke's Testament, and of that 6,000, and of other books 1,500 or 2,000. There follow many minute practical regulations: Journeymen were to be allowed for the holydays as theretofore. Compositors were to keep their cases clean and dispose of "all wooden letters, and two-line letters, and keep their letter whole while work is doing, and after bind it up in good order." In lieu of an ancient custom that every journeyman printer should have a copy of every book he worked upon, he was for the future to have an increase in wages of threepence per week. No girls, boys, or others were to take off any sheets from "the tinpin of the press," but "he that pulleth at the press shall take off every sheet himself." [2½ pp.] *Underwritten,*

105. I. *Minute of the [Court of the] Stationers' Company approving the preceding report, and ordering the same to be entered in the Register Book of Orders. 16th November 1635. [Attested copy. ½ p.] Annexed,*

105. II. *Probably a portion of the petition of the Journeymen Printers which gave rise to the reference and report above mentioned. It begins "Thirdly" and relates to the employment of apprentices in composing or working at the press whilst workmen printers wanted work. [½ p.]*

Nov. 16.
St. Martin's
Lane.

106. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to John Lord Poulett. Thanks for his favourable welcome home. Shall be glad of occasion to serve him. Reminds him of a "cheese of Cheddar" he was to send the writer. Recommends a man to his service. [Draft or copy unsigned. 1 p.]

Nov. 16.

107. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Nov. 17.

108. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 448*l.* 10*s.* from Francis Ricards on behalf of Morgan Vaughan, sheriff of co. Radnor, in part of 5,000*l.* ship money charged on that county and the rest of South Wales by virtue of the writ dated 4th August last. [Seals with arms. 1 p.] *Annexed,*

108. I. *Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,111*l.* from John Earl of Bridgewater, on behalf of several sheriffs of Wales, for ship money collected under the writ of the 20th October then last. 25th April 1635. [Seals with arms. 1 p.]*

Nov. 17.

109. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty:—Officers of Ordnance to attend about accounts of expenses and remains of gunpowder in the late expedition; also to bring an account of powder sold. Mr. Pigot is to attend to state

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how much he has had out of the King's store and what he has done with it. To consider petition of the saltpetremen. Whether the ships under Sir John Pennington shall come in at the end of their victualling or be supplied again and for what time. Whether the Registrar of the Admiralty shall furnish Mr. Murray's commissioners with records. Sir Sackville Crow to bring in his answer to the petition of the Governors of the Chest. The Shipwrights' petition and Sir Henry Marten's order for settling the government of that company. [*Lord Cottington has added*] Complaint against de la Barre. Appoint a smith at Portsmouth. [1 p.]

Nov. 17.

110. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Have caused the present decays of all his Majesty's victualling houses belonging to the Navy at London, Dover, Portsmouth, and Rochester to be surveyed by skilful workmen, who have estimated the charge of reparation as follows:—The Abbey of Grace *alias* the Bailiff's Place in East Smithfield, 1,680*l.*; the Maison Dieu at Dover, 1,240*l.*; brewhouses and other buildings at Portsmouth, 196*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; storehouse at Rochester, 146*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Most of these buildings are so ruinous that if not repaired they will shortly fall down, especially those at Dover. The rents received amount to about 200*l.* per annum. [*Seal with crest.* 2 pp.]

Nov. 17.

111. Petition of the Saltpetremakers to the same. Petitioners find many potash works in every county where they come, and the potash makers, knowing of their coming, gather up all the ashes, and so enhance the prices that petitioners cannot get ashes to perform his Majesty's service. Petitioners pray for some order for petitioners to take ashes according to their commission, and to prohibit potash makers from buying up ashes within thirty miles of the works of the saltpetremen. [*Nicholas has endorsed a rough note of an order of the Lords that the soapmakers should deliver the proportion desired by the saltpetremen at 8*d.* a bushel. The price had varied from 5*d.* to 7*d.*, but 8*d.* was now judged to be a reasonable price.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 17.

Ordinances made by Lord Keeper Coventry with the assistance of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, for redress of sundry errors, defaults, and abuses in the Court of Chancery. The ordinances are 31 in number, principally aiming at alterations in practice, and especially at the restoration of "the ancient brevity and succinctness" in pleadings, decrees, and writs *de executione decreti*. [*See Miscellaneous, Vol. 8. p. 194.* 20 pp.]

Nov. 17.

112. Account by Richard Wyan of the present state of the accounts of Vice Admirals. Nine accounts for periods anterior to 1635 are enumerated as not yet brought in. Eight are mentioned as in suit and process of settlement. Upon accounts brought in 412*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* had been found to be due, but had not been brought into the office. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Nov. 18. 1. Order of Council. The Board having taken into consideration
Star Chamber. how necessary it is that as well the four principal officers of the
Navy, as all other officers both of the Navy and Ordnance, who
receive yearly fee and have under their control any of his Majesty's
stores, should take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and also
a particular oath for the due execution of their places, the Lords of
the Admiralty are required to frame such particular oath, that upon
approbation a commission may be issued to the said Lords to admi-
nister the same. [*Seal of the Council.* 1 p.]

Nov. 18. 2. List of causes specially appointed to be heard in the Star
Chamber this day. They were,—Sir Edward Leech *versus* Philip
Earl of Chesterfield and others, for plots and publishing of false
scandal: [*Margin, "Dismissed."*] Philip Earl of Chesterfield *versus*
Sir Edward Leech and others, for combinations and subornation of
perjury. The Attorney General on the relation of James Oates and
Anne his wife *versus* John Goodhand and others, for combinations,
extortions, &c. Andrew Burrell *versus* William Giles, clerk, for
riots, &c. [1 p.]

Nov. 18. 3. Edward Stephens, Sheriff of co. Gloucester, to the Council.
Little Sodbury. Has assessed the city and county of the city of Gloucester at 500*l.*,
upon Tewkesbury 60*l.*, upon Chipping Campden 20*l.*, and the
remainder of 5,500*l.* upon his county, divided among the hundreds
according as other taxes use to be divided. He has also made out
warrants for the collection. He has received from Gloucester the
100*l.* arrear, and has returned it to be paid to the Treasurer of the
Navy. [1 p.]

[Nov. 18 ?] 4. Petition of Inhabitants of Bricklesea, Essex, being a member
of Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports, to the same. Petitioners are
assessed 23*l.* by the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich towards ship
money. Since the tax so made the Sheriff of Essex has charged
petitioners with the like sum as being in Essex. On the petition
of the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord
Warden, desired the sheriffs to raise the moneys assessed by him on
Bricklesea some other way, but he intends to proceed to levy the
same on Bricklesea. Pray the Lords to appoint whom petitioners
shall pay. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 18. 5. Certificate of Edward Chamberlayne, under-sheriff of co.
Northampton, of the assessment of that county to the ship money.
[*Nicholas has endorsed: "This was first assessed, but there is a
second which I received 16th December, which is true and by which
the money was levied."* 1 p.]

Nov. 18. Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings of the Council respecting ship-
money:—With reference to letter of Sheriff of Northampton [see
Nov. 16, No. 98.] the Lords order him to still execute the King's
writ and proceed according to their last letter. Sheriff of Berks:
the clergy and church of Windsor to be rated but at 30*l.*, and the

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rest to be laid on other hundreds of the county. Sheriff of Surrey to attend on Sunday about petition of Lambeth. Sheriff of Berks to attend on Sunday. Bricklesea to pay with Sandwich. Stockdale's petition referred to the Sheriff of York. Flint petition, a caveat for that and for Chester and Shrewsbury. Sheriff of Bedfordshire called in and required to proceed in the execution of the writ without making any doubts. [See Nov. 15, Vol. ccci., No. 96. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 18.
The
Star Chamber.

6. Order of Archbishops Laud and Neile, the Earl of Manchester, Lord Cottington, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, referees as after mentioned, calling unto them the two Lord Chief Justices and the Lord Chief Baron and Justice Hutton. Recites an order of the Court of Exchequer, dated 2nd May last, that the sheriffs of Durham should show cause why they ought not to account in that court, as the sheriffs of Lancaster and other sheriffs, for things in their charge and answerable to his Majesty. Also a petition to his Majesty of Bishop Morton, of Durham, wherein he set forth the ancient rights of his county palatine, and prayed the King to refer the examination of the business to some of his counsel and judges, whereupon his Majesty referred the same to the referees above mentioned. Such referees meeting this day, ordered that the Bishop of Durham, or his under-sheriff's deputy, should thenceforth yearly account before his Majesty's auditor in that county, who should have the schedules of such things as concern his Majesty delivered to him by the officers of the Exchequer, and that the auditor should return the same to such officers. [$7\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Nov. 18. 7. Richard Wyan to Nicholas. During the last storm there was a ship of Hamburgh cast away near the Isle of Wight, but the men escaped alive, and since that time 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* and some goods have been saved out of the sea, and a good sum loose without marks or bags. He has sent down a messenger to seize all for his Majesty's use. He may certify the Lords as he sees occasion. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 18. 8. Bill of Richard Butler, glass painter, for work done for Archbishop Laud in repairing and making new painted glass in the chapel at Lambeth: total 35*l.* 11*s.* The old painted glass was new leaded at 18*d.* per foot, and new painted glass was inserted at 6*s.* per foot. [1 p.]

Nov. 18. 9. Similar bill of Thomas Babb, painter, for work done at Lambeth and Croydon: total 29*l.* 4*s.* Among the items for work performed at Lambeth are,—“his grace's arms with the see richly gilded over the chapel door, 1*l.* 3*s.* ;” the pipes of the organ were richly gilded and the case was painted of wainscot colour, at a cost of 12*l.* 10*s.* ; “twice prayning [*sic*] the barge with the six oars with the state room laid twice a fair green in oil, 3*l.* ;” “*item*, the two windows, the bars laid in lead colours with eighty and odd new bars, 12*s.*” The work at Croydon principally consisted of painting the benches in the orchard, by the brook side, and in the bowling green. [1 p.]

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Nov. 18.

10. Statement of the case of Serles March, gentleman porter of Deal Castle, who having been grievously insulted, on Christmas eve last, by Joshua Copping of Canterbury, was permitted by the Lord Warden to take his course against Copping before the Earl Marshal. By the negligence of March's agent the cause went against him by default, and Thomas Godfrey of Sellinge and John Philipot, Somerset herald, having been unable to settle it, the court had made a reference to Sir Henry Marten to tax costs against March, and then to hear Dr. Eden's petition for admitting March's bill. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

10. I. *Petition of Serles March to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. Prays him to move the Earl Marshal to continue the cause and to receive his bill which was tendered at the last court, or if he will dismiss the cause, to tax but small damages, and then March will prosecute de novo.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 18.

London

11. Francis à Sancta Clara to Luke Wadding, guardian of St. Isidore, general chronologist of the holy order of [St. Fr]ancis, consulter of the Inquisition.

“Very R[everend] Fa[ther],

“I did see a letter of yours to our vicar of Douay, the contents whereof giveth me matter of obligation to your paternity, for your charitable offices concerning my book, so much ventilated in your parts, as here, by our æmulos, God forgive them! You have heard that the chief of all the ancient orders in England did send to Rome their approbation of it in a joint letter, and their testimonies of the good effect, in better disposing the minds of our countrymen to terms of re-union with the church, which is the aim of all our endeavours. Notwithstanding this, there is one Fray Ludovicus à S[ancta] Maria, a man known to your paternity, whom, for his seditious and afterwards luxurious and lascivious life, to avoid a greater scandal to our holy order, we were constrained to expel from our province, first by consent of our *intermedium capitulum*, and after our provincial chapter,—he then suing to be incorporated to us. Hereupon, that we might more easily get him out of England, we permitted him to get letters commendatory from many persons of quality here, to gain a better colour for his sending hence. Hence he being exasperated against me, whom he conceives his enemy for his wicked life, at his coming to Paris, he dealt by false calumnies to draw the guardian Doles to deal with the Sorbonne to censure the book, which they refused, and as we hear, he is gone to Rome to do what his malice can direct him. Our Provincial wrote to our General to detain him in those parts, for if he shall return there is great danger that he will *redire ad vomitum*, yet we doubt whether our General hath received the letters; you will . . . if you can know the truth, for our Provincial would write again [if he knew] that they were not received. There is also another occasion which happily presenteth itself, which inviteth me to write to your paternity. The bearer hereof is sent from our Queen to his Holiness, and is to remain there as ledger. You know we have one Saint Gregorio Pansano [Panzani] of the oratory, who resideth here from his Holiness, thus, as we hope, there will be a beginning of correspondence, he goeth *in recto* from the Queen, but etc. the agent of the Benedictines, called Father Wilfred, and Senior [Signor] Georgius Conæus are designed from hence to be his assistants in this good business; if your paternity will seriously annex your advice in occurrences, it will be exceedingly well accepted here, and if you please by letter to signify to me your willingness in it, I shall acquaint such here with it that shall authorize you

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as the other two are. I desire much that no other orders should surpass our holy order in acts of true Christian fidelity or zeal to our country, and therefore do desire that your well deserved acquaintance and experience there may also appear in this common business. You may enclose a letter at any time in this agent's packet to me, he knoweth me, and I shall return you an answer by him again. Thus with desire to be remembered to R[everend] Fa. Anthony, Punch, etc. I rest, begging your holy prayers. There is no news here, only all things are in great quiet, Re[verend] Fa[ther], your paternity's humble bro[ther], Fr. Fran[cis] à S[ancta] Clara." [1 p.]

Nov. 19.
Ipswich.

12. Francis Burwell, John Barker, and four others to the Council. Certify that on 6th December 1634, at a meeting to assess 5,000*l.* ship money, Suffolk agreed to pay 2,650*l.*, leaving 2,350*l.* for Essex. Essex condescended to pay 2,300*l.*, and it was agreed that if either Essex appeared to be easier rated than Suffolk, or if Earl Rivers contributed towards the charge of Essex, that that county should pay the 50*l.* left in difference, if not Suffolk should bear it. The writers have heard that Essex was easier rated, and that the Earl did contribute. [1 p.]

Nov. 19.
St. John's
[Clerkenwell].

13. William Earl of Exeter to John Dickenson, clerk of the Council. Mr. Knightley has submitted himself for his neglect of musters in co. Northampton. The Earl is content and desires he may be discharged. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 19.
St. John's.

14. The same to the same. Similar letter in relation to Justinian Smyth, chief constable of the hundred of Spelhoe, co. Northampton. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 19.

15. Richard Wyan to Nicholas. Received the Lords' letters with papers concerning the Swan of Flushing. The sessions for the Admiralty is the 6th December. The Lords should order the men to be sent up together with the Scottish men that are bound to give evidence. Will send down a process against the bark. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 19.
Lambeth.

16. Ecclesiastical Commissioners to [Bishop Dee of Peterborough]. In a cause lately depending before the Commissioners against Charles Chauncey, late vicar of Ware, co. Hertford, and then parson of Marston [St.] Lawrence, co. Northampton, in the diocese of Peterborough, Chauncey was this day pronounced guilty of opposing the setting up a rail about the communion table in the church of Ware with a kneeling bench affixed, and of inveighing against such rail, saying it was an innovation, a snare to men's consciences, superstitious, a breach of the second commandment, an addition to God's worship, and such like. Chauncey to extenuate his offence seemed to avow that he did not speak these words so much out of dislike of the rail and bench as that he conceived they had been set up without sufficient authority, and that since his coming to Marston [St.] Lawrence he had caused such a rail and bench to be set up there. The Commissioners pray the Bishop to make inquiry of Chauncey's assertion, as also how conformably in other matters

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he behaves himself, and to certify the Commissioners thereof at their first session of Hilary Term. [Copy. 1 p.] Appended,

16. I. *Certificate of John Blincoe and twenty others, being the churchwardens and parishioners of Marston St. Lawrence, that there is in the church of that parish a decent rail about the communion table at the upper end of the chancel, set up by appointment of the ordinary, and that the same table is placed at the communion time according to the direction given in the rubric, vizt., in the body of the church or chancel where morning prayer and evening prayer be appointed to be said. And also that the Holy Sacrament is delivered to the communicants reverently kneeling.* [Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

16. II. *Certificate of John Hunt, vicar of Sulgrave, William Selby, rector of Chipping Warden, and ten others, of whom seven were clergymen, that Charles Chauncey was a diligent student in theology, and a man of sober and pious life, and that, to the best of their knowledge, he did not hold any opinions but what were orthodox and in accordance with those of the Church of England, and that he was conformable in rites and ceremonies.* [Latin. Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

16. III. *Dr. Samuel Clarke, Dr. Robert Sibthorpe, and Henry Alleyn to Bishop Dee of Peterborough. Certify that they found the communion table in Marston St. Lawrence standing east and west enclosed with a rail little bigger in compass than the table is, like a sheep-pen or a cage, and no bench about it. Ever since Mr. Chauncey's coming there the table at sacrament times has been removed into the body of the church and the parishioners have received the Communion in their seats. Before that time the table stood in the chancel and there the communicants received. That Mr. Chauncey since his coming there has admitted strangers of other parishes to the Communion, and in the administration of the Sacrament has not worn surplice or hood, and has administered to persons who did not kneel; that he uses to preach on Sundays in the afternoon and monthly upon Fridays, to which sermons divers of other parishes resort; and he has wholly omitted to bow at the name of Jesus. Divers of the ministers who signed the above testimonial of conformity confessed they never heard him read divine service or any ministerial office save only preaching and catechizing.* [Copy. 1 p.]

Nov. 19. 17. J. George Herlin to George Rawden, secretary to Viscount Houndstart. Conway and Killultagh, at his lodging in St. Martin's Lane. [Hound Street?] Applies for payment of eight weeks' board wages from the time when Lord Conway went to sea until the writer came to "my lady." [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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- Nov 19. 18. Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts, to Nicholas. Reports his
Standon. proceedings in reference to the ship money. The county being
[Stanton ?] great requires the greater time to perfect it. The assessments are
made and his warrants are going out to the collectors with as much
speed as may be. States the amounts of various assessments. As
soon as he hears from the collectors Nicholas shall be informed.
[*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- Nov. 19. 19. Return from the constable of Camberwell, Surrey, that ther
Camberwell. were no strangers born resident in that liberty. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 19. 20. Similar return from the constable and others of Clapham,
Clapham. Surrey. [1 p.]
- Nov. 20. Grant of privilege for 14 years to James Rosse, his Majesty's
servant, and Alexander Roberts, for sole making red and white
lead and glazing earthen ware with litharge or lead out of which
the silver is first extracted, according to their new invention.
[*Docquet.*]
- Nov. 20. 21. Abstract of the commission for compounding for defective
titles prepared for Sec. Windebank, one of the commissioners, pre-
paratory to the first meeting of the Commissioners this day. The
commission was dated on the 20th August last. The names of the
Commissioners, the several natures of the defective titles with
which they might deal, and certain special provisions contained in
the commision are stated in this paper. [*Sec. Windebank, or one of
his secretaries, has endorsed "Mr. Baron Weston to be knighted."*
Sir Richard Weston was knighted on the 7th December 1635.
[2 pp.]
- Nov. 20. 22. List of causes specially appointed to be heard in the Star
Chamber on this day. They were,—Philip Earl of Chesterfield *versus*
Sir Edward Smith and others: [*Margin, "Dismissed"*]; Thomas
Temple, clerk, LL.D., *versus* Bray Ayleworth and others, for con-
spiracy to accuse the plaintiff to have committed adultery in his
parish church with Mary wife of John Toms; Bray Ayleworth
versus Thomas Temple and others; the Attorney General, on the
relation of James Oates and Ann his wife, *versus* John Goodhand and
others, among them Walter Kirle, Esq. [1 p.]
- Nov. 20. 23. Notes of Sec. Windebank in reference to the evidence in the
first of the before-mentioned cases in the Star Chamber. The case
related to the possession of premises called Worrall's ground.
[2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]
- Nov. 20. 24. William Earl of Exeter to John Dickenson. The chief con-
St. John's. stables of the hundred of Clely, co. Northampton, have submitted
themselves and promised to be more careful in the execution of their
office. Desires they may be discharged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 20. 25. John Petley and William Cripps, assessors and collectors of
Ightham. ship-money, to Edward Chute, Sheriff of Kent. Justify their assess-
ment on Sir William Selby. No man in Kent is able to pay so great

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a sum, having no children, an excellent estate in land, and money before hand. Mr. [Richard] Amhurst has an estate of 200*l.* per annum, but two children and never keeps house, nor allows anything for his own or his family's entertainment. Sir William objects that they have not assessed Mrs. Holdich, Mrs. Multon, Mr. Multon, Mrs. James, or Mr. Thomas James. The answer is that when old Mr. James died they assessed Mr. William James the heir for the whole estate, and his mother, brother, and he agree between themselves for the payment thereof. Mr. Multon has sold every foot of land, and on the last subsidy was not thought fit to be taxed. Mrs. Holdich and Mrs. Multon are widows and live with Sir John Sedley and have no estate. [1 p.]

Nov. 20. 26. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 13th inst. to this day. The account began with a remain of 6,915*l.* 12*s.*: the receipts had been 8,586*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*, the payments 12,510*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and the balance remaining was 2,991*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.* Among the payments are the following:—To the cofferer of the household, for the diets of the Prince Palatine of the Rhine and his train, 1,000*l.*; Countess of Denbigh, for secret service of the Queen, 500*l.*; towards charges of buildings at Greenwich, 700*l.*; in full of 800*l.*, for building a new lodge in Hyde Park, 300*l.*; in part of 880*l.* 10*s.*, for painting and richly gilding his Majesty's banqueting house at Whitehall, &c., 200*l.*; Hubert le Sueur, for statues by him made and delivered to his Majesty, 100*l.*; more in full of 216*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, for rent of a house until Lady Day last, 116*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; George Gage, for his employment into Spain and Italy, 42*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*; Sir Richard Wynne, in part for building the chapel at Somerset House, 400*l.* Among fees and annuities paid,—Sir William St. Ravie, 200*l.*; Francis Fenelli, 30*l.*; Henry Zinzan, 55*l.*; Richard Zinzan, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Lady Nayerne [Mayerne?], 50*l.* [2 pp.]

Nov. 20. 27. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. In answer to letter of 29th January, which by reason of multitude of other businesses they were enforced to defer, they state, as to a brick wall to guard the storehouses at Chatham, they have caused a plot to be made of it, and that at 3*l.* a rood it will cost 610*l.* 10*s.* As to a blockhouse or sconce and a barricado at the mouth of St. Mary Creek, they give reasons why it is not needed. If one of the Whelps were used instead of the Henrietta pinnace, it would be a competent guard. For the barricado at Upnor Castle, lately broken by the great frost, they recommend for this winter the employment of the two pinnaces called the Moon and the Seven Stars. For the future they advise that four lighters more may be made, which, with the present six and the before-mentioned two pinnaces, should bear up an iron chain across that place, which will not be so subject to break as the late barricado made of masts, and be far less expense. To renew the former barricado will cost 2,305*l.*, besides 624*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum to maintain it. The suggested chain weighing 28 tons of iron at

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45*l.* per ton wrought, will cost 1,260*l.*, and 11 anchors to moor the ships and lighters, six tons at 40*l.* per ton, 240*l.* [*Seal with crest. 2 pp.*];

[Nov. 20.] 28. Petition of Bishop White of Ely, on behalf of himself and his tenants, to the Council. Petitioner and his tenants are seised of the manors of Wisbeach, Leverington, Newton, Tydd St. Giles, and the hundred of Wisbeach, to which several ancient pasture grounds belong, called Marshes, and have time out of mind been used in common for the said tenants, and the incumbents of the churches have always had the tithes thereof. About two months since Sir Peregrine Bertie, Sir Philip Landen, and others, under colour of the commission for defective have passed a patent of the said marshes and the tithes thereof, as being out of any parish, and under their patent, without any trial at law, threaten to raise a multitude of persons, and enter and put petitioner and his tenants out of possession, and if petitioner should raise the like number to maintain his possession much mischief may happen. Petitioner having exhibited his bill in Chancery to be relieved, prays the Lords to give directions for a writ to the sheriff under the statute of Northampton, to suppress such riots as may happen in the premises. [1 p.]

[Nov. 20.?] 29. Petition of the Corporation of Maldon to the same. Maldon was last charged for ship-money 80*l.* Petitioners lately petitioned that the same might be reduced to 60*l.*, to which the Lords seemed to incline. Petitioners paid in 40*l.*, and now 10*l.* more, which is all that can be got, the town daily decaying in trade. Leave the consideration of the premises to the Lords. [*Answer under-written, "Nihil," and below, probably written by the collector, "Robert Coe, I would have his name to be returned. William Painter [says] if he had any leisure [he] would spend a 100*l.* before he would pay this ship money."* 1 p.]

Nov. 20. 30. Certificate made to the Court of Exchequer by Thomas Brinley, auditor. Under orders made in a cause of Henry Holte and Mark Quested, plaintiffs, and Thomas Austen and others (to whom the King had granted the forest of Galtres, co. York.) defendants, Brinley was ordered to examine the accounts of the defendants touching that forest, and to certify the same to the court. Valuing the forest at 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre, and taking account of the receipts of defendants on account thereof, they were charged in account with 17,009*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, against which they showed advances made to Sir Allen Apsley for the King's service, with various other payments and charges, amounting altogether to 20,645*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance still due to the defendants of 3,636*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, for payment of which there remained to be sold the New Park, which contained 1,024 acres and 2 roods. [5 pp.] Appended,

30. I. Further certificate of Thomas Brinley, that by an order of the Exchequer, an allowance of 100 acres was to be made out of the King's part of the said forest for highways, and that Sir John Bouchier was to be allowed 80 acres as a

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compensation for his claims on the said forest. 20th November 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

30. II. *Affidavit of Richard Norwood that he had measured the part of the Forest of Galtres reserved for the King, and also the New Park, and that the former contained 6,616 acres 3 roods and 3 perches, and the latter the quantity mentioned above. 5th September 1635. [1 p.]*

Nov. $\frac{20}{30}$.
The Hague.

31. Sir William Boswell to Nicholas. Thanks for letters of information of acts passed in England concerning the subjects of those States, the best of whom are bound (if not to believe) to further what the multitude passionately presses, neither can he oppose whatsoever comes to be reported to the disadvantage of England, except he can lay the full truth before them. He is ready to stand up and fight his master's battles, but he can only do it with reason, when he knows the true state of the affair, as Nicholas had related to him that of the cruiser. Begs him to continue such letters, and because he understands that Nicholas is to be one of the Clerks of the Council, entreats him to let the writer know what passes at the Board as well as at the Admiralty (if he continue his attendance) concerning those provinces.—P.S. The States have taken Bilandt house on the Waal upon Cleves side, which they fortify, resolving to quarter a number of their army there, whereby they have so locked up Schenck sconce as nothing can enter but under the check of three batteries. [3 pp.]

Nov. $\frac{20}{30}$.
The Hague.

32. The same to the same. With the news of his appointment as successor to Mr. Trumbull in the clerkship of the Council, the writer understands that Nicholas has a purpose to employ the bearer, Simon Prickels, in the months of his attendance. Recommends him as an affectionate, faithful, and able servant. [1 p.]

Nov. 20.
Bristol.

33. Bishop Coke of Bristol to Archbishop Laud. Is informed from Mintern Magna that by reason of Mr. Trottle's detaining the key of the church door from the old parson, the people want divine service, and the parson will be in danger to lose his living. Doubtless Trottle is a man of contentious disposition, if by this device he endangers the living, or spends the means of it in suits of law, the parson with his grandchildren are like to starve. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov 20.

34. Answers of William Baldrie, of St. Martin Orgars, vintner, to articles objected against him by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Was lawfully chosen one of the vestrymen of the parish. In 1633 deponent called a vestry for parish business, for which he was convented before Dr. Duck, who admonished him not to call any more vestries, which he observed. There was a table of fees, which was cast out before deponent came to be churchwarden. A vault for Sir Allen Cotton was appropriated before deponent came into the parish. Admits that part of the cloister and a house at the end of the cloister are used to lay coals in for the poor. The King's arms had been

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removed, and one was dispensed with for being churchwarden and paid a sum of money for the same. The parishioners owe deponent 5*l.* 15*s.* for communion wine. The poor are not supported out of the church stock. When churchwarden, he repaired the windows of the church. The church does not run to decay. The parish owe him 14*l.* Told the clerk that if Peacock was no inmate his child [could not] be christened, but the child was not brought to be christened and so died, for which he has answered before Dr. Duck. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Nov. 20. 35. Constable and others of Redriff, Surrey, to Sir Thomas Redriff. Greymes and others, Justices of Peace. Certify that there is one stranger born resident in that parish, a Dane, apprenticed to a tailor. [1 p.]

Nov. 20. 36. Return of Constable of Lambeth Deane that there was no Lambeth Deane. stranger resident in that liberty. [1 p.]

Nov. 20. 37. Return of Constable of Lambeth Marsh that there was only Lambeth Marsh. one stranger, a servant, resident in that place. [1 p.]

Nov. 20. 38. Return of strangers resident in Bermondsey, made by the Bermondsey. constable and headborough. They were eighteen in number, some with wives and children; mostly Dutch and weavers. [1 p.]

Nov. 20. 32. Similar return of the Constables of St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Saviour's. six strangers, some with families. [1 p.]

Nov. 20. 40. Similar return by the Constables and Headborough for the liberty of the Clink; fourteen Dutch people are enumerated, all living in an almshouse in that liberty. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Nov. 20.] 41. Similar return by the Constables of St. Saviour's, Southwark; 49 strangers are enumerated, mostly weavers. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

[Nov. 20.] 42. Similar return by the Constables and Headborough for the liberty of "Old Parich garden;" two strangers, one having a family, are enumerated. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 20. 43. See "Papers relating to Appointments to the Navy."

Nov. 21. 44. Henry Hodges, Sheriff of co. Somerset, to Nicholas. Assessed London. Bridgewater at 70*l.*, Minehead 60*l.*, Bath 70*l.*, Axbridge 30*l.*, Taunton 100*l.*, Wells 60*l.*, Ilchester 30*l.*, Langport Estover 20*l.*, Yeovil 30*l.*, and the rest of co. Somerset 7,520*l.* Some of the corporations had collected the greatest part of that money, and had collected the remainder had not Sir Robert Phillips interrupted them. The collectors for the county have paid the writer about 1,000*l.*, and have been ready to pay a great deal more, but that they expect the event of a difference between Sir Robert Phillips and the writer concerning the said service, now depending at the Council Board. But for that difference the 8,000*l.* would have been satisfied before Christmas. He is waiting in London upon command from the Council. When he is freed the service will proceed with alacrity. [*Seal with arms, imperfect.* 1 p.]

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Nov. 21.

45. Account by Sir William Russell of sums received for ship-money. Under the first writ, the amount assessed was 83,564*l.* Of this sum 79,284*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* had been received. Of the balance remaining 2,955*l.* was retained by the city of London as the value of the remains in the ships sent out by them, which left 1,324*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* really unpaid. Under the second writ, 13,008*l.* 10*s.* had been received. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 21.

Deptford.

46. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Though Sir Henry Palmer intimated to the Lords in April last the substance of Mr. Goddard's labours in viewing the creeks adjoining the harbour of Portsmouth for the most convenient place for a dry dock, the Officers now certify more fully what he had reported to them. The course of Goddard's inquiries is stated at length; his conclusion being in favour of a place called Elson Wood, over against the place where the ships now ride moored on Gosport side of Portsmouth Bay. The advantages of this spot are described, and the expense calculated at 6,000*l.* The Officers recommend that three or four experienced men should be joined with them and his Majesty's own masters, to take a more exact view of the place, and compute the charge. [*Seal with crest.* 2 pp.]

Nov. 21.

47. Petition of Barbara Prichard, widow, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner's late husband was vicar of Battersea for 13 years, which vicarage was endowed with all manner of tithes there except of corn. The late Lord Grandison being impropiator, refused to pay petitioner's husband any tithe at all, but offered 20*l.* *per annum*, the tithes being worth 200*l.* *per annum*, but the 20*l.* *per annum* being a composition made by the previous vicar. Petitioner's husband thereupon resolved to sue for his tithes, but upon promise of payment and recompense forbore so to do. Lord Grandison died about four years since, on whose death Sir John St. John, being his heir and executor, entered and received the tithe for his own use. Whereupon petitioner's husband commenced a suit against him, but on promise of satisfaction the same was surceased. The detention of the tithes much decayed petitioner's husband's estate, and about 12 months since he died, much indebted and leaving seven children. Petitioner prays relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

47. I. Reference by Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe and Sir Henry Marten, to call the parties before them; that if the complaint seem true, some further course may be taken. 21 November 1635. [*Endorsed is a memorandum that the 19th January was appointed, "between two and three in the afternoon, at the dining chamber, &c."* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 21.

48. Petition of William Poole, clerk, to the same. Upon several hearings before the Archbishop and the Lord Keeper, wherein petitioner was plaintiff against Samuel Rich, concerning the rectory of North Cerney, Rich wholly insisted upon a presentation granted to him by the Court of Wards, as in his Majesty's donation by reason of the minority of Lord Stafford. But so it is, that now to

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frustrate the report of the Archbishop and the Lord Keeper, and the order made thereupon by his Majesty, Rich now pretends himself to be instituted on the presentation of the Earl of Arundel, the committee of Lord Stafford, which, if there be any such, was surreptitiously obtained, by colour whereof divers suits are commenced against petitioner and his friends, and great part of the tithes is detained from him. Petitioner proposed that they should sue to the Archbishop, and the Lord Keeper to determine the difference now in agitation, but that had been rejected, and Thomas Rich, father of Samuel, had inclosed part of the glebe, ploughed up highways, and removed land-marks. Prays allowance for preferring articles against Samuel Rich in the High Commission. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

48. I. *Fiat of the Archbishop. If the articles will bear it, let the parties be called into the High Commission Court.*
21st November 1635. [*Sir John Lambe has underwritten*
"Articles and letters missive against Samuel Rich." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 21. 49. Answer of Timothy Cartwright of St. Martin Orgars, draper, to articles in the High Commission Court. Was chosen a vestryman, but never took upon him any ecclesiastical government. Was with others convented before Dr. Duck, and they were admonished not to bear themselves as a vestry. Touching their dispensing of things in any ecclesiastical way, he never took upon him any such matters, but confesses they had their parochial meetings for the common good of the parish, as their forefathers have done for long continuance. Believes there was a table of fees before deponent was a vestryman, which of late has been somewhat defaced. Admits the vault for Sir Allen Cotton, the coal house, and removal of the King's arms, which was done without his consent. Two persons were dispensed with from church offices, paying a sum of money. The communion bread and wine has of long continuance been paid out of the church stock. Fears the maintenance of the poor has been partly exhausted out of the church stock of late years, which has been utterly against this examinant's liking. Believes not that the church runs to decay, but that it wants some beautifying, to which he is ready to lend his proportional aid. If he has ignorantly offended, he craves the wonted favour and mercy of the court. [$4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Nov. 21. 50. Walter Montague to his father Henry Earl of Manchester.
Paris. States at length the course of inquiry which had led him to abandon Protestantism and embrace the Church of Rome. He knows the King's wisdom is rightly informed that the Catholic faith does not tend to the alienation of the heart of a subject; it rather superinfuses obedience to our natural princes, and even the Earl's displeasure, which he may apprehend upon this misinterpreted occasion, shall never give him any of the least recession from his duty. [*Draft, perhaps incomplete, with various verbal alterations.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Nov. 21. 51. Certificate of Sir Henry Spiller, that John Done of Duddon, co. Chester, William Cartwright of Ossington, co. Nottingham, and John Gittetts, servant to John Done, had come before him and had taken the oath of allegiance. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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- Nov. 22. 52. Report to the Council in the handwriting of Nicholas that Sir Francis Bodenham, sheriff of co. Rutland, says that the ship-money for that co. (1,000*l.*) is assessed, and about half of it collected. [$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]
- Nov. 22. 53. Similar report that Edward Chute, sheriff of Kent, had paid in 4,950*l.*, and the remainder of 8,000*l.* was collecting. [$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]
- Nov. 22. Similar report that the Sheriff of Somerset has 1,000*l.* levied, which he is ready to pay in. [*See Nov. 15, Vol. ccci., No. 94. 2 lines.*]
- Nov. 22. 54. Similar report that John Driver, under-sheriff of co. Gloucester, says the whole co. is assessed and the amount in collection. All men for aught he perceives are very willing to pay. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]
- Nov. 22. 55. Similar report of Roger Rogerson, under-sheriff of co. Lancaster. The county assessed, collectors appointed, and a good part of the money paid in to the sheriff. Mr. Cheetham, the sheriff's factor, dwells in Basingshaw, near Blackwell Hall, and deals for returning the money. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]
- Nov. 22. 56. Notes of the presence at a meeting of the Council this day, Whitehall. —the King and 21 Lords; also of some business transacted. The sheriffs of Kent and Surrey were to attend on Wednesday in the Inner Star Chamber. Berks was to be written to again. Northumberland was to proceed to assess, and consideration should be had thereafter for the most ease, that this be no precedent. [1 *p.*]
- Nov. 22. Further notes of the same meeting. The sheriffs of London report Whitehall. that four wards are assessed; the Lord Mayor and aldermen assess themselves; great complaint of inequality. Nicholas to write to the Lord Warden to quicken the return from the Cinque Ports. Co. Rutland assessed, and collectors appointed, and part gathered. [*See November 15, Vol. ccci., No. 96. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]
- Nov. 22. 57. Sir Thomas Drewe, Sheriff of co. Devon, to the Council. The mayors of corporations agreed to take the assessment of 1,280*l.* ship money set down by the Lords, and the remainder of the 9,000*l.* has been assessed upon the county, and is now in collection. He has followed the precedents of general assessments and rates previously levied, but he finds them unequal, and for the present could not redress them. Has received from the county 6,000*l.*, good part of the remainder he shall be enforced to levy from many parts of the county by distress or imprisonment, wherein he will no way be wanting in the performance of his duty. Hopes he shall not be charged with sending up the moneys from the towns, they having much better means to return the same than through his hands. [*Unsigned, but the name of the writer signed to the injunctions to the postmaster under the direction. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]
- Nov. 22. 58. Sir John Mennes to Nicholas. Has laboured to bring the Swiftsure home according to his instructions. On the 14th weighed

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from the Downs, but off the pitch of the North Foreland the wind shrunk and they came to an anchor. The next day they rode out a very hard stress of weather. The 16th they turned up into Gore End, where they have been detained till that time. Has sent to Margate for a week's victuals, which they shall have on board on the morrow. In the storm, though the ship endured more than she has done all this voyage, the mainmast gave no way. The strength added since its defect has made it as firm almost as if it were new. Speaks with many ships, they all say the coast is clear. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 23.

59. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Have called various experienced persons to their assistance in surveying the hulls of the ships lately returned from sea. These persons have made several estimates of the charge, which is here stated as applicable to each ship, the total sum being 6,946*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, 3,129*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* thereof being applicable to the St. George and the St. Andrew. Moreover, finding the two ships last named, and then in dry dock at Deptford, much worm-eaten in their keels, rudders, and bows, the Officers pressed the masters to consider the same, who have accordingly reported that they positively conclude that there is a worm in that harbour of so dangerous a quality as tended to the hazard of sinking the ships if not prevented. They recommend that the bottoms and keels of ships appointed to ride in that harbour should be sheathed with two-inch planks, the boarding of the rudder and certain other parts with copper, and the bodies of the ships with oak board. The charge of sheathing and coppering they estimate for a ship of the second rank at 250*l.*, and for one of the third rank at 200*l.* The Officers collect that if there were a dry dock there, where the ships might be brought in on all occasions, their bodies need not be sheathed, but only the rudders and keels. [*Seal with crest.* 1½ p.]

Nov. 23.

Mincing Lane.

60. The same to the same. Have advised with various competent persons belonging to the river concerning the dimensions of two small pinnaces to be built for his Majesty, and an estimate of the charge thereof, which they inclose and desire directions. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

60. I. *Statement of the proportions of two pinnaces, one 90 tons and the other 70, to be built at an estimated charge of 460*l.** [Copy. 1½ p.]

Nov. 23.

61. Copy of the statement of dimensions and estimate of charge inclosed in the preceding letter. [1 p.]

Nov. 23.

62. Capt. William Rainsborough to the Lords of the Admiralty. Whilst in the Merhonour, under the command of the Earl of Lindsey, observed the discommodities of the galleries in his Majesty's ships, and recommends that they be taken away. States the reasons for and against for their consideration. [Copy [?]. 1 p.]

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Nov. 23.

Dec. 3.
Amsterdam.

63. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. Unwholesomeness of the air and uncertainty to find a better; all is infected with the plague. Defers to write to Archbishop Laud, because he would know the professors' resolution. Requests Sir Thomas to let him know this. Determines still to wait patiently upon God. Will not leave off as soon as outward support seems to fail, but as at first he spent all his own when he ventured upon the attempt, so before he leaves off he cares not although he becomes as bare as he was when he first came with a staff from Cologne, after he had served the French church in secret. Mr. Hartlib has written to Dury that Dr. Stoughton has been taken prisoner and his study searched; among his papers a letter was found from Mr. White, of Dorchester, to commend Dury's work, and to desire him to procure that the legacy of a lady Barnardiston, to be disposed upon pious uses, should be conferred to Dury's work. Dury imagines the Archbishop will be offended at his intimacy with such men, as if he had not dealt faithfully with him. But if he were with him, he would say that from the beginning he has haunted all sorts of men, and chiefly those that seemed most partial in their courses, labouring to gain them to favour this purpose; neither did he take notice of their particular humours, which he hoped might be swallowed up in thoughts of peace. Dr. Stoughton knew of his negotiation long before Dury knew him. Never spake to him more than five or six times. Concerning Mr. White, when Dury went to Exeter in February 1633-4, coming back, besides some others to whom he spoke, he took in his way Mr. White, because Dury heard that he knew something of his purpose, and was a man of action and godliness. On the same journey he went to Lord Salisbury and some others. For the legacy, if they intended it without Dury's knowledge he has cause to observe a providence in it. Whatever be laid to his charge he shall never be slack to answer it. He had rather die than that his disreputation should redound to Sir Thomas, for favouring his labours. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Nov. 24.

64. Petition of William Pope to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner's father was for many years Marshal of the Admiralty, and afterwards John Pecksall, who married petitioner's mother, was marshal with petitioner joined in the patent. On the death of Pecksall petitioner was at Plymouth, bound out on the Cadiz action as purser of a ship, and had no notice of Pecksall's death before Gabriel Marsh, servant to the Lord Admiral, had got a patent for the place. Petitioner commenced a suit against Marsh, but being poor he was enforced to surcease his suit. Gabriel Marsh being now dead, petitioner prays the Lords to be informed of his right before any grant pass. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 24.
Aldersgate
Street.

65. Sir Henry Marten to Nicholas. Prays him to urge the Lords of the Admiralty to consider how necessary it is that the Marshal of the Admiralty should be a man of knowledge and integrity. Recommends Solomon Smyth, who has long served as deputy

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marshal. There is no greater comfort to a judge than when his officers are able and willing to execute their functions themselves. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 24. 66. Estimate of Officers of Ordnance for providing thirty tons of copper, tin for commixture, and casting the same into ordnance: total 4,778*l*. [1 p.]

Nov. 24. 67. Certificate of Ambrose Regemorter, pastor of the Dutch
London. church in London, that Elizabeth Martin (in Dutch *Elsken Martens*), wife and now widow of Cornelius Matthew, of Gorcum, a soldier in the army of the Prince of Orange, came to London from Holland, enticed by a groundless hope, and has since been confined of a female child. She now desires a pass to return into Holland with her child. [*Latin*. 1 p.]

Nov. 24. 68. Nicholas Pescod to Thomas Hallom at Essex House. Solicits payment of a debt of 200*l*. 5*s*. The 10*l*. appointed to be received of Mr. March was not paid. On payment of the debt to the writer's brother Garrerd, the writer will give a general release. Good part of the debt was due almost two years ago. [1 p.]

[Nov. 24 ?] 69. Minute of a petition of Inhabitants and Fishermen of Norfolk and Suffolk and the Salters and Fishmongers of London [to the King]. Humbly crave the continuance and free liberty of making, buying, selling, and importing all salt without the impediment of any new incorporation. What profit the King may raise by a private company, the like (if not much more) by the increase and freedom of trade may otherwise freely be had at his Majesty's pleasure of the subjects in general. If his Majesty will signify what sum shall be imposed per wey, what it may amount to will then appear. [1 p.]

[Nov. 24 ?] 70. Copy of the same. [1 p.]

[Nov. 24 ?] 71. Petition of the Fishermen of Yarmouth, and those of Norfolk and Suffolk and the Salters and Fishmongers of London to the King. Certain gentlemen have become suitors to his Majesty to be incorporated for making salt at Newcastle, and to have the ordering of the price of salt, for which they would allow a certain imposition to his Majesty. Petitioners, foreseeing the utter ruin that would thereby ensue to all traders in salt, and especially to the poor fishermen, humbly pray the King to accept their most willing submission to the payment of any imposition so that they may be free from the proposed incorporation. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Nov. 24 ?] 72. Answer of the persons seeking an incorporation for making and selling salt to the objections raised against such incorporation in the preceding papers of the fishermen of Yarmouth and salters and fishmongers of London. Among other objections they question the legality of an imposition upon a commodity produced at home. [1 p.]

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Nov. 24.

73. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings of a Committee of Trade,—present his Majesty, Archbishop Laud, Lord Privy Seal, Earl Marshal, Lord Cottington, Mr. Comptroller, and Secs. Coke and Windebank:—To give commissions to certain justices of peace to certify what number of maltsters are fit to be licensed in every county, the commissioners and also the maltsters to be named from hence. Notes of a discussion on the petition last calendared. The difficulty was how such an imposition should be collected; ultimately Mr. Comptroller and Sec. Windebank were to advise with the petitioners, and prepare the business against the King's return on Tuesday next. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 25.

Grant to Thomas Fairbeard, one of the grooms of the chamber to the Queen, of a fine of 200 marks imposed by the Court of King's Bench upon Martin Page for assaulting Thomasine Woodkeeper, under ten years of age. [*Docquet.*]

Nov. 25.
Westminster.

74. The King to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. Recommends Henry Beaumont for admission to the next student's place that shall become void. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Nov. 25.
Star Chamber.

75. Order of Council on the differences between the Sheriff of co. Somerset and Sir Robert Phillips. 1. Whether Northover ought to be assessed with Ilchester or with the hundred wherein it stands. 2. Concerning 10*l.* assessed on the sheriff for his personal estate. 3. A complaint of the sheriff that Sir Robert Phillips had disturbed the service. The Council ordered,—1. That Northover having been twice assessed with Ilchester for ship-money, the assessment shall stand for the present, without prejudice to the determination whether Northover be a member of Ilchester or not. 2. That the assessment of 10*l.* shall stand. 3. That there was nothing proved against Sir Robert, wherefore the Lords acquitted him, and declared that he had done nothing in the service of shipping but what became a good subject and a well-affected person to his country. [*Seal of Council affixed.* 1½ p.]

Nov. 25.

76. Copy of the same without the presence being enumerated, and without the seal. [1½ p.]

Nov. 25.
Wolverton.

77. Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sheriff of Dorset, to the Council. States at great length the pains he has been at in assessing the ship-money and the hindrances arising from his ill health. Hopes they will attribute any delay to that cause, and not to any disaffection or want of loyalty. [*Nicholas has endorsed that Mr. John Trenchard lies at his house next door the Cross Keys in Covent Garden. Seal with arms.* 1½ p.]

Nov. 25.
Wolverton.

78. The same to Nicholas. Sends account of the sums charged upon the several divisions and also upon the corporate towns in co. Dorset. Poole was assessed at 30*l.*, Dorchester 45*l.*, Lyme, Weymouth, and Corfe, each 40*l.*, Wareham and Blandford each 25*l.*, Bridport 20*l.*, Shaftesbury 35*l.*, and 4,700*l.* on the county. [*The same seal as to the preceding.* 1 p.]

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Nov. 25. 79. Sir John Wentworth to Nicholas. Finds the people of Somerleyton. Norfolk very backward in the ship money. He has not yet received any money of this second payment, but will hasten them all he can. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 25. 80. John Newton, Sheriff of Salop, to the same. Shrewsbury had been assessed at 450*l.*, Wenlock 295*l.*, Bridgenorth 50*l.*, Ludlow 100*l.*, Oswestry 50*l.*, Bishop's Castle 15*l.*: the total charge being 4,500*l.* The collectors have paid in 3,000*l.*, which he has placed in the hands of a very sufficient company of drapers in Shrewsbury, who would not accept it unless he would afford them a convenient time for payment. Whereupon he had persuaded those gentlemen to pay in 1,000*l.* on the 21st December to Sir Thomas [*sic*] Russell, the same to be paid by Richard Shearer, draper in Blackwell Hall, according to a note therein inclosed. The residue shall be paid next term. The best convoy he has for his letters is by the carrier, and the writer dwelling twelve miles beyond Shrewsbury cannot give Nicholas any notice concerning this service but once every fortnight. Could not persuade the collectors to accept their office until he gave them encouragement that they should receive 6*d.* in the pound as hath been accustomed in collecting money for the King's service. [*Nicholas notes in the endorsement that he paid over to Sir William Russell the bill for payment of 1,000*l.* on 21st December above-mentioned.* 2 pp.]

Nov. 25. 81. Minute of application of John Crane, surveyor of marine victuals, that the Sheriff of Hants may pay out of the ship-money 5,000*l.* to Owen Jennings, Capt Towerson, Mr. James, and Thomas Holte of Portsmouth. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 25. 82. List of causes specially appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber this sitting day. They were,—The cross causes of Dr. Thomas Temple *versus* Bray Ayleworth and others, and Bray Ayleworth, *versus* Dr. Thomas Temple and others; the Attorney General on the relation of James Oates and Anne his wife, *versus* John Goodhand and others; and Andrew Burrell *versus* William Giles, clerk, and others. [1 p.]

Nov. 25. 83. Notes taken by Sec. Windebank on the hearing of the cause of Dr. Temple *versus* Ayleworth and others. These notes comprise the speeches of Mr. Dallison, counsel for Ayleworth, and of the Solicitor General for Dr. Temple, (who was parson of Bourton, co. Gloucester,) with full particulars of a part of the evidence for the plaintiff. [8 pp.]

Nov. 25. 84. Petition of Solomon Smyth to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner has lived sixteen years as deputy to the Marshal of the Admiralty, and doubts not that the Judge has given good certificate of his conduct. Prays appointment to the vacant place. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 26. 85. Walter Lougher, Sheriff of co. Glamorgan, to the Council Tythegston. Glamorgan assessed at 60*l.*, and 1,389*l.* on the county. The amount

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payable from the county has been collected and is now in the hands of the writer, ready to be paid as the Lords shall direct. [1 p.]

Nov. 26.
Tregothnan,
Cornwall.

86. Hugh Boscawen, Sheriff of Cornwall, to Nicholas. Has given an account to the Council table by letter sent away with the present. Some disagreeings in the county concerning the rate have delayed the business, but he has appointed a meeting at Truro on the 30th inst., where he trusts to settle the rate and receive a part of the sum. Has requested the Lords to procure his Majesty's agents for the pre-emption of tin to undertake the remittal of the money. [*Nicholas has underwritten "To send to him by the post of Plymouth near Truro." Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Nov. 26.
Devon.

87. Sir Thomas Drewe, Sheriff of co. Devon, to the same. States the sums at which the corporate towns were assessed, the remainder of the whole 9,000*l.* (being 7,720*l.*) being laid upon the county. Has received near 7,000*l.* which he will pay according to directions. The remainder he must levy by distress and imprisonment, which he shall not fail to execute on the refractories. Desires Nicholas to solicit the Board to quicken the towns, and to send him a command where and to whom he ought to return the money. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Nov. 26.

88. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 2,000*l.* (in part of 12,000*l.*) paid by Sir John Hotham, sheriff of co. York, for ship money. [*Seals with arms. 1 p.*] *Annexed,*

88. I. *Similar receipt for 3,732*l.* 11*s.*, paid by Joseph Fournes on behalf of Sir John Hotham, sheriff of co. York, for ship-money collected under the writ dated 20th October 1634. Dated 25th April 1635. [Seals with arms. 1 p.]*

88. II. *Similar receipt for 984*l.*, paid by and for the persons mentioned in the preceding receipt for ship-money collected under the same writ therein mentioned. Dated 20th June 1635. [Seals with arms. 1 p.]*

Nov. 26.

89. List of causes before the Ecclesiastical Commission this day. It includes not only those which were appointed to be heard, but all others then pending in the court in which any proceeding whatever was to be taken, with a note of the exact position of the cause. The number of causes thus mentioned is 88. [*2½ pp.*] *Endorsed,*

89. I. *Notes, by Sir John Lambe, taken on the hearing of the cause against Samuel Ward which was sentenced this day as appears by the Book of Acts of the High Commission (Vol. cclxi., p. 304 b), although Sir John Lambe has dated these notes on the 25th inst. In the notes he enumerates the charges which were deemed to have been proved against Ward or to have been confessed by him, the names of the witnesses by whom the charges were substantiated, and the exact words spoken to by the witnesses. Thus the first charge was that Ward preached against "set prayer." On this*

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subject Sicklemore deposed that Ward had said "absurd to think that Judith and her maid prayed in set form;" Rainolds, a clergyman, deposed to these words, "a confining of the spirit, and a portise—trouble to carry." Skinner, deposed to "he knew not if they prayed at all, easy to teach a parrot," and Lacy and Ward's own confession are vouched for similar words. The notes apply in this manner to all the other charges, which were, that he depreciated the book of Common Prayer, preached against bowing in service time, against belief in the descent into hell, against Bishop Andrewes, and against the discipline of the church; that he encouraged a fear of intended alterations, contended that ministers should be elected by the people, and preached against the King's Instructions and the Book of Recreations. [1 p.]

[Nov. 27?] 90. Sir Peter Wentworth, Sheriff of co. Oxford, to the Council. Certifies that he has made warrants to Thomas Nickoles and John Harris, chief constables of the hundred of Bloxham, to call before them some of the discreetest men in every town in their hundred and assess thereon 209*l.*, to which warrants Nickoles and Harris have answered that the persons whom they called refused to advise and join in dividing such moneys. Nickoles and Harris also refuse to tell the names of such persons, or to make the assessment themselves. The sheriff further certified that Thomas French, one of the high constables of the hundred of Banbury, had returned that the constable of Neythropp, Cothrupp, and Wickham, refused to make any return of the names of men in his tithing who would pay or would not. If the Lords would send for some of these, it would be more *in terrorem*, and would far more tend to the advancement of the service than any other course. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed*,

90. I. *Certificate of Thomas Nickoles and John Harris. Certify that being chief constables of the hundred of Bloxham, they received the warrant from the sheriff above described, and performed the same; also, that the men so summoned having appeared and heard the sheriff's warrant read, "upon good consideration had, think they have no authority to assess or tax any man, neither do they conceive the warrant giveth them any power so to do; and therefore do humbly desire to be excused in and about the executing of the said service."* 19th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

90. II. *The same to the Sheriff. In obedience to another warrant from the sheriff they had again called together such persons as they were commanded, who returned a like answer.* 2nd November 1635. [1 p.]

90. III. *Return of Thomas French; to the effect above stated.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 27. 91. Sec. Windebank's notes of the further proceedings this day in the Star Chamber in the cause of Dr. Temple *versus* Ayleworth. It

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appears from Sec. Windebank's indorsement upon the similar notes already calendared under the date of the 25th instant, No. 82, that on this day Dr. Temple's charge ended, and the hearing of the other party was respited till next term upon the Archbishop of Canterbury's motion. [3½ pp.]

Nov. 27.

92. Sir John Lambe to Sec. Windebank. Sends the note as Windebank directed:—his costs Walker knows, for it cost him little less, though out of a better purse. It is fit that he keep peace who obtains it, though Sir John doubts it will not be so. "Sure bind, sure find," howsoever they have done but their duty, and if they be left as unprofitable servants, God's will be done. Sir John holds his place but by order from his Majesty, till the Star Chamber suits be ended, which it seems is now to be, unless Sir John run on in the writ of error, which is as bad to him or worse than to lose his place. He must bear that which he cannot help. He shall rest content with what his Majesty shall please. [Seal with arms. ¾ p.] *Inclosed,*

92. I. *Proposals, on the part of Sir John Lambe, for settlement of the suits between himself and the Bishop of Lincoln and Walker the Bishop's man. Sir John was to be restored to his offices of Commissary and Official of Leicester, Walker to give up his patent, and Sir John to be paid his expenses, which amounted to 600l. A clause was to be introduced into the Bishop's pardon, that it should be void if the Bishop or Walker did any act to the prejudice of Sir John Lambe in his said office; and that Dr. Farmery, Dr. Sibthorpe, Burden, Weldon, Hill, and Allen, witnesses for the King, should not be troubled for doing his Majesty service, but have their charges allowed by the Bishop.* [1 p.]

[Nov. 27?]

93. Petition of Richard Bagnall to the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon petitioner's removal of the saltpetre works from Coventry to Banbury and Hook's Norton, petitioner had great difficulty in procuring Richard Bloxham to let his house and barns until Sir William Cobb sent his warrant for him, when with much persuasion of Sir William he let petitioner the same, on his giving a bond of 500l., for re-delivering possession and making good the repairs. Before petitioner's removal, he asked Bloxham to receive his rent, but he would not, and being sent for by the justices would not come. Petitioner prays to have his bond and allowance for his charges. [¾ p.] *Annexed,*

93. I. *Certificate of Sir William Cobb in confirmation of the statements in the above petition. 25th November 1635.* [¾ p.]

Nov. 27.

94. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from 20th November to this day. The remain on the 20th instant was 2,991l. 8s. 5½d.; the receipts since 5,774l. 0s. 3½d., the payments

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6,570*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* : the remain 2,195*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* Among the payments were,—in part of 722*l.* for repairs of his Majesty's storehouse, and making a new crane at Tower Wharf, 100*l.* ; in part of 266*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*, for making an earthen and timber butt and a timber platform at Foxhall [Vauxhall?], 72*l.* ; James Martin, keeper of Richmond Gardens, his allowance for a year, 58*l.* 18*s.* ; John Tradescant, keeper of his Majesty's gardens at Oatlands, upon his allowance of 100*l.* per annum, 50*l.* Among the fees and annuities are,—Lady Levingston, 60*l.* and 100*l.*, Lady Mennes 100*l.*, William Riley 10*l.*, Abraham Vanderdort 80*l.*, Inigo Jones 68*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, Nicholas Stone 41*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* [2 *pp.*]

Nov. 27. 95. Return by the Constable of the Archbishop's liberty in Lambeth, that there were no foreigners resident therein. [½ *p.*]

Nov. 28. 96. Sir John Bankes, Attorney-General, to the Council. He has taken bond of Sir John Corbet in 2,000*l.*, that he shall attend such process as shall issue forth against him in the cause in which the Attorney-General informs the Court of Star Chamber against him, and that he shall appear at the hearing, and abide the order of the court. [½ *p.*]

Nov. 28. 97. Sir John Hotham, Sheriff of co, York, to Nicholas. Has received a letter from Sir William Pennyman, of the North Riding, to complain of some supposed hard measure. There is a town called Aislabie in controversy whether it should be rated with the division of Langbaugh or with Whitby. In some rates it has paid with the one in some with the other, but is of the parish of Whitby. Sir John taxed it with Whitby. The sum is but 4*l.*, and he wishes the gentleman had showed as much affection for his Majesty's service as to his own will. The whole money being laid on the wealthy town of Guisborough they have hereupon refused to tax the moneys assessed upon them, and many in that division make difficulty and questions. If that gentleman on his petition may understand his error, all those will quickly vanish. Does not hear of any refusers in that county, and should be sorry that one man's error should mislead others. Sir John has received 700*l.*, but lest the service should be foreslowed, in money taken up on his own credit, he has paid Sir William Russell between one and two thousand pounds. If there be some part of the moneys that by reason of the poverty of those assessed cannot be levied, desires to know whether he shall not assess it upon some particular rich men, who are abundantly able, or shall make another rate throughout the county. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Nov. 28. 98. Account, by Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this date. 20,613*l.* was the sum received on account of the last writ. On account of the former writ 100*l.* had been received from the Mayor of Gloucester. [¾ *p.*]

Nov. 28. 99. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Since The Vanguard, his last had stood over to Dunkirk. The First Whelp is come out in the Downs. of Holland, and by foul weather is forced into Calais. The Leopard,

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and the Third and Eighth Whelps are to the westward ranging those parts. Has no news of the Henrietta Maria. The Leopard's victualling will end about 17 or 18 days from that time, the Antelope's about the 28th December, and the Vanguard's the 5th January, and the Third and Eighth Whelps the 10th or 11th February. Desires order what he shall do as their victuals come out. It is necessary the Vanguard should come into Chatham for repairs which cannot be done at Portsmouth.—P.S. The Henrietta Maria has just come in, in a sore stress of weather. They have but three days victuals left, and have been three weeks at sea. He must furnish her with victuals to bring her in. [*Seals with crest. 1 p.*]

Nov. 28. 100. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Has but little to write, and little appetite to it, for his heart has been full of discontent since this unfortunate accident happened. He used all the means he could to meet the Prince, which he did in a handsome manner, had not this unfortunate shot taken place in his fore-castle, which was merely their own fault, by their ship's coming suddenly to them as the gunner was giving fire, otherwise, he thinks the Prince was as well pleased and all the company with him with the welcome he gave them as ever they were with anything. Hears there is much talk and scanning the business both in court and city, and to his disadvantage, but he would have them all know that his command and care have never been inferior to any of theirs, nor he hopes shall be hereafter. Greater things happen daily by other men's neglect which are never spoken of, and there was as much care taken by him for this as the wit of man could do. He called the gunner twice into the cabin to him, and charged him upon his life that he should lay his ordnance clear, and should not shoot near where the Prince was, and he vows the piece was laid to have gone two cables length out ahead of him. The misfortune lights wholly upon Pennington, though without cause, for his place is but to command. He cannot give fire to every piece himself. Hears that Lord Lindsey's journal has been read publicly before the King and Lords, and that the King was well pleased and gave him many thanks, with a promise of continuing the service upon him. Pennington urges that at the end of the service he may bring the Vanguard into Chatham. The Lords may do what they please about the vessels he sent in, but if they let the French pass so slightly, they must expect much mischief hereafter. Begs to know by the next what he shall do when his victualling is out, that he may send in time to get lodgings near Nicholas. [*Endorsed by Nicholas as having relation to "the misfortune at the Palsgrave's arrival." 3 pp.*]

Nov. 28. 101. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to Sir Henry Marten. Has received a process from the Admiralty Court, requiring an account of the profits received by his father as Vice-Admiral of Hants, from 23rd August 1628 till his death, which, without the assistance of the court he is no ways able to do, being himself altogether unacquainted what was done, and not finding any account among his papers. Requests them to command the persons deputed

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under his father (William Towerson, Sir Fulke Greville, and Richard Jolliffe), to bring in their accounts. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Nov. 28. 102. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Nov. 29. Minutes, by Nicholas, of business transacted by the Council this day respecting the business of ship-money. Present,—his Majesty and the Lords. Sheriff of Oxon called in on the note he presented against Nickoles, Harris, and others, (*No.* 90,) and was told by his Majesty and the Lords, that if those men will not assess, he must do it himself or by his own bailiffs; letter to Sheriff of Hants, to quicken him and to order him to pay 5,000*l.* at Portsmouth, as desired by Mr. Crane; Berkshire, sheriff is to attend the Lords on Tuesday; Sheriffs of London have assessed only four of the least wards. They are rebuked for being so slow, and are commanded by the King to attend every Sunday till this service be finished. [*See Vol. ccc.*, *No.* 96, p. 3. 1 p.]

Nov. 29. 103. Brief minute of the preceding on a separate paper. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 29. 104. Sir Henry Palmer to Nicholas. Capt. Porter is arrived in Mincing Lane. the Downs with the *Henrietta Maria*, and has victuals but till the morrow. Prays a warrant for her supply, and he will send instantly down that they suffer not extremity. It were fit also to consider the time of her calling in. She has brought over money of the King of Spain's, and expects order whether it shall be carried to Dunkirk or landed there. Entreats to know when the Lords have a full meeting, that the Officers may attend them about their own business. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 29. 105. William Cox to [Sir John Lambe]. Received his letters Harborough. and brief, and gave them to Job Grandborough to deliver. Mr. Jackson of St. Mary's has entertained Mr. Houldreigh, who came from Kimcote to be his curate, a simple illiterate man, who makes himself ridiculous to very boys and children by his confused reading of divine service. Mr. Jackson has been sick of the idle disease; he kept his chamber for a month, complaining of a pain in his foot; now he goes abroad, but dare not climb the pulpit again. He used to catechize the youth, but since his illness they have had no catechizing, but sometimes in the afternoon a sermon, and sometimes none at all. Jackson allows his curate a stipend of 10*l.* [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe.* 1 p.]

Nov. 29. 106. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to his cousin Sir John Conway. His letter welcome, and was glad to hear of his health by his servant Rawden on his return out of Ireland. Refers to the bearer for an account of some business, and offers service on any occasion. Is glad to understand that the wall of their old castle is so good, and that there is good store of lead. When he is able to repair it, he shall supply the want of timber out of Ireland. Wishes to procure land near it, and to find out what privileges belong to it, wherein he desires Sir John's assistance. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

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Nov. 30.

Lease to John Cooke for 50 years of the manor of Aston, with divers lands, sometime parcel of the possessions of Thomas Culpeper, and now annexed to the honor of Grafton, co. Northampton, in consideration of 654*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, rent reserved 35*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* during the first four years, and 12*l.* 7*s.* afterwards. [*Docquet.*]

Nov. 30.

Grant to Robert Lindsey for life of the office of keeping his Majesty's house at Newmarket with the fee of 12*d.* per diem, and the like fee for keeping the garden, on the surrender of Thomas Lovett. [*Docquet.*]

Nov. 30.

Westminster.

107. The King to Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, Algernon Earl of Northumberland, Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Francis Earl of Cumberland, William Lord Howard, Henry Lord Maltravers, Henry Lord Clifford, Sir Francis Howard, Sir John Fenwick, Sir Richard Graham, Sir John Lowther, one of the Council of the North, Sir George Dalston, Sir Thomas Riddell, Sir William Carnaby, Sir William Witherington, Sir William Musgrave, Roger Witherington, Anthony Hutton, William Marquis of Douglas, Robert Earl of Nithsdale, Robert Earl of Roxburgh, John Earl of Annandale, William Earl of Dumfries, William Earl of Queensberry, John Earl of Traquair, James Lord Drumlanrig, John Lord Harries, Robert Lord Kirkcudbright, James Lord Johnstone, Sir James Carmichael, Justice Clerk, Sir Robert Grierson of Lagge, Sir John Charters of Hemsfield, Sir James Murray of Falla Hill. Upon complaint of the King's subjects of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westfinland, and of the Holy Island and Bedlington, and of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Dumfries, and also of Kirkcudbright and Annandale, that divers malefactors go armed, and lead about by day and night an armed power to commit wicked and lewd attempts, by assaulting divers and robbing others, and imprisoning them in extreme hunger and cold, even to death, until they make great fines, and also committing murders and ravishments, besides burning houses and barns full of corn, and menacing on pain of life and death, such as shall in the King's Council prosecute offenders, and that such persons often commit these outrages in one kingdom, and privately convey themselves to the other where no officer can follow them, and often become as outlaws, wandering in places unknown, and getting receipt and harbour among favourites, friends, and parents; the King gives power by this commission to the Commissioners to pursue and apprehend such persons, and also to hold courts for their trial and condemnation according to law. [*One skin of parchment; originally sealed in duplicate, the Great Seal of each kingdom being attached to one part, but the seals have been removed.*]

Nov. 30.

Westminster.

108. The same to the same. Duplicate of the preceding commission. [*One skin of parchment; the seal removed.*]

Nov. 30.

109. Petition of the Merchants, Owners, and Victuallers of Shipping, Captains and Mariners of Bristol and thereabouts, to the King.

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In the late wars with Spain and France, many of the King's subjects by letters of mark set to sea divers ships by way of reprisal, many of which took prizes of good value, and paid to his Majesty for custom and impost not so little as 20,000*l.*, and as much more to the Lord Admiral. Within these two years John Dowle, Henry Shuter and others, by a commission out of the Exchequer, have examined and molested petitioners and many others, and served them with writs concerning the same prizes, contrary to all law and precedent, endeavouring to force them to account for things long since past and out of memory, many of the adventurers being long since dead, which tends to the great disheartening of loyal subjects, and will deter them for ever hereafter to be adventurers in the like kind. Pray his Majesty to command Dowle and Shuter and all others to surcease any further similar molestation. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

109. I. *Reference to the Lords of the Admiralty to call the parties before them, and certify the true state of the business to his Majesty. Whitehall, 30th November 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Nov. 30.

110. Petition of Francis Vincent, saltpetreman, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Thomas May of Norton, Kent, when he understood that petitioner was at work in his parish, carried out of his pigeon-house, besides dung, the earth about a foot deep, as by the annexed certificate and affidavit appears. Prays that May may be ordered to pay Vincent's expenses in following him for this abuse. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

110. I. *Francis Vincent and Richard Price to the same Lords. Certificate in verification of the facts stated in Vincent's petition. Sworn to 2nd December 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

Nov. 30.

"From my
chamber."

111. William Perrott to Sec. Coke. Dartmouth was lately questioned for houses built without the flowing and reflowing of the sea, to which they were enforced to plead and show their charter, and thereupon they were excused. This last vacation an attorney came to Dartmouth and viewed many houses and cellars in Kingswear opposite to Dartmouth, which can claim no privilege by virtue of the Dartmouth charter, and told the writer that he was willed so to do by a nobleman of this kingdom. The writer found by the relation of the parties enjoying those houses that they were in error, and without composition knew not how to be freed. This he related to William Earwood, who told him that Sec. Coke wished him to confirm the same before him. He attended accordingly that morning, but could not see the Secretary. He now writes because he cannot stay [in London] any longer, and hopes his attendance will be excused. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

111. I. *Petition of William Earwood to the same. Having received knowledge of the above business from the gentleman whose relation is annexed, petitioner told him that he would endeavour to prevent any lord or lady from getting the premises above alluded to, but as they were the King's to the King they should go. Presents the same to be dealt with at the Secretary's pleasure. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

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112. Henry Ibbotson to Nicholas. Begs him to commiserate the writer's case, concerning the Lords' order to Julius Smyth. They have given him leave to take his course against Ibbotson, who can get no leave against the other, although his attorney will make oath that he proffered an appearance before this last order. Sends a petition to the Lords, and if Nicholas will second it so that they will give order that Ibbotson shall make an appearance and so his opponent to follow the law against him, he will give Nicholas five pieces. [1 p.]

Nov. 30.

Westover.

113. John Ashburnham to the same. Will not survey Shadsden, Lady Kingwell's farm, until Nicholas returns him his resolutions concerning Norton; but fears Mr. Love loves it too well to leave it. Mr. Fowell will tell him about Scewt farm. Prays him to advertise the writer when the Duchess [of Buckingham] comes to town, and he will come up for two or three days. If she cannot pay in the money there should be something more than modest solicitation for security, such as Mr. Fotherley or Sir Robert Pye. Sir Richard Tichborne has dealt very unworthily, having broken his engagement. They see the lamentable effects of a protection royal. —P.S. His wife swears unless he bring her and Mrs. Nicholas acquainted she will never love him more. He hears Wat Montagu has turned a Romish Catholic; sure the Devil rides him. Incloses something which he submits to Nicholas's judgment. If he thought Lord Lumley would make his son discover the drollery he would write and avow and justify it. [2 pp.]

Nov. 30.

Christchurch,
Canterbury.

114. Dean and Prebendaries of Christchurch to Archbishop Laud. All possible thanks for the statutes so wisely composed, to the present and future honour of the Church, which they have maturely considered, and now present their observations thereon, which they pray him to accept. Humbly submit them to his judgment, and are resolute to fulfil the statutes when perfected. [1 p.]

Nov. 30.

Hinton.

115. John Lord Poulett to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh. Promises him entertainment when he comes into Dorsetshire a hunting, but the sport is ended for this year, at least with the writer, who has had six weeks of it. If he were near he should hope to see him at Christmas, when the writer would show him their tricksey lasses. Has sent to take up all the cheeses at Chedder for him. Should send letters for the writer to the Queen's Arms by Holborn Bridge, to Loring the carrier, who lives in Hinton. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 30.

Walton.

116. Foulke Reed to [George Rawden?] Until he came to Ragley did not know that the person addressed had returned out of Ireland. Recommends that Crop be sent to grass, and that Mr. Kite be accepted as a tenant if Lord Conway be disposed to set his house again. [1 p.]

Nov. 30.

117. Statement of George Norbury, one of the cursitors of the Chancery, as to the way in which the writs for ship-money were

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made out. Two drafts of writs were sent to them, for London and Middlesex, and the other writs (130 in number) were all made upon those. There was a warrant for making out the writs, but where it is Norbury does not know. The drafts for London and Middlesex were in the custody of Mr. Cartwright's clerk or deputy who is out of town, but being commanded by the Attorney General to bring them to the Council Board, Norbury broke open Cartwright's desk and carried them thither. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Nov. ?] 118. The King to Lord Keeper Coventry. There is a suit pending in the Star Chamber against Bishop Williams of Lincoln on the information of the Attorney General, and a bill filed in the same court at the suit of the said Bishop against Sir John Lambe, Dr. Robert Sibthorpe and others, and another bill in the same court at the suit of the said Bishop against Sir John Monson, Edward Smith, William Parkinson and others, and an information was exhibited this Michaelmas term against the said Bishop, Walter Walker, Rice Williams and others. The Lord Keeper is commanded, with the assent of the Bishop, to be signified under his hand, to cause that all the above proceedings be vacated, suppressed, cancelled, and defaced in such sort as that thereafter they remain not to be read or seen by any person, and that the Lord Keeper cause an act of the court to be made for a full and final dismissal of all parties to the said suits. [*Unsigned and undated. Damaged by damp. 1 p.*]

[Nov. ?] 119. Indenture between [the Lords of the Admiralty as Commissioners for Saltpetre and Gunpowder] on the part of his Majesty and Edward Collins of Chillworth, Surrey. His Majesty having contracted with the company of London merchants trading "to East Indies" for a quantity of saltpetre to be brought from foreign parts, it had been agreed with Collins that he should for one year have the sole making into gunpowder of the aforesaid foreign saltpetre to the quantity of one hundred lasts. The present deed contains the stipulations deemed necessary for carrying out this agreement. Collins was to pay for the saltpetre at the rate of 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., and was to receive 7*d.* per lb. for the gunpowder which he was to manufacture. [*Draft with many blanks. 16 pp.*]

[Nov. ?] 120. Notes by Nicholas on the preceding document. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[Nov.] 121. The King to the Lord Mayor and others of London. The King had recommended to them a business of Lady Carey, for adding two places of coal-meters, such as she should nominate. His Majesty had recommended when he might have commanded, but seeing by their delays they put him to interpose his own right to bestowing these places, he now commands them forthwith to call a Common Council and to make choice of two such persons as Lady Carey may present, and if any of the coal-meters in possession raise opposition, the persons addressed are to signify their names to his Majesty. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

[Nov. ?] 122. The King to Attorney General Bankes. James Lydsey and Whitehall. Nicholas Crispe, in consideration of the King's favour to the Company

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of Pinmakers of London, in renewing lately their charters, have covenanted to pay the King for ever the annual sum of 500*l.*, and have further secured the same by their bond in 6,000*l.*, dated the 19th of the present November. The King being pleased to confer on the Queen the said 500*l.* per annum, the Attorney General is to prepare a grant thereof with an assignment of the covenant and bond. [*Undated and unsigned. ¾ p.*]

[Nov. ?]

123. The King to Attorney General Bankes. From the commencement of the reign until the 20th of the present November, divers persons have exported wools, woolfells, fuller's earth, leather, lead, corn, and grain contrary to statutes and proclamations, by one of which latter, dated the 28th September in the 8th year of the reign, one half of the penalty to be levied upon offenders was to be allowed to informers. These abuses still continuing, the Attorney General is to prepare a commission to appoint John Coles and Berrington Webb to prosecute all such offenders, and to nominate Sir Edmund Verney [Knight Marshal of the Household], Sir John Trevor, Sir William Fairfax, Francis Bedingfield, Chaloner Chute, Charles Harbert [Harbord?], Richard Moore, Thomas Powlett, John Langston, Daniel Bedingfield, Thomas Fisher, Josias Clarkson, Robert Powlett, Charles Fox, and Thomas Lake, commissioners to compound with offenders. [*Unsigned. 34 lines on parchment, exclusive of the direction to the Attorney General.*]

Nov.

124. The same to the same. Recites letters patent dated 25th October in the eighth year of the reign, whereby power was given to Thomas Cary deceased, late one of the grooms of the bed-chamber, to ascertain what bonds had been given since the beginning of this reign to deliver corn and the other non-exportable articles enumerated in the preceding article at ports within the realm, and which of those bonds have been forfeited, with a gift to the said Thomas Cary of seven parts of eight of all penalties to be recovered. The patentee had taken out various commissions of inquiry and had discovered many abuses, but had not recovered enough in the way of penalty to recompense his expences. For better suppressing these abuses the King had granted a commission to Sir Edmund Verney, Sir John Trevor, Sir William Fairfax, Francis Bedingfield, Chaloner Chute, Richard Moore, Charles Harbert [Harbord?], Thomas Powlett, John Langston, Daniel Bedingfield, Thomas Fisher, Josias Clarkson, Robert Powlett, Charles Fox, and Thomas Lake, to prosecute offenders, with power to compound, and the Attorney General is to prepare a grant of two entire parts of four of the sums so to be received to Margaret Cary, relict of the said Thomas Cary, for the use of Philadelphia, Frances, and Elizabeth, daughters of the said Thomas Cary. [*Unsigned. 39 lines on parchment, exclusive of the direction.*]

[Nov.]

125. Petition of Aaron Wilson, vicar of Plymouth, to the King. Petitioner was presented about six months since to the vicarage of Plymouth by the King. The vicarage is much wronged, partly by some

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ill-minded persons, who combined together a little before the death the last incumbent to set up certain customs to the great damage of the church, and partly by the usurpations of the mayor and town upon the rights of the vicar, and petitioner is neither able nor willing to run the course of law. Prays a reference to some of the Council.

[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

125. I. *A suggested reference to Lord Keeper Coventry, Archbishop Laud, and Bishop Juxon of London, taking to them Lord Chief Justice Finch as an assistant.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[Nov.] 126. Petition of Thomas Vaughan, waterman, to the King. Petitioner was pressed as a sailor into the King's late service in the Constant Reformation, and thence removed to the Exchange, and therein by veering out an anchor broke his leg and thigh, and is destitute. Prays a pension, either out of the Chest at Chatham or elsewhere. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Nov.] 127. Proposition made to his Majesty for the erection of a Court for providing a revenue and estate for the royal issue. The revenue was to be derived (as suggested) from,—1. Grants of reversions of lands now in lease; 2. Flowers of the Crown "misplanted" to be "replanted" for this purpose; 3. Things concealed; 4. Profit from things newly erected. [*According to Sec. Windebank's endorsement the paper was delivered by his Majesty to the Committee of Trade, and afterwards referred by him to the Lords of the Treasury.* 1 p.]

Nov. 128. Petition of Mayor and Bailiffs of Coventry to the Council. A difference having arisen whether Coventry in usual rates wherein it had joined with co. Warwick, rated at an eighth part or a fifteenth, the Lords on 7th October last directed their letter to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield for examination. Upon due examination it appeared that Coventry had formerly joined with co. Warwick in martial affairs only, and had borne a fifteenth part and no more, which the Bishop signified to the Sheriff (see Vol. ccc. No. 7.) Shortly after which time the Sheriff died, by reason whereof his Majesty's service is neglected. Pray that they may receive directions to proceed accordingly, or that directions be sent thereupon to the succeeding Sheriff of Warwick. [1 p.]

Nov. 129. Petition of Mayor and others of Taunton, to the same. For setting forth shipping 8,000*l.* is laid on co. Somerset, whereof the Lords order 100*l.* to be imposed on Taunton, which is a country town, consisting of few other than shopkeepers, and in all payments was ever rated with the hundred of Taunton Dean, paying 20*d.* in the pound or a twelfth part of the sum imposed. The rate of the hundred is 260*l.* and the 100*l.* to the borough makes 360*l.* and the twelfth part thereof or 30*l.* is the just proportion they ought to pay. Pray to be cast into their ancient course of reckoning. [*Underwritten*;—"Formerly ordered." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 130. Petition of Bailiffs and others of Shrewsbury, to the same. According to their letter 4,500*l.* was to be assessed on co. Salop, of

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which the Sheriff, notwithstanding Shrewsbury had been greatly impoverished of late by the plague, assessed on that town 450*l.*, more by 157*l.* 10*s.* than it ought to pay according to the proportion which it bears of all public charges on the county, being the fifteenth part and a half. Pray relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov.

131. Petition of Frances Jason, widow, to the Council. At the beginning of March last, petitioner and her unnatural son were heard by counsel before the Lords, and the deed and bond which her son had drawn petitioner into were read. The Lords ordered that the same should be laid aside, and that petitioner should have her full thirds of her husband's lands, and her share of his personal estate, and that petitioner's son should bring in the deeds of the lands into the Court of Chancery. And for the personal estate, it was referred to Sir Henry Marten to revoke the letters of administration granted to her son, and settle the same as Sir Henry should think fit, and that her son should enter into a bond of 20,000*l.* to stand to the order of the Board. Sir Henry Marten, taking notice of the distress of petitioner and her daughters, ordered that 2,000*l.* should be paid to them at three payments. The first, of 1,000 marks at St. James's Day, was paid after long attendance; the second should have been paid at All Saints' Day, but remains unpaid; the third is not to be paid before Candlemas next. Forasmuch as her son detains from her all her thirds of her husband's lands, it now being a year and a half since his decease, she prays the Lords to take further order for her relief. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

131. i. *Copy of the stating and ordering parts of the Order of the Lords "in March last" above mentioned.* [1 p.]

Nov.

Whitehall.

132. The Council to the Keeper of the Gatehouse. Capt. Henry Bell, committed to his custody, having entered into bond with security is to be set at full liberty. [*Copy, without date of day.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov.]

133. Minute in the handwriting of a secretary of Sec. Windebank, of information given by the searchers that 39 men were conveyed by water from London to East Tilbury to be embarked for France. On going to stay them, all escaped except two, James Underwood, son of Robert Underwood of Bucklersbury, druggist, and John Lane, son of Robert Lane of Campsey Ash, Suffolk, gentleman, whom they brought to London. Underwood says he intended to go to France to be a gentleman in a company under Capt. Lundesford, and the other only to travel. Those who escaped were all to go to Capt. Lundesford, and were hired by Herick of Milford Lane, victualler, who is employed by Capt. Francis Martin and Paul Smith. The names of some of the escaped men are given, and of the watermen who carried them to East Tilbury. Among the latter is Thomas Taylor. The searchers suggest a letter to the officers of Sandwich to suffer none to pass them, and other letters to Capt. Lord and Capt.

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Talbot, captains of the forts at Gravesend and Tilbury, to aid with their services. [1 p.]

[Nov. ?]

134. Account of ordnance, carriages, powder, shot, match, muskets, and other munition, delivered by the Officers of Ordnance for supply of fifteen of his Majesty's ships particularly named, during the late expedition, with the expense and remain of the same provisions. The account is most minute, and states the expenditure, not only in every ship, but on every particular item. The total value of expended articles, with the cost of repair of those which were damaged and reparable, was 5,371*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* [78½ pp.]

[Nov. ?]

135. [Mayor and others] of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Robert, Earl of Lindsey. About the end of August a Flemish fisher bark of about 30 tons, without sail, mast, anchor, or float boat, or any living creature, being found at sea, was entered into by fishermen of Eyemouth in Scotland, which being perceived by certain fishermen of Spittle, near Berwick, finding her in the English seas they dispossessed the Scotchmen and intended to have had her into Spittle. The Mayor of Berwick, to prevent the bark being cut to pieces by unruly people, brought her to the quay at Berwick, where she lies, being claimed by Lord [Laird?] Atkin, of Dunbar, one of the Deputy-Admirals of Scotland for the Duke of Lennox, Lord Admiral there, who required to have her delivered to him. Request his direction. Lord Atkin threatens the English fishermen that if he catches them on the Scottish seas, he will lay them where their heels shall rot, unless they bring him the bark to Dunbar. [Copy. ¾ p.]

[Nov. ?]

136. Deputy Lieutenants of co. Chester, to William, Earl of Derby and James, Lord Strange, the Lord Lieutenants. Report the result of a muster of the trained forces of that county, and the state of the beacons and magazine. They inclosed a muster roll. [Probably written in September, although endorsed as received by the Clerk of the Council, in November. 1 p.]

[Nov. ?]

137. Petition of Richard Bagnall, saltpetre man, to the Lords of the Admiralty. On petitioner's complaint against Bloxham for detaining a bond of 500*l.*, the Lords on hearing committed Bloxham to the Marshalsea, but gave no order for delivery of the bond to petitioner. Prays that Bloxham before his enlargement may deliver up the same and pay petitioner his charges of riding to and from London, amounting to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* [¾ p.]

[Nov.]

138. Return, stated in the endorsement to be from the Earl of Exeter, of defaulters at musters, in the Western Division of co. Northampton; 12 persons named, among them Sir Capel Bedell, Sir John Wake, and Zouch Tate. [½ p.]

[Nov. ?]

139. Petition of John Gray, vicar of Somercotes St. Mary, *alias* North Somercotes, co. Lincoln, to Lord Keeper Coventry. Petitioner

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lately obtained his Majesty's reference to the Lord Keeper and Archbishop Laud concerning the restoring the ancient right of petitioner's decayed vicarage, by virtue whereof the Lord Keeper awarded a warrant for conventing the impropiator (William Darwin) before him on the second Star Chamber day in this term. Prays the Lord Keeper to take the case into his care, and presents two certificates annexed. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

139. I. *Laurence Humfry and eight other clergymen, neighbours to petitioner, to Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry. Certificate that by the conversion of a salt marsh adjoining the town of North Somercotes from pasture to arable, petitioner's means are reduced from 60*l.* to 8*l.* per annum, and that he is a man of honest life and conversation. Louth. 4th September 1635. [1 p.]*

139. II. *Petition of inhabitants of North Somercotes to the same. A salt marsh adjoining North Somercotes, containing 2,000 acres is lately embanked from the sea, and converted into arable. This marsh before the conversion was grazed with sheep, and yielded tithes to the vicarage, and thence arose the principal demesnes. By means of this conversion the vicarage is decayed from 60*l.* per annum to 9*l.* or 10*l.* Pray them to take the same into their consideration. [1 p.]*

[Nov. ?] 140. Articles of certain offences committed by Henry Dade of Ipswich, Thomas Vaughan, Matthew Trott, and Gabriel Catchpole, public notaries, and Thomas Fastolfe, servant to Henry Dade. Dade is charged : 1. With having said openly at dinner at Wickham, co. Suffolk, on 26th May 1635, that he knew the King and his Council would be glad if that thousands which went to New England were drowned in the sea. 2. With having kept Ecclesiastical Courts in the parish of St. Mary Tower in Ipswich as commissary to — Peirce, D.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk, without royal letters patent authorising him to do so. 3. That having unjustly excommunicated Ferdinando Adam, Dade openly boasted "I have excommunicated him, and I would fain see who dares grant an inhibition or prohibition." 4. That he and Fastolfe have extorted fees from the subjects that were not due in cases of probates of wills. 5. Also excessive fees from churchwardens. 6. That Vaughan as registrar, Trott as deputy registrar, and Catchpole and Fastolfe as proctors, have extorted fees not due in cases of probates and administration. 7. That Fastolfe and Catchpole have forged excommunications. [4 pp.]

[Nov. ?] 141. "A Poem of Joy for the safe Arrival and Royal Entertainment of the High Prince Charles of Palatinate and Duke of Bavaria, a Nephew to our High and Mighty King Charles, his Uncle and

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Godfather, at his Royal Court of Whitehall in November 1635," commences:—

A princely Prince, of branches young, chief grown,
Is come to English court with trumpets blown
For joy ; a stock hewed out from cedar James ;
So sweet a root, though dead, springs other names,
As Charles, great King by right, &c. &c.,

42 lines, concluding

Honour to royal blood my pen shall use.

The authors surname has been torn off. The initial of his Christian name, "R," only remaining at the close. [1 p.]

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Dec. 1. 1. Petition of the merchants trading for Spain to the Council.

The commodities brought from those dominions are wines, sugar, fruit, and tobacco, and great impositions are paid upon them, conceiving the same to be no prejudice to the merchants, seeing they may sell so much dearer. But they cannot do so, in regard they have no company nor orders established, and the buyers have companies, orders, and combinations, and thereby practice to beat down the merchants' prices; also the grocers combine in buying fruit, insomuch that for these three years the merchants have served only his Majesty in paying customs and imposts, but have lost above 30,000*l.* by wines and fruit. The merchants pay 4*l.* per ton freight immediately upon discharge. If time were granted them for payment of customs and imposts until they have sold their goods they might enlarge their adventures. Pray furtherance of their request for incorporation. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 1.

2. Petition of Capt. Thomas Bardsey to the same. A year since at his coming out of Russia, from the service of the Emperor, petitioner furnished Colonel Robert Bartlett with money, horses, saddles, and pistols to the value of 100*l.* Bartlett being at Amsterdam petitioner prays for a pass for himself and his servant John Foorde to repair thither to seek satisfaction. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 1.

3. Petition of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Merchants of Eastland to the same. Petitioners and their predecessors have had a settled trade in the East Countries for about 60 years, with prohibitions for all others to intermeddle, confirmed by proclamations and orders of the board, but certain merchants not free of their company are suitors to his Majesty for a licence concerning coney skins and other skinnery ware, being a part of the Eastland trade. Pray the Lords to mediate with his Majesty that the ancient privileges of petitioners be not infringed. [1 p.]

Dec 1.

4. Petition of Thomas Hopper of Yarmouth, mariner, to the same. About eight months since petitioner was shipped by Robert Carrell,

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of Yarmouth, merchant, to go pilot of a French bottom lying there. Petitioner having shipped his clothes, the Bailiffs of Yarmouth being informed that petitioner was going to France to teach the French to fish with a drove sail, did cast petitioner into prison, and he being under confinement the ship went away with petitioner's clothes. The Lords formerly required the Bailiffs of Yarmouth to give petitioner satisfaction, having lost in clothes and time to the value of 40*l*. Prays a more special warrant to the bailiffs that he may have present satisfaction. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 1.

5. Petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of Totness to the Council. Totness is an ancient corporation, having justices of peace, and abuts on the Dart, seven miles from Dartmouth and four from Torbay, a spacious road within four hours sailing from Normandy and well known to the French. For better defence the town is ordered to maintain 60 trained soldiers and 24 barrels of powder. These soldiers have been accustomed to be trained in the town, until of late commanded to train sometimes five miles, sometimes twenty miles off, for three or four days together. Pray that they may increase their soldiers to 100, and that, as in Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Barnstaple, they may be trained within the town. [*Signed by the Mayor and twelve other persons.* 1 p.]

Dec. 1.

6. Petition of the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of Merton, Surrey, to the same. Merton Church has been seised of half an acre of land of the value of 10*s*. and the possession thereof is proved by the church books for 80 years. Petitioners received the profits thereof until five years past, when a forcible entry was made into the same by Thomas Hunt and Joyce his wife. Petitioners petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury, who made a reference to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Mason. They certified that Hunt pretended that by prescription the half acre belonged to his manor of Merton, whereupon the Archbishop referred it to Mr. Solicitor General, who willed petitioners to apply to the Council. Pray that, in regard of the small value, they will take order for the good of the Church. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

6. I. *Petition of the Parishioners of Merton to Archbishop Laud, being the petition above mentioned. Underwritten,*

6. I. i. *Reference to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Richard Mason above mentioned. 6th April 1635.*

6. I. ii. *Report of the referees above mentioned. 14th May, 1635.*

6. I. iii. *Reference to the Solicitor General above mentioned. 18th July, 1635. [All copies. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Dec. 1.

7. Petition of Sir Robert Paine to the same. Petitioner being in 1632 Sheriff of Hants, was also chosen Churchwarden of Barton Stacey in the same county, and finding the church and chancel ruinous and indecent, at his own charge beautified some part thereof, intending and offering fair hangings for the chancel. But some of the parishioners, petitioner's tenants, having been formerly misled by Stephen Bachelor, a notorious inconfornist, had demolished a

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consecrated chapel at Newton Stacey, neglected the repair of their parish church, maliciously opposed petitioner's intent, and executed many things in contempt of the canons and the bishop. There being divers suits in the ecclesiastical and temporal courts between petitioner and Robert Cooper and others, his tenants of the manor of Barton Stacey, the Lords on complaint directed three trials at law, and in the meantime ordered all the suits to be stayed. Petitioner has conformed to that order, but his tenants have slighted the same, and have sued him in the Ecclesiastical Court at Winchester, presented him in the Archbishop's metropolitical visitation, and served him with a subpcena for costs for not filing a bill against them in the Star Chamber. Prays that he may be allowed to proceed against them in the High Commission upon articles exhibited two years ago. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 1. 8. Humble remonstrance of Sir Robert Payne of the abuses committed by his tenants mentioned in the preceding article, which are here enumerated more in detail. These are the particulars in respect of which he had exhibited his suit in the Star Chamber and other places against Robert Cooper, John Herring, and others in his petition mentioned. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 1. 9. Mayor of Wigan and another to the Council. The Lords, on a late petition of poor tradesmen of the skimmers and glovers of Wigan, Preston in Amounderness, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, Ormskirk, and Blackburn, co. Lancaster, addressed letters to the judges of the assizes for that co. to take order for petitioners' relief. The judges referred the complaint to the justices of the peace, who have certified that the delinquents are many, stiffnecked and stubborn, very vexatious and troublesome, wherefore they left petitioners to the law, which is chargeable and hard to be obtained, the informer having been vexed, fined, and put to great trouble. Wherefore petitioners are forced to present another petition to the Lords which is hereunto annexed. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

9. 1. *Petition of the Society of Skimmers and Glovers in Wigan and the other towns above-mentioned to the same. Recite their former petition complaining of interlopers and intruders into their trades, who have not served apprenticeships and yet use these trades, to the overthrow of petitioners and their families. The intruders have contemptuously refused to obey the Lords' former reference, and by greatness of friendship and a multiplicity of "Sirceoraries" [Certioraris] and other strange proceedings, have put the informer to unnecessary costs and vexation, the nature of which is fully described. Pray that the delinquents may be bound to leave off their unlawful courses, or to answer their contempts before the Lords, as has been granted to the feltmakers of cos. Lancaster and Chester. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

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Dec. 1. 10. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Report on the Mincing Lane. demands of Lady Button, which they could not sooner return on account of the absence of Thomas Morgan, purser of the Ninth Whelp. Sir Thomas Button served in person as Captain of that pinnace from 5th January 1629–30 till the last of July 1631, which at 5s. per diem comes to 135*l.* 10s. and his deputy Capt. William Thomas served from the time Sir Thomas left till the 20th July 1632, which at 4s. per day (being the entertainment of all Captains of Whelps) comes to 70*l.* 16s., together 206*l.* 6s., out of which payments on account are charged against Sir Thomas Button in Ireland and here amounting to 175*l.*, so there only remains to be paid to Lady Button 31*l.* 6s. [1 p.]

Dec. 1. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Officers of Ordnance to bring in a better account touching powder sold by them. Consider Capt. Rainsborough's paper against having galleries in the King's ships. Paper sent by the Lord Deputy of Ireland under the hand of Sir Beverley Newcomen concerning repairs of the Ninth Whelp. Order for calling in ships with Sir John Pennington that are not on the Ordinary; their victuals will end on the 10th inst. Consider Thornhill's complaint of gentlemen in co. Dorset. Consider complaints against John Morrice, master and — Lawrence, purser of the Sampson; [*Margin.* Discharged.] Richard Wyan advertises that he has taken order for seizing for the King's use goods cast away about the Isle of Wight to the value of four or five thousand pounds. Consider account of saltpetre brought in last year. What shall be done concerning swearing officers of the Navy and Ordnance? [*See Nov. 17. Vol. ccc., No. 109. 1 p.*]

Dec. 1. 11. Archbishop Laud to Archbishop Spottiswood of St. Andrews. The King is much displeased that, while he is settling the Church against all things that were defective in it, and against the continuance of all unwarrantable customs, the new Bishop of Aberdeen has given way to a public fast throughout his diocese to be kept on the Lord's Day, contrary to the rules of Christianity and all the ancient canons of the Church. The writer was in good hope that the Church had quite laid down that ill custom, but as now the Bishop of Aberdeen has continued it, and others may follow his example, the King commands the Archbishop addressed and the Bishop of Glasgow to take order with all the Bishops that no man presume to command or suffer any fast to be upon that day, or any other public fast upon any other day without special leave of the King to whose power it belongs and not to them. And further if the canons be not printed the Archbishop addressed is to make a canon purposely against this unworthy custom and see it printed with the rest. He is also to write to the Bishop of Aberdeen to let him understand how he has overshot himself. [*Draft signed by Archbishop Laud. ¾ p.*]

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Dec. 1.
Trimley.

12. John Barker, Sheriff of Suffolk, to Nicholas. Has assessed the whole county and the corporate towns and has sent out warrants to the Chief Constables to assess every particular town and parish within their hundreds with all equality and indifferency. Expects the greatest part will be paid in between this and Christmas. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Dec. 1.
Standon.
[Stanton.]

13. Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts, to the same. Hoped to have brought in the 7,000*l.* charged upon that shire before that time, but the disability of his body makes him personally unable to travel; divers also are in London others out of the shire leaving no distress, and some great ones say when they have it they will send it. His cares and fears are great to get it in and keep it in a single weak house, all the country being acquainted with it. Solicits instructions as to the return of this intrusted great sum, 6,000*l.* Two absolutely refuse, the Hon. Denzil Holles of Damerham South and John Low of Martin at this time resident at Sarum. Their example may hinder the present service. [Seal with crest. 1 p.]

Dec. 1.

14. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,900*l.* paid by Francis Madley for John Savage, Sheriff of co. Worcester, in part of 4,000*l.* shipmoney charged on that county. [Two seals, that of Sir William Russell with crest. 1 p.]

Dec. 1.

15. Similar receipt for 100*l.* paid by Thomas Hawkins on behalf of the Mayor and Sheriff of Gloucester collected towards shipmoney under the writ of the 20th October 1634. [Seal of Sir William Russell similar to that to the preceding document. 1 p.] Annexed,

15. i. Similar receipt for 1,000*l.* paid by Edward Collett and Robert Tyther, steward of Gloucester, on behalf of the Mayor of the same city. Dated 20th March 1634-5. [1 p.]

Dec. 2.

Grant of Privilege for 14 years to George Sandys, for selling a Paraphrase by him written on the Psalms and other Hymns dispersed through the Old and New Testament, provided the same be first licensed. [Docquet.]

Dec. 2.

The King to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. To elect a bishop in place of Bishop [Wren] translated to Norwich. [Docquet.]

Dec. 2.

The same to the same. To elect Theophilus [Field] Bishop of St. David's to the bishopric of Hereford. [Docquet.]

Dec. 2.

Warrant to the Great Wardrobe for a yearly livery, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, for John Wilson, one of the King's musicians, in place of Alphonso Bales deceased. [Docquet.]

Dec. 2.

Whitehall.

16. Order of Council. His Majesty signified his pleasure to grant his pardon to Trevesanus Haynus, William Mansell, Brianies Dolley, Rossus Mayhow, Bresan —, Burtillus — or Bartholomew de Rozzi,

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Adam Bierling, Dominico Boccazzo, Brian O'Dally, William Mansfeild, and Roger Mahon, servants to the Ambassador from Venice, concerning the killing of Evan Davis. The Attorney General was ordered to prepare the same accordingly. And as concerning John Gramazzi, the principal actor in the said fact, who is fled for the same, he is to be proceeded against to outlawry. [*Minute.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 2. 17. Order of Council. Lord Fitzwilliam, on complaint from the
Whitehall. Earl of Exeter, Lord Lieutenant of co. Northampton, having been sent for by warrant for not showing horse and arms at the musters in that county, pleaded privilege as a Baron of Ireland. It was resolved that none of the nobility, unless peers of this kingdom, ought to be exempted, whereupon Lord Fitzwilliam submitted, and was ordered to be discharged on payment of the messenger's fees. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 2. 18. Another draft of the same order, settled by Nicholas. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 2. Another Order of Council. By petition of Henry Lambe, his Majesty's servant, it appeared that his Majesty had granted a commission to authorize divers gentlemen of quality in Suffolk to survey a river leading from Bury St. Edmunds to the ancient river Ouse, which petitioner, for the good of the said town, offered to cleanse at his own charges for the carriage of lighters and such like vessels. The Commissioners finding the work feasible appointed petitioner to fall upon the work until he should be forbidden. He had not proceeded more than a mile before Sir Roger North and Thomas Steward forbade him, in regard it would be a prejudice to a mill of Sir Roger. The Lords appointed to hear the difference between these parties on the third Star Chamber day in next term. [*Draft.* 1 p. *Written on the same sheet as the preceding.*]

Dec. 2. Similar Order of Council for hearing the business in difference between Bishop White of Ely and Sir Peregrine Bertie and Sir Philip Landen touching certain marshes in the manors of Wisbeach and Leverington, Newton, Tydd St. Giles, and the hundred of Wisbeach, on the 9th inst. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *See No. 18.*]

Dec. 2. 19. Notes, by Nicholas, of business transacted at the Council
Whitehall. Board this day. Besides the orders before calendared, these notes relate to the following matters:—Crosland; what has been formerly done on this petition. Letters concerning moneys for St. Paul's to be sent to the Bishop of London. Mrs. Jason's petition; young Jason to be sent for. Letter from Sir Henry Williams that one Williams [Lewis?], as being sheriff of co. Brecknock [had in his hands] 933*l.* [shipmoney]; letters to the sheriff to send it up, and to Sir Henry to assist therein. Mr. Lowe, deputy for Merchant Adventurers, acquainted the Lords with the Reglement of the States prohibiting dyed and dressed cloths to be brought into the Low Countries after the first of January next; the Merchant Adventurers to let the Lords know what are the best remedies they can devise. Mr. Moyser to pay 20*l.* for knighthood composition. Farmers of tin to attend Lord

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Cottington about sending up the shipmoney for Cornwall. Sir Thomas Trenchard; letter to quicken him. Co. Derby; if there be any of the clergy faulty, the Bishop of Chester to hear of it. Vring's petition; Byott and Carver for contempt and words to be warned. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 2. 20. Small paper book in which are entered the names of all the Lords and others of the Council present at certain meetings of that body during the present month; that is to say, on the 2nd, 4th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, and 27th inst. [14 leaves.]

Dec. 2. 21. Petition of Stephen Harrison of London, soapmaker, to the Council. Petitioner has been a freeman of London fifteen years, and served nine years apprenticeship to soapmaking. He has long forborne to use the same in obedience to his Majesty. He has also endeavoured to sell soap of the new sort but can sell little. Has lost almost all he gained in twenty-five years before. Prays the Lords to take order for the new soapmakers that petitioner may be allowed to work. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 2. 22. Similar petition of Thomas Williams, Robert Drinkwater, Joshua Phinnis the younger, Roger Peares and John Wolcott, soapmakers of London, to the same. Pray the Lords "for God's cause" to take order as in the preceding. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 2. 23. Duplicate of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 2. 24. Petition of William Pickering to the same. Petitioner having been a close prisoner in the Fleet, and his wife in the Gatehouse, for seventeen weeks, besides three weeks in the messenger's hands, an information has been exhibited by the Attorney General which petitioner and his wife have answered, and been examined, denying the charge, and no one comes to prosecute. Prays order for their discharge. [1 p.]

Dec. 2. 25. Petition of Ralph Preswick to the same. By order of 5th August last the Lords directed Hannibal Bonython to satisfy petitioner 27*l.* 10*s.* due to him, or to show cause to the contrary on the first day of the following Michaelmas term. Bonython was served with the order the 15th September last, but has neither satisfied plaintiff nor showed cause. Prays them to take speedy course with Bonython. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed, probably at some subsequent period,*

25. I. *Certificate of William Thomson and Ralph Preswick, that on 2nd July last Preswick delivered to Bonython a copy of his petition with the reference thereunder [dated 5th June last]. 2nd July 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

25. II. *Copy of Bonython's answer to Preswick, dated 22nd September 1635, and already calendared under that date. [1 p.] Annexed,*

25. II. i. *Receipt of John Wilkinson, porter of St. Mawes' Castle, for his pay for two years at 12*d.* per day, paid him by Capt. Hannibal Bonython. 23rd November 1634. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

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Dec. 2. 26. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has given warrant to the captain of the Henrietta Maria to stand over for Dunkirk Road to dispatch business ordered by the Lords, and not to suffer many of his men to go ashore in regard of the sickness. Has furnished him with fourteen days victuals out of the Swallow; as soon as he returns purposes to send him in. Has sent the Lion's First Whelp to Dieppe to transport Madame Peronne the Queen's midwife. [1 p.]

Dec. 2. 27. The same to Nicholas. Not having heard from him, fears he is either sick or angry with Pennington. Has given order to the captain of the Henrietta Maria to go over for Dunkirk to disgorge himself. He has 200 chests of silver which amount to 100,000*l.* English, for which he was to have 2*l.* in the hundred if he landed it here, and 3*l.* now he carries it over there, which comes to 3,000*l.* Thus Nicholas may see what a brother or a friend in the bedchamber doth. He may also consider who has the greatest benefit of this agreement which was made with the Spaniard for carrying his moneys into Flanders, and what good service was done in it; for whereas half of it should have been coined at the Tower, Pennington dares undertake there has been brought over since Michaelmas 300,000*l.*, which has been all carried away without coining any in the land. [*Seals with arms.* 1½ p.]

Dec. 2. 28. Petition of Richard Bloxham to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner is one of the executors in trust of John Bayly, of Hook Norton, co. Oxford, who devised a messuage situate therein to be sold for the benefit of above twenty infants. Petitioner demised the said messuage to Richard Bagnall for one year, and took his bond for payment of the rent, being 5*l.*, and for leaving the premises in good repair. Bagnall has not paid one moiety of his rent, and has impaired the house to the value of 3*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, which John Austen, who has bought the premises, requires petitioner to make good. Bagnall has also committed other wrongs which are here set forth. Petitioner, refusing to deliver Bagnall's bond unless he might receive satisfaction, has been sent for by a messenger in whose custody he has remained fourteen days. Prays discharge and satisfaction. [¾ p.] *Annexed,*

28. I. John Austen to Richard Bloxham at Banbury. Sends paper of defects in the house at Hook Norton, which he calls upon Bloxham to make good. Tadmarton, 22nd October 1635. [¾ p.]

Dec. 2. 29. Henry Kildale to his cousin George Rawdon. Reports a great variety of details respecting the state and management of lands and stock. Corn is very dear in Ireland, for barley is at 18*s.* a barrel and oats at 10*s.* [2¼ pp.]

Dec. 3. Grant to Capt. John Mason, Treasurer of the Army, of the office of Commissary General of Castles and Fortifications in England and Wales, with a fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* per diem. [*Docquet.*]

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Dec. 3. Presentation of John Hill, M.A., to the Rectory of Holdenby, co. Northampton, void by death. [Docquet.]

Dec. 3. The like of James Warring, M.A., to the Rectory of Ashprington, co. Devon, void by simony, lapse, or otherwise. [Docquet.]

Dec. 3. Grant to William Carr of an almsroom in Trinity College, Cambridge, void by death of Henry Greene. [Docquet.]

Dec. 3. The like to Thomas Thorpe, in the hospital of Ewelme, void by death of William Cheney. [Docquet.]

Dec. 3. Grant to Anthony Verney[?], one of the King's coachmen, of the benefit of a forfeited recognizance of 100*l.*, entered in London by one John Elliot. [Docquet.]

Dec. 3. 30. Petition of Everard Holman, clerk, M.A., to the King. The vicarage of Ragdale, co. Leicester, had been long concealed from his Majesty by means of Sir Henry Shirley, who was owner of that lordship, and had the cure thereof served for 5*l.* per annum. Petitioner perceiving his Majesty's title obtained a presentation from the Lord Keeper. But Sir Henry Shirley being lately dead and his son, Sir Charles Shirley, an infant of 13 years of age, petitioner is drawn into a chargeable suit in the Court of Wards. Prays that he may execute his ministerial function at the said vicarage during the ward's minority, with a competent allowance [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Underwritten,

30. I. *Reference to Lord Cottington, Master of the Wards and Liveries to give order for petitioner's relief as shall be fit. Whitehall. 3rd December 1635.*

30. II. *Reference by Lord Cottington to Mr. Audley to examine into the state of the business and report. 9th December 1635.*

30. III. *Hugh Audley to Lord Cottington. Reports that the ward's father died seized of the rectory of Ragdale, and that by an affidavit annexed, it appears that Edward Dalton, the former incumbent, enjoyed the said rectory under the title of the ward and his ancestors for forty years, and died in possession of the same since the death of the ward's father. On reading that affidavit an injunction was awarded against petitioner to avoid the said church, and suffer William Mayes, clerk, who was then curate, to enjoy the same without interruption. It is a constant course of the court to maintain the ward's title in things whereof his ancestor died possessed. 10th December 1635. [1 p.] Annexed,*

30. III. i. *Affidavit of Robert Bowman which states more particularly the facts mentioned in Mr. Audley's report. 8th May, [1635.]*

Dec. 3. 31. Petition of Thomas Cooke, B.D. and senior Fellow of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, to the same. The said college is

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endowed with great revenues by the founders, being Norfolk and Suffolk men, for the maintenance of a master and fellows ever to be chosen out of those counties. The present master has caused many elections to be made of strangers of other countries, and being remembered thereof, and by petition entreated to redress the same, or be judged by certain visitors, has not only refused so to do, but has endeavoured to make void petitioner's fellowship without ground. Prays a reference to noble personages or others for discovery of the truth. *Underwritten,*

31. I. *Reference to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of Cambridge University, and the Bishop of Norwich, to determine the matter complained of, or certify his Majesty what they find fit to be done. Whitehall. 3rd December 1635. [1 p.]*

Dec. 3.

32. Petition of James Bucke, clerk, B.D., to the King. Petitioner has for twelve years past been vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, not worth above 34*l.* per annum, by reason of "pretended" customs whereby it is damnified 150*l.* yearly. The parishioners having town lands worth 40*l.* per annum, disposable to good and godly uses, three years since agreed to buy a lease of the rectory impropriate for the better maintenance of petitioner and his successors, in case they should be able preachers. For that purpose Edward Borrett departed gratis with an interest he had in the rectory, and a lease of the same, renewed for 21 years by the then present Bishop of Ely, was, after certain proceedings, which are here detailed, passed over by Henry Borrett to trustees to be disposed of for the increase of the means of petitioner and his successors. But George Borrett and Francis Sancroft, taking offence, if at anything, at petitioner's endeavours to bring his parishioners to conformity, have deprived petitioner of the profits of the said lease, selling the tithes and giving out that they would employ the money at their pleasure. Being unable to undergo the charge of suits at law, petitioner prays the King, out of his pious care to the church's rights, to grant a reference to some of the Council. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

32. I. *Reference to Archbishop Laud, the Lord Keeper, and Sec. Windebank, to consider and determine the matter for petitioner's relief and the good of the church. Whitehall, 3rd December 1635.*

32. II. *Appointment by the referees above mentioned to hear the business referred to them on the 16th December inst. 4th December 1635.*

Dec. 3.

33. The Council to [Williams] Lewis, Sheriff of co. Brecknock. Understands that he has collected 933*l.* in that county towards ship-money, and notwithstanding the importance of the service, keeps the same by him. He is commanded, in his Majesty's name, to send the same "in safe guard" to London to be paid to Sir William Russell. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Dec. 3. The Council to Sir Henry Williams. Give him thanks for his letter to Lord Cottington concerning moneys levied by the sheriff of co. Brecknock. Have written to the sheriff to send up the whole sum, and pray Sir Henry to give his best assistance. [*Draft, written on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 3. 34. The same to the sheriff of Dorset. Marvel that he of all others professing so good affection to a service so much importing the defence and honour of the kingdom, should be so backward. He is commanded to proceed roundly in collecting the money required, and if the indisposition of his health will not permit him to perform the same in his own person, he is to do it by his under-sheriff and other subordinate ministers. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 3. 35. The same to the sheriff of Hants. Of the 6,000*l.* which he is to levy for ship money, he is to pay 5,000*l.* to such persons at Portsmouth as Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, shall direct, and to return the other 1,000*l.* to London to Sir William Russell. He is to use all possible expedition to redeem the time lost by former slackness in making the assessment and collection. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 3. 36. The same to Sir Henry Croke, Clerk of the Pipe. Thomas Moyser of co. York has compounded for not having attended at his Majesty's coronation to receive knighthood. Sir Henry is therefore to cause the levying of any further issues than the 240*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, already levied to be stayed, and to discharge Thomas Moyser of all the issues since returned upon him. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 3. 37. The same to John Foster, messenger of the Chamber. To fetch before the Lords the person of William Orchard of Blandford, Dorset, heretofore Deputy-registrar to the Bishop of Bristol, for detaining the records of the office of Registry. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 3. The same to James Naylor, messenger of the Chamber. To fetch before the Lords the person of John Fleming for not showing arms in co. Lancaster. [*Minute, on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 3. The same to Sir Robert Bannister. To come before the Lords for default of arms in co. Lancaster. [*Minute.* 2 lines.]

Dec. 3. 38. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. On receipt Mincing Lane. of their letter intimating the arrival of the Ninth Lion's Whelp at Bristol, and that the Lord Deputy of Ireland had sent in her, by Thomas Morgan the purser, 600*l.* to pay the company, the writers sent down one of the Treasurer's clerks and some others to keep counter books. But since they learn from Robert Kitchen of Bristol that the pinnace is there but neither money nor purser. Until the purser comes the King is at a charge of 4*l.* per day needlessly. Sir William Russell is content to send the money down if the Lords send warrant for it. [1 p.]

Dec. 3. 39. Capt. Lewis Kirke to Sec. Coke. Received warrant from The Leopard. Sir John Pennington to take with him the Lion's Eighth Whelp

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and stand away towards Jersey and Guernsey to free them from Turks and pirates, and thence to range our own coast as high as the Land's End. Was five days at sea, not able to get above the Cape Hage [La Hogue], and not in sight of the islands but from the main topmast head, then was put back to the Isle of Wight, where he has been nine days expecting a fair wind; being not likely to have a fair wind, and having but nineteen days victuals, he desires to know the pleasure of the Lords, what he shall do. Hears of no Turks or pirates. If he has no further order he intends on Sunday morning to set sail for the Downs. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 3. 40. John Best, clerk to the Corporation of the Trinity House to Trinity House. Nicholas. Received his letter the previous day and delivered it to Capt. Best and Robert Salmon. No such complaints have been presented to them. As soon as any come, Nicholas shall be made acquainted with them. [1 p.]

Dec. $\frac{3}{13}$. 41. Prestwick Eaton to George Wellingham. Various mercan- St. Sebastians. tile details. Has freighted the Hopewell of Yarmouth of 150 tons. Prays Wellingham to excuse him to Mr. Houblon and Mr. Legay for not writing. Sends his sister a present of a bezoar stone laced with gold. [*Merchants' seals.* 2 pp.]

Dec. 3. 42. Extract from the pell of receipt certified by Sir Edward Wardour, from which it appears that on the of 25th May 1635, Sir Thomas Layton, sheriff of co. York, accounted for 240*l.* issues of the lands of Thomas Moyser, and for 156*l.* issues of the lands of James Mauleverer, which sums were then paid into the Exchequer. [*Latin, 10 lines, on parchment.*]

Dec. 3. 43. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 80*l.* paid by George Robinson, mayor of Rochester, on account of 8,000*l.* ship money charged upon Kent under the writ of the 12th August last. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

43. I. *Similar receipt for 150*l.* paid by Thomas Faunce, the younger, mayor of Rochester, for ship money charged on the said city and liberties, viz. the vill of St. Andrews, Chatham, St Margarets, and Strode, under the writ of 20th October 1634. Dated 23rd March 1634-5. [1 p.]*

43. II. *Similar receipt for 30*l.* more paid by the same mayor on the same account as the preceding. Dated 12th May 1635. [Seal of Sir William Russell has arms. 1 p.]*

Dec. 3. 44. Similar receipt for 40*l.* paid by John Stacy mayor of Gravesend and Milton, in part of 8,000*l.* ship money charged upon Kent, under writ of 12th August last. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

44. I. *Similar receipt for 52*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* paid by Thomas Baldock, portreeve of Gravesend and Milton, for ship money under writ of 20th October last. Dated 31st March 1635. [1 p.]*

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Dec. 4. Commission to Sir William Uvedale and Sir Thomas Hatton for preservation of his Majesty's game and reformation of abuses therein; yearly for the term of 31 years, to take bonds of cooks, vintners, and keepers of ordinaries not to buy or sell any of the King's deer, pheasant, partridge, or heath pout, (except such as are brought from beyond seas or brought up in house) with such fees as are usually paid upon a recognizance for keeping Lent. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 4. 45. Petition of James Read, priest, to the King. Petitioner having served in the ministry above 20 years with all canonical obedience was presented to a small vicarage by a prebendary of Southwell the undoubted patron, but is kept out by Lord Chaworth the prebendary's tenant, who contrary to the express words of his lease, has put in and long kept in another, by might excluding the petitioner, and drawing on his clerk to undo petitioner by a lingering and costly suit. Prays a reference to the Archbishops or any others it shall please his Majesty to appoint. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

45. 1. *Reference to Archbishop Laud, the Lord Keeper, the Archbishop of York, and the Lord Privy Seal, to compose the differences or certify to his Majesty. Whitehall, 4th December 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Dec. 4. 46. Order of Council on petition of the Merchants trading to Spain, calendered under date of the 1st inst. [*No. 1 of the present Volume.*] It was ordered that the Attorney General should certify whether it be requisite that these petitioners should be reduced into a company or what other course were fittest to be taken for remedy of their grievances. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 4. 47. Similar order on petition of the Eastland merchants, also calandered under date of the 1st inst., No. 3. It was ordered that the Attorney General should make stay of the new grant concerning coney skins and other skimmers' ware in the said petition mentioned until he received further directions from the Board. [*Draft. 1½ p.*]

Dec. 4. 48. The Council to Justinian Povey, auditor. Simon Musket, Richard Lowther, and Nathaniel Snape, Justices of Peace for Middlesex, having by their underwriting of 25*l.* apiece for composition for knighthood made themselves liable for the same, as stated in Vol. ccci. No 103., the Lords reduce that sum to 5*l.* apiece, which, having been paid, they are to be discharged of the overplus. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 4. 49. Petition of the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Great Yarmouth, to the Council. His Majesty has granted letters patent to Thomas Davies, his servant, for gauging red herrings, with the fee of 2*s.* 3*d.* per last, a duty for nothing doing so great, that it far exceeds all duties ever imposed upon fish, herrings, or pilchards. By the letters patent it is provided, that if it should appear to any six of the Council that this grant is repugnant to the laws of the realm, or prejudicial to the state or commonwealth, the said letters patent should cease. Petitioners are ready to make it appear that the said

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patent is both contrary to law and also prejudicial, as by articles annexed appears. Pray the Lords to consider the same, and take order that the patent may be called in. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

49. I. *Order of Council for hearing the difference between the above petitioners and the patentee on the 11th instant.*
[Dated 4th December 1635. Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 4. 50. Pass from the Council for James Small to go into France.
Whitehall. [Minute. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 4. 51. Answer of the College of Physicians to the reference of the Council, upon petition of some of the Apothecaries. They conceive the declaration of the apothecaries to be only an expression of their innocency, which the physicians believe in some of them to be very sincere, but not a sufficient inducement for the physicians to concur for a stay of Mr. Attorney's Quo-warranto; for whilst they stand a company, neither the College [of Physicians] nor the sincere part of them, can promise that the next year's officers shall not resume the old disorderly proceedings, or create new as dangerous to government and the safety of his Majesty's subjects. The number of the apothecaries has increased since their charter, in shops and corners, as not possibly to be governed by the College. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 4. 52. Petition of Robert Shipton of East Cowes, blacksmith, to the Council. Petitioner having suffered much loss at sea by the Dunkirkers, and seeking relief at Dunkirk, was put into a very wrong course, for which, being taken and convented before the Lords, his ignorance appearing, he was enlarged. Prays order that Robert Thornton, one of his company, and Ananias Dios, petitioner's servant, prisoners at Portsmouth, may be enlarged; that his boat and other things taken by Capt. Kirke may be restored, and that in consideration of his losses he may have letters patent for a collection. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 4. 53. Petition of the poor Inhabitants of Northumberland to the same. On a former petition for a mitigation of 3,500*l.*, assessed upon petitioners for ship-money, the Lords declared that, although the assessment could not be lessened, the reasons of petitioners should be taken into consideration for their future ease. Petitioners being resolved to extend their poor abilities to give his Majesty satisfaction, pray that the 3,500*l.* may be divided into several payments. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 4. 54. Petition of Stephen Harrison of London, soapmaker, to the same. Petition similar to that presented on the 2nd instant., *see* No. 21. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 4. 55. Another copy of the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 4. Notes, by Nicholas, of business transacted by the Council this day. Besides the matters before mentioned, there are entries relating to the subjects following. Sir Henry Spiller and others, Commissioners for compositions for knighthood, having presented

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the petition of Simon Muskett and others mentioned above, *No. 48*, afterwards in their character of Commissioners for Buildings, complained that notwithstanding their past prohibitions the work went on; order made that the sheriff should demolish all buildings not yet finished, that all who have built contrary to the proclamation since March twelvemonth shall not be compounded with, and that the Attorney-General prosecute all such as begin to build against the proclamation. Mr. Cock [and other] assessors, concerning Mr. Maule, Dr. Mayerne, Mr. Cherry; this to be represented to the King. Mr. Crew complained of assessment of 4*l.* in Surrey, where he lived, although he is of Kent; *nil.* The College of Physicians and the Apothecaries; Mr. Attorney is to proceed upon the Quo Warranto. Sir Henry Herle; the Council will grant no protection for sureties; he is referred to Courts of Equity for relief against Sir Anthony Hinton. Mr. Best's [?] petition; the subsidies in Wales are but respited till mises are past; this grant has been commanded to be stayed by the King. Sir William Courteen and other merchants; their answer to Bradshaw. Maddock, that took the men of Sallee, is to be sent for; to be charged with what is in Sir William Courteen's answer. Ordered that the Barbary merchants trade only to the ports in Barbary named in the articles offered to the King of Morocco. The merchants say that now that King will not give way to trade at Massa, which is the best port for English merchants. Nicholas is to treat with both parties, and compose articles to remedy the complaints. [*See December 2, No. 19, of this present Volume. 2½ pp.*]

Dec. 4.
Norwich.

56. The Mayor and sixteen others of Norwich to the Earls of Lindsey and Dorset, and the rest of the Commissioners for saltpetre and gunpowder. Nathaniel Sykes, one of their deputies for saltpetre, has continued his works in that city ever since 22nd November 1634, and has had their best assistance. But John White and others of Sykes's labourers have committed great outrages which are here minutely detailed. White and the others endeavoured to put an officer of the parish of St. Peter's into a well there 15 yards deep, and were only stayed in their rage by the intervention of some citizens dwelling near. Another party of the same workmen threatened to break open the gaol to dig for saltpetre, and were only diverted from their purpose by having given to them the key of a vault under the Free Chamber, over which is the Council Chamber of the city. They had dug in that vault, until the arches were settled and cracked, so that the whole fabric was in great danger to fall. Mr. Langley and ——— Guise, two of Mr. Sykes's substitutes, had been remonstrated with, and other places offered to them, but in vain; Guise remarking insolently, that they had placed their tubs in the market-place near the vault in question, and that they should there stand and rot before they should be carried to any other place. [*2 pp.*]

Dec. 4.

57. Dr. Thomas Rives to Sec. Coke. William Orchard, deputy registrar, heretofore of the late Bishop of Bristol, about two years since was sentenced in the High Commission Court and declared

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incapable of further execution of his office ; since which time he has kept himself close within his own doors in Blandford, and with him keeps the records of the registry, so that the now Bishop of Bristol is destitute of his records, and the country suffers in consequence. Complaint having been made by the Bishop to Archbishop Laud, he commanded the writer to consider what course might be taken. He informed the Archbishop that the High Commission had not properly power to break open doors, and take forth men's persons and goods, except in case of heresy and the seizing of heretical books. But that the writer conceived they must pray an aid of the Council Board, whereupon the Archbishop commanded Rives to pray the Secretary to move the Lords for a messenger to be sent, with power to seize both Orchard's person and the records, and to deliver over the latter to the Bishop's registrar. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 4. 58. Richard Wyan to Nicholas. Suggests a meeting with Dr. Rives and Nicholas for settlement of Mr. Napper's Admiralty Account, he being discontented and pressing dispatch. The Dutch captain and some of his company are come from Sandwich. Being examined, he denies all that may hurt him, so that if he be put to trial on Tuesday, for want of the Scottishmen to give evidence (who are all gone for Bordeaux) they will be cleared. Suggests to Nicholas to move the Lords to put off the trial until the Scottishmen return. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 4. 59. Account of the receipts and payments of the Exchequer from 27th November 1635 to this day. The balance at the commencement of the account was 2,195*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*, the receipts since 9,270*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, the payments 10,488*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, the balance remaining in hand 977*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Among the payments are, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, for keeper's fees in St. James's Park, 36*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; Thomas Young and William Kingscote in full of 450*l.* for works in Theobald's Park, 131*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; John Dibley, clerk of the commission for exacted fees, towards rent of a house for accommodation of the Commissioners, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; more to him in full of 620*l.* for himself and others for service upon that commission, 200*l.*; Philip Calandrini in full of 1,374*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to defray interest of jewels pawned at Amsterdam, 974*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Among the fees and annuities paid are, Sir Robert Hitcham, 20*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; Peter Pett, 30*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; Oliver St. John, 41*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; Humphrey Dethick, 75*l.*; Patrick Young, 25*l.*; Countess of Lewenstein, 100*l.*; Countess of Monmouth, 200*l.* [2 pp.]

Dec. 4. 60. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 240*l.* paid by Francis Raworth in behalf of Luke Pepper, Mayor of Dover, in part of 8,000*l.*, ship money from Kent under the writ of 12th August last. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

60. I. *Similar receipt for 390*l.* paid by Luke Pepper, Mayor of Dover, on behalf of Dover with Faversham and Fulstone [Folkstone], members thereof, being ship money levied*

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under the writ of 20th October 1634. Dated 12th March 1634-5. [1 p.]

60. II. *Similar receipt for 44l. 17s. 6d. paid by Thomas Mason on behalf of Luke Pepper, Mayor of Dover, on the account mentioned in the receipt last above calendared. Dated 22nd April 1635. [1 p.]*

Dec. 5. The King to the Sheriff of Kent. In behalf of John Tallford, miller, convicted at the last Quarter Sessions at Canterbury of stealing a mare, and now to be transported by William Gibbs into Virginia, not to return without special licence. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 5. Pardon to Robert Henley, late one of the Six Clerks of the Court of Chancery, of all offences committed by him as an officer in Chancery. He is likewise discharged of an information in the Star Chamber, and the bill and proceedings are to be taken off the file and cancelled. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 5. 61. [— Tyringham] to the Council. Considerations concerning the coal mines in Dean Forest with proposal to farm the same, and reasons why such farm would not be prejudicial to his Majesty. [*Copy. ½ p.*] *Underwritten,*

61. I. *Reference by the Council to the King's Surveyor to call to him the Auditor of the County and certify the Lords what profit came to his Majesty by these coal mines, and what parties made profit of the same, and by what warrant. Whitehall, 5th December 1635. [Copy. 9 lines.]*

61. II. *Charles Harbord, the King's Surveyor, to the Council. Report upon the preceding reference. The Auditor has no record touching these coal mines, which have yielded small or no benefit to his Majesty, for the miners pretend a custom to dig coals, paying a small duty for every pit opened by the hands of an officer called the Gawler or Gavelour of the Forest. The Lord Chamberlain claimed the coal mines under a lease granted 13th June, 9th James, to the late Earl of Pembroke. It was conceived that the mines open at the making of that lease were granted thereby, but that no new mines might be opened without the licence of the lessor. 29th December 1635. [Copy. ½ p.]*

Dec. 5. 62. Another copy of the same. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 5. 63. John Lowe to Nicholas. By means of a collector of Wilts Sarum. who has returned him as denying to pay his rate towards the shipping money he is returned to the Council. Is much abused in it. Never saw the collector, nor did he ever demand it. Has sent his man of purpose with his tax if Nicholas will receive it, or direct him in any course in which he may stop this fellow's malice. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

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Dec. 5. 64. Account by Sir William Russell of the monies received by him on account of ship money upon the last writs [dated 12th August last]. The total amount received was 22,873*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, whereof he had paid 7,100*l.* to the victualler. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 5. Notes by Sec. Windebank of proceedings of the Committee of Trade. Letters to be written to the Justices of Peace of cos. Hertford, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. The Attorney and Solicitor General having attended the Lord Keeper, made report to his Majesty concerning the new proposition of salt. The corporation seal to be taken for security of the King's revenue; when it cannot be had, the seal of private men. To accept of the offer of the Yarmouth men, that his Majesty shall impose and settle it by proclamation, the Lord Keeper thinks not fit, but the business to be settled by contract between his Majesty and them, which is more voluntary and farther from an imposition. No benefit could be made by Lord Salisbury on the sea coal till a corporation. The imposition upon hops is now but 2*s.* 6*d.*, it is to be raised in the book of rates to 5*s.*, and this by Privy Seal. [*See 24th November last, Vol. cccii., No. 73. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.*]

Dec. 6. 65. Petition of Elizabeth Viscountess Savage, his Majesty's servant, to the King. In London, for the most part, freedom has been obtained by apprentices from their masters, and although yearly some few have been admitted to their freedom by redemption of money, yet that has been with especial caution that the parties so made free should not exercise any other trade than that of the company they were admitted into. To which purpose the freemen had with two sureties entered into bond to the Chamberlain of London in the penalty of 100 marks. Of late years divers persons contrary to their securities have used other trades, and so contrived the matter that their bonds are not put in suit. The penalty being neglected, justly belongs to his Majesty, the supreme Governor of the City; petitioner therefore prays a grant of such penalties, with direction to the Lord Mayor that the same be recovered with all convenient speed at petitioner's instance and charge, but in the names of the obligees. [1 p.] *Underwritten,*

65. 1. *Reference to 'Lord Cottington and Sec. Windebank, who calling to them the Attorney-General and some of the Aldermen of London are to certify their opinions. Whitehall, 6th December, 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Dec. 6. 66. Account of moneys received for pious uses within the diocese of Bath and Wells from Michaelmas 1634 to Michaelmas 1635. Dr. Duck, Chancellor of the Bishop, had received 105*l.*; Dr. Wood, Archdeacon of Wells, 1*l.* 7*s.*; Dr. Ward, Archdeacon of Taunton, 47*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Dr. Revett, Archdeacon of Bath, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; the Dean of Wells, 6*l.*; and Mr. Dugdale, Surrogate for the Peculiars of Ilminster, 2*l.* 10*s.* One half of these sums they are appointed to pay into the Chamber of London towards the repair of St. Paul's. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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Dec. 6.

Report made by Nicholas to the Council, this day, that Sir John Hotham, Sheriff of co. York, had paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, 2,300*l.*, and desired directions, whether in case moneys be assessed on some men that are not able to pay, he may not lay the same on some rich men, or should make another rate on the whole county. [*See 15th November, 1635, vol. ccci., No. 93. ¼ p.*]

Dec. 6.

Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings of the Council this day in the business of ship-money. Sir William Russell to be there with his account of moneys received and issued. A minute [of letter of] the Lords to the corporate towns to pay their money to the Sheriffs, or to send it up here for payment to the Treasurer of the Navy. Sheriff of Essex; at Chelmsford the constables refuse to assess, and on their example others that had assessed began to withdraw. He is to keep the names of those high constables that have been refractory, and have been refused. Shrewsbury; that he must charge the 6*d.* in the pound; that he require the corporate towns either to pay to him the money they have received, or to send it up and pay it to the Treasurer of the Navy. Wilts; to receive the money of Mr. Holles, and then to send up what he hath to the Treasurer of the Navy; thanks for his diligence. Yorkshire; letter to him, whether to assess on rich men, or to make a new assessment on the county; as he shall consider to conduce best to the advantage of the service, and be to the most ease of the county. Derby; thank him for what he hath done, and write to sell them, and if no man will buy them there, then he shall send the same up hither with a certificate for victualling of the ship, from sheriff to sheriff. That he send up no horses but beeves or pork. To keep the men of Sir John Stanhope and all other refractories' names. The corporate towns out of the Cinque Ports; money to be sent to the Sheriff to send in with his money, or if they do not, collect the same and send it in themselves. Concerning Mr. Maule; that Wiley, keeper of the Great Park, said, he payeth 120*l.* per annum to Mr. Maule; that if he receive that rent, then the King thinks it reason. The King's parks are not to be assessed for shipping, unless the Keepers receive profit by rent of the same. Sheriffs of London have assessed three wards. For Middlesex they go on well, all but only one hundred. There is no money levied. They are to come this day fortnight to give an account of their proceedings. [*See 15th November, No. 96. 2 pp.*]

Dec. 7.

Regrant to William Underhill, his Majesty's servant, of an annuity of 30*l.* forfeited to the King by the attainder of John Compton, which was formerly granted to William Gomeldon, of whom he had purchased the same, and sued out a new commission out of the Chancery. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 7.

Whitehall.

67. Order of the Lords of the Treasury. The Attorney-General is to prepare a bill for his Majesty's signature, for grant of a lease to the town of Southampton for 41 years, of the King's

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moiety of 20s. for every butt or pipe of sweet wines brought by merchant strangers from the Levant within the streights of Morocco, and not landed at Southampton, the town paying for the same the yearly rent of 30l., and for a fine 100l. in present, and 200l. at a year's end [?]. *Prewritten on the same sheet of paper,*

67. I. *Petition of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Southampton to the King. His Majesty's predecessors have taken special care of Southampton as a frontier town, over-right the kingdom of France. Queens Mary and Elizabeth by two acts of Parliament enacted that no sweet wines of Candy, Rottimo, or other places in the Levant, should be brought into England and landed anywhere else than at Southampton, under penalty of 20s. for every butt, one moiety thereof to the Queen, and the other to petitioners, to be employed about the reparation of the walls and bulwarks of their town. A difference having arisen as to whether wines of Malaga were within the said acts of Parliament, petitioners procured an information to be filed in the Exchequer, whereby it was ultimately decreed that such wines were within the same. His Majesty's father granted to one Capt. Mearch his part of the forfeitures under the said acts of Parliament at a certain rent, which not having been paid, the said grant had become void. Petitioners pray, in respect of their charges in the said suit, and that their walls have become ruined, and that 905l. is due to petitioners for billeting soldiers, that the King will grant them a lease of the King's part of the penalties due by the said acts of Parliament for 41 years at 20l. per annum. Under-written,*

67. II. *Reference to the Lords of the Treasury to give order (if they should find fit) to the Attorney-General to prepare the solicited grant. Oatlands, 20th July 1635. [All copies, and the last date written 1636 instead of 1635. 3½ pp.]*

Dec. 7. 68. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon their warrant, grounded on the desire of the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to have in the room of the Bonadventure a ship of less burthen to serve as Admiral on that coast, the Officers report that the Swallow, the Adventure, and the Mary Rose are the only smaller ships in the Navy except the Whelps. The first is on the ordinary for guard of the Narrow Seas, the second is too old a ship, the Officers therefore nominate the Mary Rose. [1p.]

Dec. $\frac{7}{17}$.
Amsterdam.

69. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. Since he condescended unto Sir Thomas's good counsel of coming into England after the winter, he has been musing oft times upon the matter, and thinks it a great deal more necessary to go for Germany. States at great length various reasons in favour of this alteration of plan, the chief of

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which are, that if he does not return to Germany, all that has been gained with so much labour would be lost at one clap; evil-willers would laugh the attempt to scorn; and the wicked practices of those who laboured to overthrow the intentions of godly men, and cut off all hope of consultation respecting peace ecclesiastical, would triumph. Has begun to write a discourse concerning the means of furthering the work, the plan of which he fully describes. He also purposes a Latin narrative of all that has been done. Both which intended works shall be submitted to Sir Thomas, without whose leave he will not proceed in any matter of moment. He does not well see how he shall be able to subsist in Germany, but if he can only transport himself to Rostock, he shall have retreat to live, perhaps a whole year, at the manor of Colonel Ramsay. He has there a trunk full of books, which he left with the Colonel's lady at Stettin in 1631. If no other help may be had, he purposes to contract his fardells, selling some of his books, and hopes the rent of his living will furnish him with clothes and so much as will pay the postage of letters. Mr. Hartlib has written that Sir Thomas has given him that which he had received of Dury's living. Thanks him for doing so, and also for bestowing a gratuity upon Hartlib. Next to Sir Thomas he is the man in the world whom Dury loves and honours most for his virtues and good offices in Dury's cause. Prays God to free Hartlib from his straits, and set him a little on horseback. His spirit is so large that it has lost itself in zeal to good things. If the opportunity which they hope from Poland fall out, Hartlib will be a special instrument therein for much good. [4 pp.]

Dec. 7. 70. Certificate of Sir John Lenthall, Justice of Peace for Surrey, that Thomas Vernon had come before him and taken the oath of allegiance. [*Seal with arms affixed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 8. 71. John Newton, Sheriff of Salop, to Nicholas. In addition to Shrewsbury. information contained in a previous letter, reports that there is paid to him 200*l.* or thereabouts, and the collectors are in daily action in levying the rest. Some gentlemen in the country he finds yet refractory in payment of the cessments. Forbears to return their names, hoping they will pay in their moneys without further noise. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 8. 72. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,500*l.*, paid by Charles Milborne, on behalf of George Milborne, Sheriff of co. Monmouth, ship-money charged on that county by writ, dated the 4th August 1635. [1 p.]

Dec. 8. 73. Undertaking of Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, co. Derby, Whitehall. that John Stanford, son of William Stanford, in custody of a messenger, being taken in the house of Mr. Leveson in co. Stafford, shall be presented to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, or Sir John Persall [Peshall], who shall return a certificate to Sec. Coke of their acceptance of the child. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 8. 74. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Officers of Navy and Surveyor-General to attend, con-

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cerning the victualling houses. Consider Capt. Rainsborough's paper against galleries. Peruse paper sent by the Lord-Deputy, under the hand of Sir Beverley Newcomen. Also, what number of ships shall be set forth in the spring, and for what time. Also, the account of saltpetre brought in short last year. Consider order of the Board, touching the swearing of Officers of Navy and Ordnance. Also, Mr. Thornhill's answer to complaint of gentlemen in co. Dorset. Peruse letter from Mayor of Norwich. Resolve what shall be done upon complaint of Lieut. Basset. Appoint a Marshal for the Admiralty of England, and a cook for the Henrietta Maria. Consider complaints from the Spanish Resident. Petition of adventurers with letters of marque; of the Officers for more maintenance. Sec. Windebank touching the Diamond carrying powder for Barbary. Petition of Brooke. 150*l.* to be paid to young Pett on the estimate of the Great Ship by the King's commandment, delivered by Mr. Comptroller. [*The last five items in the handwriting of Lord Cottington. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Dec. 8.

75. Petition of the Resident of Spain to the King. About a year ago there was given to the Resident a complaint on behalf of the Lord Chamberlain and the Fishing Company, of which a copy is annexed. States various subsequent proceedings and the seizure by Lord Lindsey of a prize of corn taken by the Dunkirkers and brought into Dover, and also by Sir John Pennington of a man-of-war of Dunkirk at Falmouth. The Resident then entered into a negotiation with Sir William Courteen, and through him with the Fishing Company, and proposed various terms of accommodation, but they would not take off the arrest unless the Resident would give security for 1,200*l.* which included satisfaction for imaginary losses of what they might have fished. Prays the King to give order to the Company to repair to the Admiralty of Dunkirk and there verify their complaints and losses, where the Resident undertakes they shall receive justice and right much otherwise than they have at Sir Henry Marten's hands, where the Resident cannot come to the end of never so small a cause in three or four years. [*Copy. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.*] *Annexed,*

75. 1. *Report of the reprisal of the buss Salisbury. On the $\frac{19}{29}$ September 1634, about the height of Newcastle, she was surprised by Capt. Peter Wielaert in a vessel of Nieuport. Charles Mees, the master of the buss, was commanded aboard, and trusting to his papers he made no offer of escape. He and his steersman were termed dog and rogue, and were told that the Spanish Ambassador had no power to give a pass, and that they were lawful prize. They stripped the fishermen of the buss naked, giving them at length some contemptible rags; their loss they value at 60*l.*, besides what the skipper sustained. They then put six of their company aboard to carry the buss to Dunkirk, keeping Charles Mees and five of his company aboard Wielaert's ship. The buss on its voyage to Dunkirk was captured by a ship of Flushing, and was*

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again pillaged, and the Flushingers demanded two thirds rescue. [Copy, 1½ p.] Written under the petition of the Resident,

75. II. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty that the Lord Chamberlain cause an answer to be sent to the Resident's complaint with all speed. Whitehall. 8th December, 1635. [¼ p.]*

Dec. 8.

76. Petition of John Brooke, clerk of the cheque at Portsmouth, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner understands sundry complaints have of late been made against him, whereby he is expelled from his office and likely to be undone in reputation. Prays the Lords to admit him to answer for himself, he not submitting himself to the audience of the Officers of the Navy, because he has some things concerning the good of his Majesty's service, for which he has many enemies, whereof he desires to inform the Lords. [¼ p.] *Underwritten,*

76. I. *Order of the Lords of the Admiralty that petitioner should set down in writing what he can discover for the good of his Majesty's service, and the same shall be taken into consideration. Whitehall. 14th December, 1635. [½ p.]*

Dec. 8.

77. Petition of the signing Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners long since petitioned the Lords to be a means to his Majesty for an increase of their salaries, in regard of the excessive advancement of all manner of expenses, and the great increase of the Navy since the first institution of their offices, which afford no manner of fees. Petitioners have since petitioned his Majesty, who referred their suit to the consideration of the Lords, both for manner and means. Suggest that it may be done by allowance of 3*d.* more for poundage amongst them, as the Treasurer has had by his Majesty's grant since 1630, being confident that his Majesty shall save more out of their checks for victuals and wages than the 3*d.* amounts to; or by taking a competent fee from the subject for all the bills and warrants they sign, as most officers have throughout the kingdom. [¾ p.]

Dec. 8.

The Vanguard,
in the Downs.

78. Sir John Pennington to the same. The 5th inst. the Henrietta Maria set sail for Dunkirk. The Antelope and the Swallow brought her within sight of Gravelines. Near Calais cliffs they met with seven sail of the Holland fleet, all very great ships, carrying 55, 48, 44, 42, and 40 pieces. They all struck and did their respects as they passed by the King's ships. The 6th the Antelope and the Swallow returned, but as yet he hears not of the Henrietta Maria. It may be she is gone by in the night. The First Whelp has been three times on her passage for Dieppe and still forced back, and this time she has sprung so desperate a leak that she cannot keep the sea longer, as appears by the inclosed certificate. Has taken her victuals out, except ten days, and sent her away to Chatham. As soon as he knew of this misfortune he dispatched the Swallow for Dieppe to fetch Madame Peronne, hoping

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she will get over time enough. The Lords having given order for revictualling the Antelope, the Swallow, the Third and Eighth Whelps, till the last of February, and that the Vanguard, the Leopard, and the First Whelp, should be sent in; for the First Whelp that is already done, the Leopard is already at Portsmouth, the Vanguard (which is the writer's ship) is victualled till the 13th or 14th January. As to sending her in and transferring himself to the Antelope, he sends certificate that the Antelope is not fit to be continued longer at sea, and craves further instructions. [1 p.]

Inclosed,

78. I. *Certificate of Capt. Antonio Penruddock, Peter White, and others, as to the nature of the leak in the First Whelp and the impossibility of repairing her in the Downs. 7th December 1635. [1 p.]*

78. II. *Certificate of Capt. Richard Fogg, Peter White and others, as to the condition of the Antelope. State of her leak, and foulness of her bottom, so that she does not work nor steer as formerly; may be dangerous if she continue forth till March. 8th December 1635. [1 p.]*

Dec. 8.

79. Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Perceives they purpose to wear him out to the stumps. Prays they consider this tedious winter's weather in his pay, if he live to come home, but believes they have greatly satisfied him with bringing him into a Whelp before his coming in. Bids them do what they please, for he is fortified for all estates. Prays an answer to the inclosed [the preceding letter], that he may settle himself somewhere. They will have some more of the Whelps come in shortly for he hears the Third is defective. Does not marvel at it; they are so slenderly set out. Took fourteen days victuals for the Henrietta Maria out of the Swallow. Thanks him for putting the Lords in mind that it was fit to have a ship of the second rank continually there. Note what ships the Hollander has now abroad. A small ship is not able to lie by their side, and we do them injuries enough daily (by conveying and colouring Spaniards' goods and moneys) to incense them. Believes they would have had a bout with the Maria if he had not, out of his store, sent other ships with her, for they published their business so as the Hollanders knew as well what was in them as themselves, and whom it belonged to, but he would not write so much to the Lords. Prays Capt. Pett and his son make good their word to the King, by building such brave nimble swift vessels as they have promised. Had not that unlucky accident happened on Pennington's meeting the Prince Palatine, he had presented his Majesty with a draft for the building of two pinnaces, but he will not let it lie.—P.S. Begs him to remember Pennington's service to his noble bedfellow, and tell her that he has some Christmas business which he purposed to have brought her, but now he must attend a safe messenger. [2 pp.]

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Dec. 8. Nicholas to the Officers of the Navy. The Lords of the Admiralty Whitehal., desire them to certify how the 200*l.* rent for the houses belonging to the victualler rises in particulars. They are also to send a view of the account of the charge of the fleet employed this last summer for guard of the seas. Sends a paper concerning alterations for the Ninth Whelp, signed by Sir Beverley Newcomen and Brooke his master, and forwarded by the Lord Deputy, for the Officers to certify what is fit to be done therein. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Domestic, James I., Vol. ccxix, p. 114.*]

Dec. 9. Grant to Anthony Faunt and Thomas Townsend, at the nomination of Roger Fielding, of a messuage and lands in Southam, co. Warwick, escheated lately to the King by the death of Elizabeth Meycock, found to be a bastard and to have died without heirs of her body. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 9. Grant for a general collection to be made, in the several parishes of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Hants, Wilts, Berks, Bucks, Hertford, Bedford, Northampton, Essex, Middlesex, and in London and Westminster, towards reedifying the church of Morden in Surrey. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 9. Pardon to Robert Bainham and John Taylor, his servant, of a misdemeanor by them committed upon Newmarket Heath, in making a pretence as if Bainham had been robbed and murdered, whereas there was no such thing, but afterwards Bainham went privily towards London and concealed himself, whereby trouble was occasioned to the justices of the cos. Cambridge and Suffolk and the peace of the county disquieted. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 9. The King to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College Cambridge, to elect Thomas Norton, sometime scholar and M.A. in that house, into the fellowship of one Roberts either already void or likely so to be. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 9. The King to Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Edward Sawyer, Charles Westminster. Harbord, Surveyor-General, Henry Clarke, Recorder of Rochester, Lawrence Whitacres [Whitaker], Thomas Twisden, Nicholas Pay, and — Rainsborow, gent. Commission for inquiring into the institution, state, orders, and government of the Chest at Chatham. The Commissioners to certify their doings into the Court of Chancery. [*See DOMESTIC, ELIZABETH, Volume of Admiralty Collections, Vol. ccxxxvii., fol. 163.*]

[Dec. 9.] 80. Petition of William Stanford to the King. The King, at the suit of Mrs. Arden, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, and for that petitioner's lands were greatly charged with debts, granted his letter under the signet in petitioner's favour for his recusancy. Since which time on some suggestion of prejudice to his Majesty's service of composition for recusancy, the King has revoked his said letters of grace. Although petitioner be not able to give a composition by reason of the charge abovesaid, yet he has attended

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the Commissioners for that service and made his estate truly known and tendered 20*l.* per annum for a composition, which is a full third part of his present estate, but the Commissioners refused to accept the same. Prays the King to renew his former grace, and to command that no conviction be returned against petitioner, or that the said offer of composition be accepted. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

81. The King to the Vice-president and Council at York. The King heretofore commanded by warrant that William Stanford should not be sued or indicted for his recusancy till his Majesty should signify his pleasure to the contrary, which warrant has been since revoked. Now, forasmuch as Stanford is contented to submit himself to a composition, in regard his lands are charged with debts the King commands the persons addressed to grant him a lease of the two thirds of his lands and goods which have accrued to the King by reason of his recusancy, for such term of years as is usual at the rent of 25*l.* yearly. [Draft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

82. John Forsith to the King. The King's father in 1604 sold the parsonage of Avebury, Wilts, to Maria Dunch of Avebury widow, for 1,500*l.* fine and 30*l.* yearly rent, the said parsonage with its members Backington [Beckhampton?], Kennett, and Monkton, now enjoyed by William Dunch of the Savoy in the Strand, being worth 400*l.* per annum. King James also presented James Forsith in 1620 to the vicarage of Avebury, of the value of 9*l.* first fruits, and not above clear 20*l.* per annum. The cure has been served now twice seven years by petitioner, but on that small allowance he and his seven children are but poorly sustained. He has petitioned the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and now appeals to the King, that some part of the impropriation may be redeemed with the money bequeathed to feoffees to buy in parsonages, or that the vicarage might be augmented some other way. [Signed "*Joannes Forsith, clericus, Scotobritannus.*" $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] Underwritten by William Dell and signed by Archbishop Laud,

82. I. "*I desire Sir Nathaniel Brent to peruse this paper, and to give me an account whether any petition were delivered him by the party here mentioned in my visitation, and what course may fitly be taken for the Church's relief, either upon this letter or otherwise.*" December 22, 1635. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

82. II. *Sir Nathaniel Brent to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner gave the Archbishop a petition in summer was twelve-month, when Maria Dunch, widow, was owner of the tithes impropriate. Sir Nathaniel appointed a day for hearing (Feb., 4 1634-5.) The widow was then old and sickly, and could not appear. Since that time Mr. Forsith deserted his cause, and never came to Sir Nathaniel. P.S. If petitioner would come to Sir Nathaniel, he thinks with the Archbishop's leave and authority, he might do him good.* [$\frac{1}{8}$ p.]

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Dec. 9.

83. Petition of the Company of Vintners of London to the King. Pray liberty to dress and sell victuals and beer in their houses (with the exception of pheasants and partridges); also that they may sell tobacco; also that "machanick cowpers" and other intruders may be restrained, and that no licences for retailing be granted within London or three miles thereof. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 9.
Whitehall.

84. The Council to the Sheriff of co. York. By his letter of the 28th November last he desired instructions what course to take in case persons assessed to ship money prove insolvent. His Majesty leaves it to him either to lay such sums as may for such cause come short upon persons who shall appear to the Sheriff to be well able to bear a greater proportion, or to make a new assessment. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 9.

85. The same to Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts. Understanding that he has levied about 6,000*l.* of the ship money assessed on that county, the Lords have made known his diligence to his Majesty, who commanded them to signify his gracious acceptance thereof. The money he is to send up safe by persons for whose trust he will answer to Sir William Russell. As for the persons mentioned to have once refused to pay the Lords understand they are now willing, he is to receive the same notwithstanding he has returned them as refusers, but if he shall find any so refractory as to persist in obstinate refusal, he is to execute his Majesty's writ upon them or their goods as he shall consider best for expediting the service. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 9.
Whitehall.

86. The same to the Sheriff of co. Salop. By his letter of the 25th November the Lords understand that he has sent up a bill for 1,000*l.* to Sir William Russell, and that there are 2,000*l.* more ready, but that for the speedier collecting the moneys he gave the collectors encouragement that they should receive 6*d.* in the pound for their pains. No allowance is to be expected nor has any been given way to in any county. The service has been cheerfully performed both last year and this at the charge of those who have been employed therein. He is therefore required to pay in the whole sum without abatement. As to persons dead or insolvent since the assessment, he is to take such course by new assessment or otherwise according to the writ as he shall think most fit, raising money for supply of such sums. The corporate towns are to be required to pay him their money forthwith, or to send it up to Sir William Russell. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 9.

87. The same to Capt. Lewis Kirke. There being no cause to detain Robert Shipton, Capt. Kirke is to set at full liberty Robert Thornton and Ananias Dios, committed to prison at Portsmouth, and to cause the boat and chest of seamen's goods taken from Shipton to be restored. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.
Whitehall.

88. The same to Sir John Persall [Peshall] of Horseley, co. Stafford. John Stanford, son of William Stanford of Puryhall, co.

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Stafford, was lately found among other children in the house of Mr. Leveson in the county aforesaid, where he was trained up as a scholar under a priest or Jesuit. In regard of his nearness of blood, he being Sir John's grandchild, the Council have thought fit to put him in his custody until further order. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.
Whitehall.

The Council to Sir William Wilmer of Sywell, co. Northampton. Similar letter in respect of his nephew William Andrew, son of William Andrew of Denton in that co., being about 12 years of age. [*Draft, written on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.
Whitehall.

The same to Edward Newman of Gray's Inn. Similar letter in respect of John Atwood, son of Anthony Atwood of Acton, co. Worcester, being about 11 years of age. Newman, who is not stated to have been a relation, is required to keep the boy in his custody until further order be taken for his education. [*Draft, on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

89. The same to John Penniall, messenger. To fetch before the Lords William Hucklet, Abraham Balreck, John Mathews, and Thomas Courtees. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

The same to Henry Collins, messenger. To fetch up Zouch Tate, Martin Hardred, Mr. Draydon of Bulwick, and Erasmus Cope, defaulters at musters in co. Northampton. [*Minute, on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

The same to Lady Wotton to come before the Lords for default of arms in co. Northampton. [*Minute, on the same paper.*]

Dec. 9.

The same to Lady Dudley. [*Like Minute.*]

Dec. 9.

The same to Sir John Wake. [*Like Minute.*]

Dec. 9.

The same to Sir John Pooley. [*Like Minute.*]

Dec. 9.

90. The same to Joseph Butler, messenger. To fetch up W. Lisle, Richard Kenrick, Edward Wats, Mr. Clarke, John Wells, and Bartholomew Foster, defaulters in arms co. Northampton. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

The same to William Butts, messenger. To fetch up John Maddock of Harwich. [*Draft on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[Dec. 9?]

The same to Jasper Heily, messenger. To fetch up _____ defaulters in arms in co. Northampton. [*Draft, left incomplete. Written on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

91. Sir Richard Brooke to the Council. Certificate that on exercising his band of trained soldiers five made default. Being certified by the Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, John Welch and Jasper Heily, messengers, were sent to bring them before the Board. Welch with the approbation of the Deputy Lieutenants and the Captain on their submission and promise of conformity, discharged the defaulters, taking very reasonable satisfaction for his pains, but the

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other messenger, Heily, demanded and took 10*l*. of two poor brothers, joined both to one musket, which it is conceived is very burdensome to the poor soldiers and very unlawful and unfitting, and thereupon he discharged them without leave of either Deputy Lieutenant or Captain. [1 *p*.]

Dec. 9.
Whitehall.

92. Order of Council made on reading the above certificate and hearing the answer of Jasper Heily. The Lords declared that taking fees by messengers on the execution of warrants from the Board before the persons sent for have been heard before the Board, is a misdemeanor and exaction not to be suffered, unless in cases where the Lords shall express in the warrant, that the persons sent for shall be carried, in case of musters, either before the Lord Lieutenant or one of his deputies to be discharged, in which cases the messengers shall bring certificate of the discharge, and of the fees received. The Lords ordered Heily to stand committed to the Fleet, and before he be set at liberty to deliver back the 10*l*. to be returned to John Finch and Charles Finch by Sir Richard Brooke, whose care the Lords well approve, and think fit that at the next Quarter Sessions he should communicate this order. The Lords also recommend the Lord Chamberlain to suspend Heily, and the other messengers are to take notice hereof. [*Copy.* 2½ *pp*.]

Dec. 9.

93. The Council to the Warden of the Fleet. Warrant to receive into his custody the person of Jasper Heily, and to keep him prisoner until further order. [*Draft.* ½ *p*.]

Dec. 9.

94. Petition of Mayor and Jurats of Dover to the Council. The Council by order of the 18th May last, on notice given by the Lord Warden, of the landing of great numbers of strangers who desired, in respect of the troubles abroad, to retire for a time into this kingdom, gave such strangers passage, but did not permit them to dwell in the ports, but to repair to more inland towns. Finding that the dwelling of strangers in Dover, who settled themselves there before the order, being merchants and mariners, and some of whom have obtained letters of indenization, has much increased the trade of the town, advanced the customs, and benefited the township and inhabitants, petitioners pray that such strangers as be in the town may by the approbation of the Lord Warden be there continued. [¾ *p*.]

Dec. 9.

95. The like of the Governor and Company of Silkmen of London to the same. By letters patent dated 23d May 1631, his Majesty incorporated petitioners and conferred upon them divers privileges for the good government of all persons exercising their trade, whereby petitioners presume not to challenge any interest in determining the fineness or coarseness of the bullion which is wrought into gold and silver thread, knowing that the government thereof was long since conferred upon the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, nevertheless petitioners conceive themselves concerned in giving rules for the well making gold and silver thread and such silks as belong thereto. But petitioners are advertized of a proclamation forthwith to be

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published which deprives them of the government of making gold and silver thread, as also of silk to be provided for that use, which has so discouraged the members of the Company, that they already show unwillingness towards payment of the Company's debt and disbursements, in searches, trials, and preparing ordinances which are now ready for the confirmation of authority. Pray the Council to mediate with his Majesty that they may quietly enjoy the benefit of their patent. [*Underwritten* : "Nil." 1 p.]

Dec. 9.

96. Petition of Edward Darling to the Council. Petitioner, being a citizen of London, was there assessed 12*l.* for shipmoney, and appointed one of the collectors, and therein did his Majesty service without recompence. Having a house and land at Normanton. co. Nottingham, he is there also assessed at 12*l.* more, which is twice as much as his neighbours who have the like estates. Complaint being made to the Sheriff, he answered that petitioner was assessed so high on account of his trade in London, whereas the 12*l.* he was assessed in London was in regard he had lands in the country. Petitioner's tenants there are also assessed at 3*l.*, the house and lands being never before rated at above 4*l.* in all. Petitioner also holding a mean house at Battersea at a rack rent, is there rated 30*s.* more, so that petitioner and his tenants are rated at 28*l.* 10*s.* which is more than petitioner is able to bear. Prays abatement. [*Underwritten* :—"Too late." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 9.

Notes by Nicholas of proceedings of the Council this day, besides those already indicated in papers before calendered. Petition of Trinity House, referred to Committee of Trade; Gill's petition, the parties to be sent for. Petition of Dover, *negatur*. Dawes's petition; Sir Robert Philipps is to answer it against Friday. Mr. Burlamachi is to satisfy Lord Wimbledon. William Barker, steward to Lord Wimbledon, to be sent for to render him his rent rolls. Bonithon either to pay Preswick or to send up his reason why. Tye, widow, against Atkins, to take her remedy in the ordinary Court. Mr. Jason is to perform what was ordered by Friday, or the Lords will take further order, and in the meantime he is to remain in the messenger's custody. Sir Robert Philipps to be heard concerning the order of Ilchester on Friday next. [*See 2nd December inst. No. 19. 1. p.*]

Dec. 9.

97. Petition of James Allen and John Jelf, master gunners of the Constant Reformation and the James, now lying at Portsmouth, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners among others were commanded to attend the Officers of the Ordnance and give their accounts for the expense of powder in their late employment. They came from Portsmouth and put in their accounts, and have attended the Lords six weeks and upwards to their great charge. Pray allowance for their charges. [*Underwritten* :—"Negatur." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 9.
Westminster.

Nicholas to Sir Henry Marten. By command from Lords of the Admiralty, sends a complaint presented to his Majesty by the Spanish resident, to which the Lords desire Sir Henry's answer in writing.

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[*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Domestic James I. Vol. ccxix., p. 116.*]

Dec. 10. Letters Patent of the grant to Sir William Uvedale and Sir
Westminster. Thomas Hatton, for preservation of his Majesty's game and reformation of abuses therein, the docquet whereof is calendered under the date of the 4th December inst. [*See Charles I. Case C. No. 15, 2 skins of parchment.*]

Dec. 10. 98. Charles Louis, Palgrave of the Rhine, Arch-sewer and Prince
London. Elector of the Empire, and Duke of Bavaria, to Henry Alting, Theobald Maurice, and Jacob Balde. Commission. The King having granted a general collection throughout England for relief of the distressed ministers, schoolmasters, and other ecclesiastical persons of the Lower and Upper Palatinate, the said countries having fallen again into the hands of their enemies, and the ministers and others being again scattered abroad into exile, Alting, Maurice, and Balde are appointed Commissioners to receive the amount collected, and to distribute the same among those to whom it belongs. They are to keep just accounts, and to render the same, if required, to the King or the Archbishop of Canterbury, the latter of whom has taken most singular care and pains in this behalf. [*Signed "Charles Lodovic;" the seal has been removed. 2½ pp.*]

Dec. 10. 99. The Council of the North to the Council. They have sent
York. up the captain of the Holland vessel taken at Whitby. The examination and the letter of Sir Hugh Cholmeley were formerly sent up to Sec. Windebank, but lest they may have been lost they inclose others. If further proof be required, Henry Bushell and William Wiggoner of Whitby, are able to give further testimony of the like kind as that which has been sent. [1 p.]

Dec. 10. 100. Peter Heywood, Justice of the Peace for Westminster, to the Council. Certificate that William Thorpe of Morton, co. Salop, had taken the oath of allegiance. [½ p.]

Dec. 10. 101. Pass from the Council for the said William Thorpe to travel into France. [*Minute. ¼ p.*]

Dec. 10. Nicholas to Mr. Cheetham, factor for the High Sheriff of Lancashire. The Council desire an account of the money transmitted by the sheriff, and the reason why the same is not paid in to the Treasurer of the Navy. Nicholas wishes to speak with Cheetham on this business, either that day or the morrow. [*Copy, Nicholas's Letter Book, Domestic, James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 115.*]

Dec. 10. 102. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. The
The Vanguard, in the Downs. Leopard and the Eighth Whelp have arrived there. They could get no further to the west than the Isle of Wight, but those parts are free from Turks or pirates. Has given warrant to the captain of the Leopard to repair with his ship to Portsmouth, where his ship is to be laid up. But the wind will not suffer him yet to stir, and he alleges that he has but 10 days' victuals remaining. He complains

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that his ship is under-masted, and that the masts are defective, which cannot be so well repaired at Portsmouth as at Chatham. The Swallow is not yet returned from Dieppe, nor the Henrietta Maria from Dunkirk. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Dec. 10. 103. Petition of James Belgrave, clerk, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner having a suit in the High Commission Court against Sir John Bale and John White, clerk, concerning simony, it was ordered that the defendants should give in their defence by Christmas, and certain subsequent proceedings should be taken shortly afterwards; but defendants in petitioner's absence procured these periods to be enlarged, so that the cause will be kept from hearing these twelve months. Prays that the former order may stand. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

103. i. *The following direction by Archbishop Laud: "I believe this business was slipt that day we sate so long about Mr. Ward's cause, and therefore I desire Sir John Lambe to have a care of it, and do for the petitioner whatsoever shall be just and fitting. 10th December 1635."* [1 p.]

Dec. 10. Nicholas to William Murray. The Lords of the Admiralty have
Westminster. commanded Nicholas to send Murray copy of a petition and reference. They have appointed to hear the business on Saturday, and desire that some person may attend for Murray. [*Copy, Nicholas's Letter Book, Domestic, James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 116.*]

Dec. 11. Licence to James Viscount Doncaster, to make use of his setting dogs about his dwelling-house and in other parts of co. Buckingham, where there is no good hawking. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 11. Warrant to pay to Sir Francis Kynaston, his Majesty's servant, and Regent of the Museum Minervæ, 100*l.* as of free gift to be employed for the benefit of that house. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 11. Presentation of Walter Hungerford to the rectory of Sutton, co. Wilts, void by simony. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 11. Warrant to John Essington for repairing Tussells Lodge, Sydenham Lodge, King's Manor Lodge, and Palmer's Lodge, with other lodges within his Majesty's parks of Clarendon and King's Bowood, to be allowed upon his account for wood sales. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 11. Warrant to pay to the Earl of Dorset 2,655*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* to be by him paid to several tradesmen for wares and work done for the Prince and the Duke York for two years, according to bills allowed by Lady Dorset. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 11. 104. Order of his Majesty in Council upon the petition of the Inhabitants of Northumberland, praying that the 3,500*l.* ship-money assessed upon that county might be divided into several payments. It was ordered that the same should be divided into two equal pay-

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ments, one to be paid in March next, and the other in Michaelmas term following. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 11.
Grey Friars.

105. Sir Walter Pye to the Council. Mr. William Bodenham, Sir Walter's next neighbour in co. Hereford, has informed him that his eldest son, Roger Bodenham, 12 years of age, is in the custody of a messenger, in regard he was put to school with a schoolmaster unlicensed. He has entreated Sir Walter to receive him into his custody and undertake for his better breeding with some licensed schoolmaster. Sir Walter is very sick and unfit for any such undertaking, but if the Lords will send the boy down into the country to his son Sir Walter Pye, he will undertake that care. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 11.
Whitehall.

Notes by Nicholas of proceedings of the Council this day, the King being present, on the investigation of charges against Sir John Harvey, governor of Virginia, who had been sent home by the Council of that colony. The charges against Sir John Harvey and his answers are here given, with a special note of the King's opinion, and a passing remark of Archbishop Laud, and as the whole is somewhat difficult to be made out, being partly written in Nicholas's short-hand, it is thought better to print it as it stands.

“ Cause of Sir John Harvey's coming from Virginia:—received the letter from the Council of Virginia dated 16 May.

THE KING. As yet resolved, he thinks it necessary to send the Governor back, though he stay but a day, but if he can clear himself, then he shall stay the longer than otherwise his Majesty would have continued him.

It is an assumption of regal power to send hither the Governor; which is the nature of the fault.

The King will not punish it too far as * * * * [several words not made sense of.]

To be sent for; [those] that assumed the government and him that laid hands on the Governor.

Charge against Sir John Harvey:

That he denyeth to administer the oath of allegiance to those that went thither to plant, as he is obliged by his Instructions;* and that he is a favourer of the Popish religion.

Sir John Harvey denieth it in the general, and saith that there is no particular that chargeth him.

Charged that one Rabnet of Maryland having said it was lawful and meritorious to kill an heretic King, and Sir John Harvey caused him to be apprehended and set at liberty, and this being offered to be proved by one Mr. Williams a minister, Sir John Harvey would not admit of his testimony because he had married two persons without a licence.

Lord Baltimore's servants had slain three men in keeping of the entry of Hudson's river which goes up to Maryland.

That the Governor assumed power to place and displace at the Council Board in Virginia and did sequester Mr. Thomas Hinton:—this was for ill words given [to] the Governor, and is well answered.

Mr. White, a minister, is silenced by the Governor for cursing of those of his parish; and an old man for bringing of him drink and white bread is —

Governor. That he could never see any orders albeit he had two years time to shew his orders; denies that he silenced him.

CANTERBURY. That no man may be admitted in any of the King's ships to serve as a minister until he has shewn his orders to the Bishop of the diocese.

* “required” left in here, by mistake.

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Charged; That the Governor has permitted trade to Dutchmen without taking security to bring back the commodity for England according to the King's Instructions; and this was permitted to one Constable, a Dutchman.

Governor. Denieth this and saith he did deny this Constable to trade, having found he did not land his goods in England.

Charged; That the Governor struck out some of Capt. Stevens's teeth with a cudgel, the said Stevens being then a councillor of Virginia.

Answered; That it was not in Council, but that Stevens assailed [?] him with ill language.

Charged; That he countenanceth the religion in Maryland. Mr. Halley in the midst of the mass said that he was come to plant in Maryland the Romish religion.

Denied absolutely by Mr. Halley.

It is said by Sir John Harvey and Mr. Halley that there is public mass in Maryland."

The cause of the Bishop of Ely to stand till next term. [See 2nd December inst., No. 19. 2½ pp.]

Dec. 11. 106. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Send an account of moneys received and paid for the extraordinary service of the 15 ships employed at sea, and the ten ships prepared for sea this year, 1635, as also for a magazine of stores provided for services in the year ensuing. Sir William Russell's receipts here enumerated in detail had been 130,561*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, his payments and liabilities 142,257*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, so that he was in surplusage 11,696*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* [2 pp.]

Dec. 11. 107. Sec. Coke to Sir William Boswell. Knows he is fully informed in the case of Polhill and Powlett and has taken great pains therein, but neither justice nor respects of other interests can recover out of the hands of the Hollanders what they are once seized of. The wrong is aggravated by the scorn of the offer of accommodation mentioned in Sir William's former letters, that they would restore the value of this ship, which was taken in hostile manner whilst she passed in a peaceable and free trade, so as the English would release a man-of-war of theirs, which landed men upon the King's territories in a hostile manner, and has piratically taken the goods of his subjects. This is a condition not fit to be propounded from any King to the meanest State, and much less from that State to the King of Great Britain, to whom they owe so much observance, and of whose favour they will find they stand in much need when they come to a better sense. In this case the wrong reflects upon his Majesty as a manifest breach of treaty. The Secretary now sends Sir William a brief collection by which he may understand to what terms the case is brought, and justice being manifestly denied, and demand made by his Majesty's own letters, he can no longer deny letters of marque to his subjects, the granting of which must now solely depend on Sir William's answer. Sec. Coke's desire not to come to these extremities has made him advise the sending that express, but Sir William's part is not now to plead, but only to send a final answer. Any dilatory pretence will be construed in a nega-

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tive sense, and the subject be left to recover his losses in the allowed way. [Copy. 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

107. I. *A brief relation of the cause of Robert Powlett and company concerning their crying losses and spoils sustained by certain Dutch of Rotterdam, as will appear by the several acts, proofs, and proceedings in that cause. This narrative details the circumstances of the capture of Powlett's ship in 1630, with brief notes of the various proceedings which had been taken to procure redress.* [1½ p.]

Dec. 11. 108. Another copy of the preceding letter of Sec. Coke, with a copy of the brief relation annexed. [2¼ pp.]

Dec. 11. 109-10. Two other copies of Sec. Coke's letter. [Each ¾ p.]

Dec. 11. 111. Philip Burlamachi to [Sec. Windebank]. Has made out an account of the expenses which will be necessary in the redemption of the Jewels. Calandrini's expenses and interest amount to 3,329*l.*, for which he suggests that some assignment should be made in England so as not to interfere with the operations of Mr. Harby. He fears lest the malice of "some people" should discourage Mr. Harby or put him in doubt as to what he ought to do. [French. 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

111. I. *Account of debt and interest upon the pledged Jewels made up to January 1635-6, total 44,074*l.* 16*s.*, besides a claim of Calandrini for factorage.* [1 p.]

Dec. 11. 112. Agreement between Andrewes Burrell of the one part and Thomas Smyth and Humphrey Street of the other part, that the patent drawn by the Attorney General to Thomas Smyth and others, for granting the soil of the Thames to them shall be stayed in the hands of Sec. Coke, until Smyth shall deposit 2,100*l.*, being the value of the materials of Andrewes Burrell, or give security for the same to be paid in 21 days after the patent shall have passed the Great Seal, and also shall give security for payment of 200*l.* per annum for five years for the assignment of a former patent made to Alphonso Ferrabosco. [1 p.]

Dec. 11. 113. Account of powder at present in store; in London 58 lasts 23 cwt.; at Portsmouth 9 lasts 4 cwt. 18 lbs. [¼ p.]

Dec. 11. 114. Account of receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 4th inst. to this day. Balance at the commencement of the account 977*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; receipts since 18,957*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; payments 17,438*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*; balance remaining 2,496*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Among the fees and annuities paid are;—Sir Thomas Badger, 260*l.*; George Rodolph Weckherlin 25*l.*; Deborah Trumbull 50*l.* [1¾ p.]

Dec. 11. 115. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. The approach of winter obliges him not to leave Madrid at present. When the spring has tempered a little the severity of the cold he

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intends to put himself on the road towards Italy. If necessary he can obtain letters of recommendation at that court but he hopes not to need them. [*Spanish.* 1 p.]

Dec. 12.

116. Sir Richard Plumleigh to the King. Answer to the charge and information of the Spanish Resident. The accusations against Plumleigh were principally two. 1. In relation to his recapture of a Hollander, stated to have been taken by a Spaniard or Biscayner. 2. The capture of a Dunkirker commanded by Capt. Bromfield. In reply Plumleigh glances at his previous services against pirates, especially his having forced from the coast and brought to ruin the two English pirates Nutt and Norman, and then relates in detail the circumstances of the two cases now brought forward against him. The facts have been noticed in papers formerly calendared. A Biscayner lying in the road of Dalkey with a Hollander, cut the cable of the latter in a dark night and ran off with her to sea. Plumleigh pursued them, the Biscayner escaped but the Hollander was recovered, the piratical crew which had been put on board of her were captured, and one of them was executed at Dublin. The Dunkirker was captured in Bantry Bay where she was lying ready to seize upon two Hollanders who were loading fish. Plumleigh expresses himself very strongly respecting the damage done on the coast of Ireland by the Biscayners. Under commissions against the Hollanders they made booty of all that came to hand, and met with no vessel, were it ever so small, without robbing it of whatever victuals it had on board, and taking from the seamen their clothes. Plumleigh declares that "all St. Sebastians being sold is not able to make good the damages and wrongs" which the King's subjects and allies had suffered at the hands of the Biscayner. [6 pp.]

Dec. 12.

117. The Council to Sir Walter Pye, his Majesty's Attorney of the Court of Wards. To receive into his hands Roger Bodenham, son of William Bodenham, to be kept either in his own custody or that of his son Sir Walter Pye until further order. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 12.

Entry on the Council Register of the appearance of William Bodenham of Bryngwin, co. Hereford, who was ordered to give his attendance and not to depart until discharged. [*Draft. Written on the same sheet as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 12.

118. The Council to the Justices of Peace for co. Huntingdon. By letter of 31st March, the Council required the persons addressed to certify the names and qualities of the maltsters inhabiting in that county, and what number they thought fit to be allowed to continue, but the Council have received no answer. Reprove them for their neglect and charge them to send an account by the 1st February next, or attend the Board to answer their neglect. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 12.

Minute of similar letters to the Justices of Peace of cos. Norfolk, Cambridge, Hertford, and Suffolk. [*Draft. Written on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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Dec. 12. 119. The Council to Sir John Holland. To come before them for making default at the last musters of co. Northampton. [*Draft. Minute.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 12. The same to Thomas Welch, messenger. To fetch up Thomas Warde, Martin Brocas, and John Watson, for shewing lions without licence, on complaint of Gill. [*The like on the same paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{6}$ p.]

Dec. 12. The same to John Penniall, messenger. To fetch up Henry Philpot, Mr. Bennet of Shalden, and Mr. Chamberlain of Kingsclere, for default at musters in Hants. [*The like.*]

Dec. 12. The same to the same. To fetch up Mr. Steward, John Knight, and Sir Edmund Plowden for similar default. [*The like.*]

Dec. 12. The same to Hugh Peachey, messenger. To fetch up W. Hall of Milthorp, Thomas Wills of Weedon, Richard Howes, John Adkins, George Taylor, and Richard Kenning of Weston, co. Northampton, for similar default. [*The like.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 12. 120. The same to the Sheriff of co. Glamorgan. Perceive by his letter of 26th November that he has collected 1,449*l.* His Majesty accepts his diligence as a testimony of good affection. The money is to be sent up safe to London and to be paid to Sir William Russell. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 12. 121. The same to the Sheriff of co. Montgomery. Similar letter with reference to a letter of 1st December and a sum in hand of 714*l.* 5*s.*, part of 833*l.* 6*s.* [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 12. 122. Petition of Jasper Heily, one of the messengers of the chamber, to the Council. Expresses hearty sorrow for his offence and prays enlargement. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 12. 123. The like of John Smith, prisoner in execution in the Fleet, to the same. Petitioner on 10th December 1626 made a deed in trust of houses in Cow Lane to Edward Dendy, one of the sergeants-at-arms, to save him harmless of an administration bond of 4,000*l.* in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in reference to the goods of Richard Smith, petitioner's kinsman, deceased. Petitioner has taken up the bond of 4,000*l.*, and has shewed the same to Dendy, but he refuses to deliver up the trust, but by combination with one Turtle, practises great wrongs against petitioner. Prays them to send for Dendy and Turtle. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

123. I. *Affidavit of Robert Russell, citizen and weaver of London. Robert Langdon having communication with Roger Turtle concerning wrongs which John Smith had received from Sergeant Dendy and Turtle, the latter answered that he did not care a — what the Lords would do unto him, for that he would answer all objections against him well enough. Sworn 18th November 1635. [1 p.]*

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Dec. 12. 124. Edward Stephens, Sheriff of co. Gloucester, to Nicholas.
Little Sodbury. Has received 1,500*l.* shipmoney and shall receive more on Thursday
or Friday, and intends to send it up the week following by his
servants. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 12. 125. William Mansergh, Under-Sheriff to Francis Earl of
Cumberland, Sheriff of Westmoreland, to the same. Reports his
proceedings in reference to shipmoney. The Justices of the Peace
had assessed 12*d.* in the pound on the ancient rent within the
county for the purveyance money, which amounted to 90*l.*, and this
being 500*l.* the writer had assessed 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, which
with what their poor clergy, and the "needful and pauperous"
towns of Kendal and Appleby must pay would produce the amount.
The collectors had gathered 200*l.* and are daily employed, but to
have the money ready at the day prefixed, he shall be often
constrained to put in execution his Majesty's direction in the writ.
[1 p.]

Dec. 12. 126. Greville Verney to the same. Received his letter of the
Compton. 28th November on the 6th inst. being Sunday, and the carrier
dwelling remote from that place and taking his journey to London
on Monday morning early, he could not till then return an answer.
The patent concerning the Sheriffwick came not down till the 2nd
of this month, and he had no opportunity of getting the Commis-
sioners together who were to take his oath till that present day,
and till he has received his oath he is not to intermeddle with the
office. As soon as he is informed in what state the late sheriff left
the affairs of that service, and the writ and directions are come
to his hands, he will apprise Nicholas of his proceedings. [*Seal*
with arms. 1 p.]

Dec. 12. 127. Sir Thomas Drewe, Sheriff of Devon, to Nicholas. The
Exeter. service is well near dispatched. Those parts and persons that are
refractory or slow he has sent among them his undersheriff and
bailiffs to distrain or imprison. Of that portion of the 9,000*l.*
which was distributed on the county there remains not 500*l.* to
come in. The towns are slow; if they are not so forward as they
ought to be, he shall intimate them to Nicholas to procure a
quickenning command. His sum being great and he not conveniently
fitted in London with such acquaintance as might receive and pay
it, he craves permission of the Lords to come up with it himself.
[*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 12. 128. William Man, High Constable for the Half Hundred of
Hatfield. Harlow, Essex, to the Constables, Churchwardens, Overseers, and
Broad oak. some of the principal Inhabitants of the Parish of Much Halling-
bury. Having received warrant from Sir Cranmer Harris, sheriff,
to assess 277*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* on that half hundred, according to other
payments there falls out on that parish the sum of 20*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
They are required to assess the same and bring the rate to the
writer on the 17th inst., that he may return it to the sheriff on the

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18th. And if the persons addressed refuse to make the said rate, he requires them to bring to him the composition, collection, and rate books, that an assessment may be made. He adds the clauses in the instructions respecting the extra rating of men of gainful trades or large personal estate, in order to spare persons having large families or being encumbered with debts, and that one concerning the clergy. [1 p.]

Dec. 12. 129. Account by Sir William Russell of moneys received for ship-money upon the last writ. The sum received up to this time was 24,773*l.* 13*s.* [1 p.]

Dec. 12. 130. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 200*l.* from Richard Hallford on behalf of Ralph Thomson, mayor of Leicester, in part of 4,500*l.*, charged on co. Leicester, by writ of [12] August last. [1 p.]

Dec. 12. 131. Lords of the Admiralty to Richard Wyan, his Majesty's Whitehall. Proctor in the Admiralty. Out of a ship lately wrecked near the Isle of Wight, divers sums of money and other goods have been brought on shore. He is with all possible speed to repair thither and take account of the same, and return the account to the Lords. He is also to take such course for the preservation of the said money and other things that there be no embezzling or purloining. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 12. 132. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. As The Vanguard, yet he can hear no news of the Diamond of London, but he looks in the Downs. out diligently to prevent her stealing by in the night. He has sent the Eighth Whelp into Margate Road and Gore End, there to ride by her without taking notice of anything till he sees her ready to set sail, and then go aboard and make a strict search for the powder, which if he find he is to bring her to Pennington. The Henrietta Maria returned from Dunkirk the 10th at night, and the 11th set sail for Chatham. The Swallow returned from Dieppe last night, but Madame Peronne was come from thence before he got there. The Leopard's men fall down so fast, and as the captain and surgeon say with an infectious disease, and their victuals grow so short, that he has sent her for Chatham, but not to go higher than Queenborough till the Officers of the Navy have taken order for disposing of the sick men. Has received victuals from Sandwich which he takes in, although he has not their directions whether he shall remain in this ship or not. The Antelope cannot be continued out with safety, nor is it fit that fresh men go into the Leopard. [*Seals with crest.* 1 p.]

Dec. 12. 133. Francis Lord Cottington and Sec. Windebank to Sir Robert Pye, auditor of the receipt, and Sir Edward Wardour, Clerk of the Pells. To levy and strike a tally upon the Receivers-General for 1635 and 1636, for 1,300*l.* for liveries for the yeomen of the guard for the 11th year of his Majesty's reign. [1 p.]

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Dec. 12. 134. Sir Robert Heath to Sec. Windebank. Should have held himself happy if his desire to do Windebank service had succeeded without a rub. Lord Cottington has objected all which can be said against it, but on second thoughts having such a foundation as the Book of Orders and the former proclamation, prays him not to take off his hand. If Lord Cottington and Windebank please, Sir William Ford shall put it on by a noble friend, who will it put as home as he can, and yet it shall be Windebank's work. Sir William is loth to give it over. At his leisure (if there be such a thing as leisure) begs a word by Sir Robert's servant. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 13. 135. The Council to Matthew Francis, one of the sergeants-at-arms. Warrant to fetch before the Lords, Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, co. Derby, for refusing to pay the moneys assessed upon him towards the shipping, and rescuing the distress taken by warrant from the sheriff for the same. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 13. Pass from the Council for Thomas Vernon [Verney], son of [Sir] Edmund Vernon [Verney], Knight Marshal, to travel in foreign parts for three years, with a proviso that he repair not to Rome. [*Draft, written on the same sheet as the above.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 13. Similar pass for Capt. Thomas Bardsey to go into the Low Countries under the States of the United Provinces, to procure money due to him from Colonel Robert Bartlett. [*The like.*]

Dec. 13. Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings of the Council this day. In a note of the case of Sir John Stanhope, it is stated that besides sending for Sir John, the Sheriff was directed to make a full distress both of Sir Pope Blount and Sir John Stanhope. An order to the new Sheriff of Monmouth, to levy the sums which the former Sheriff of Monmouth has paid more than he has received. Order that the Judges take into consideration the dividing of all the counties where one Sheriff serves for two counties; for Rutland is a small service, and yet has a Sheriff alone. Sheriff of Surrey is to receive all the money before Christmas; has received 1,590*l.* or 1,600*l.* for Sussex, and for Surrey 1,000*l.* [*See 2nd December inst. No. 19.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 13. 136. John Lord Poulett to Edward Viscount Conway and Kil-
Hinton. Sends a Cheddar cheese and apologizes for sending but one. They were wont to be common in that county, till now they are grown to be in such esteem at the Court, that they are bespoke before they are made. [1 p.]

Dec. 13. Notes, by John Crane, Surveyor of marine of victuals, of provisions bought and contracted for, whereof the most part must be had with ready money. The total amount is 27,635*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, whereof 7,500*l.* had been received from Sir William Russell, and 5,000*l.* assigned to be paid at Portsmouth, leaving 15,135*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

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to be provided for. [*Nicholas has endorsed "Warrant for 8,500*l.* for Mr. Crane. 1 p.*]

Dec. 13. Report of Nicholas to the Council this day. That Mr. Cheetham, factor for the Sheriff of co. Lancaster, says that he has received bills for the whole sum charged on that county, and that he will begin to pay the same on Friday then next. [*See November 22nd last, Vol. cccii., No. 55. 3 lines.*]

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Dec. 14. 1. Mayor of Plymouth to the Council. There lately arrived
Plymouth. there a fleet of Dutchmen bound for Brazil who, riding in Catwater on Thursday last, some of the Company of the Admiral getting on shore and coming to Plymouth were kept out of the town by reason of the proclamation occasioned by the great plague in the Low Countries. The Dutch being discontented, on their return to their ship set on such people as they met, killed Thomas Nemes, master's mate of a ship of London, and stabbed John Toser and Christopher Clampett, broke open and rifled the house of Thomas Humfrey, cruelly stabbing him and leaving him for dead, and crying still "Upsteaken the English." The writer has apprehended eight or nine of the principal actors, whom he resolves to send to the gaol. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Dec. 14. 2. Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth to the same. Certificate, that
Great Yarmouth. Richard Pronoville, captain of a Dunkirk man of war, who is the King's subject, and by his Majesty's permission, as he saith, in the service of the King of Spain, on the 9th inst. was in the road of Yarmouth, and being admonished not to do any hostile act, answered that he would rather die than transgress his Majesty's laws, and only required permission to stay in the road free from disturbance of the Holland ships which were then in the road, whereupon the like admonition was given to them. Pronoville entertained certain mariners from Yarmouth, and being desired to land them, answered that they were drunk and asleep and promised to send them to land but did not. On the 13th there came a Flushing pink for Yarmouth who, being near the haven and his cable fast upon the pier, Pronoville's boat came manned and armed, and cut the cable and carried her away. Being required, in his Majesty's name, to render her again, he returned a slight answer, but as yet will not redeliver her. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 14. 3. Mayor of Barnstaple, with the late Mayor, to the same.
Barnstaple. Alexander Horwood, the late Mayor, received the writ for levying 150*l.* for shipmoney. He made a rate and appointed collectors, but before the monies could be collected his mayoralty expired, and Richard Beaple was chosen mayor in his stead. The collectors

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appointed by Horwood have endeavoured to collect the amount but divers of the inhabitants refuse to pay, and it remains somewhat doubtful, whether Horwood being out of office, has power to take any distress or imprison any man's person, or whether Beaple may justify the same under the writ. Pray directions. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 14.
Dover.

4. Mayor of Dover to the same. Acknowledges letter of the Council of 16th October, stating that by information from the Sheriff there is an arrear of 7*l.* of ship-cess from Beakesbourne, a limb of Hastings, to which by agreement between the sheriff and the writer, the latter should be contributory, whereupon the inhabitants refuse to pay the sheriff, pretending that it is to be levied by the writer. For answer the writer states, that there was never any such agreement, and that he has duly paid the first and last proportions allotted on Dover, and has signified as much to the Deputy of Beakesbourne. [1 p.]

Dec. 14.
Canon's Ashby.

5. Sir John Dryden to Nicholas. Reports his proceedings in assessing 6,000*l.*, the ship money for co. Northampton. In a particular inclosed he will see that according to directions of the Council, he assessed the east and west divisions of the county equally. He then directed his warrants in the usual form to assess the inhabitants and to bring the same to him at certain days. At the times appointed the high constables made their appearance with this answer that they had called together some of the inhabitants of every town to make this particular assessment, but could not agree upon any assessment in regard of differences among themselves. Most of the high constables have received their warrants for collecting the monies in their several hundreds and for payment thereof to the writer before the 1st January next. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

5. I. *Note how the 6,000*l.* charged on co. Northampton is taxed on the several hundreds and corporate towns. Peterborough is taxed at 120*l.*, Higham Ferrers at 36*l.*, Northampton at 200*l.*, Brackley and Daventry each at 50*l.* [1 p.]*

Dec. 14.

6. Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts, to the same. At present he has 5,000*l.*, which he proposes to send up before Christmas, for his house stands far from neighbours, and is indeed too weak a house to trust such a great charge long withall. Will send a particular information of all such as are behind. Prays direction for his further proceedings in this service. P.S. Has received Mr. Low's money, wherein a warrant from the Lords was expressed and executed. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Dec. 14.

7. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted this day by the Lords of the Admiralty. Complaint of owners of ships in Bristol against Mr. Shuter and Mr. Dowle. Order for renewing the making of Ipswich canvas for sails. Complaint of Lieut. Bassett

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and others for want of their pay in the Sampson. There attends in custody one Bloxham on complaint of Bagnall the saltpetremán; he has attended this fortnight. Letter from the Mayor of Norwich. To appoint a Marshal, and a cook for the Henrietta Maria. Officers of the Ordnance to attend concerning gunners' expenses and remains. Sir Richard Plumleigh to attend with his answer to the Spanish resident. There is one May in the messenger's hands for carrying earth out of his dove house. [1 p.]

[Dec. 14?] 8. Petition of Thomas May to the Lords of the Admiralty. Denies that when he ordered his pigeon house to be cleansed, he knew that Vincent the saltpetremán would shortly come, neither was any soil carried away, as he offers to prove. Having been brought to town by a messenger and lying at great charge, he prays the Lords to expedite the hearing of his cause. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 14. 9. A remonstrance to the Lords of the Admiralty of the true state of the places of the Officers of the Navy. Besides the bare fees hereafter mentioned there is no manner of benefit accruing to them. Their offices were instituted in the reign of Henry VIII. when there were not above 12 ships in the Navy. Now, besides the great increase of the Navy, all things, in point of charge, are increased more than three fourths more. To all commanders of ships at sea who formerly had but 2s. 6d. *per diem*, his Majesty has added according to the rate of the ship 10s., 8s., or 6s. 8d.; boatswains have been increased from 16s. 8d. to 40s. *per mensem*, gunners from 15s. to 36s. 8d. *per mensem*, and the ordinary seaman's pay has also been advanced. Their predecessors did not so earnestly solicit for an increase because they appropriated to themselves divers perquisites, and had an allowance from the Treasurer of the Navy and Victualler for passing their accounts, to the value of 60*l.* per annum to each, which being a way to beget corruption the present officers require not. They had, besides, other offices. Sir Henry Palmer whilst surveyor and afterwards comptroller of the Navy was admiral of the Narrow Seas, and had the command of one of the forts near Dover, worth 184*l.* per annum; Sir William Winter besides his surveyor's place was Master of the Ordnance for the Navy with 235*l.* per annum; Sir John Trevor whilst surveyor was Captain of Upnor Castle, Keeper of Oatlands, and Surveyor of Windsor Castle; and Sir Richard Bingley whilst surveyor was Admiral either in Ireland or the Narrow Seas. The allowances to the present officers for themselves and clerks are net per annum, the comptroller 138*l.* 1s. 8d., surveyor 128*l.* 6s. 8d., clerk 92*l.* 3s. 4d. Desire the Lords to be their mediators to his Majesty that they may not ruin their own estates in his service. [Nicholas has endorsed that the "*Treasury of the Navy's place is 218*l.* per annum, all fees.*" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 14. 10. Petition of Benjamin Wallinger, Storekeeper of the Navy, and John Wells, son and heir of John Wells, late storekeeper, deceased, to the Lords of the Admiralty. His Majesty, by letters

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patent dated 11th May 1626, granted to John Wells, deceased, and Benjamin Wallinger, the office of storekeeper of the Navy, John Wallinger being used for John Wells the son, then under age. Wallinger is ready to his Majesty's service in the place, yet prays he would be pleased to accept John Wells the son, who is well qualified, for his deputy, and also to accept a surrender of the present patent and grant others to John Wells the son. [1 p.]

Dec. 14.

11. Information of John Brooke in support of his accusations against the Officers of the Navy, and especially against Kenrick Edisbury, the surveyor. He charges Edisbury with ordering him to sign bills for the rate of oars in blank, the object being that Henry Hubbard, boatswain of the Swiftsure, being employed by Edisbury to take up oars for his Majesty's service, had engrossed all oars and raised the price of them from 9s. per one hundred foot to 12s. and 13s., and had been allowed for the same when supplied for the King's service, 24s. per hundred foot. Brooke alleges the like practices in other things, and exemplifies the same in the article of tallow, which Hayward (Edisbury's servant) and Goodfellow, who had the keeping of the King's monies and some in his hand at the time, refused to purchase for the King unless they might make profit thereof. He accuses the Officers of the Navy of having procured him to be committed close prisoner from 3rd October to 11th November, and that they would not call him to any question. Many other charges are advanced, all leading to the conclusion that the officers made private profit out of the King's business, and that Brooke was oppressed by them because he opposed their doing so. He concludes by alleging that the service suffered by all power of execution in the Navy having grown "into a particular hand," whereby none shall know or understand what is right or wrong, or if any such be, that he shall not sit there; for Sir William Russell is treasurer; Mr. Edisbury, sometime his servant, is surveyor; Mr. Holland, Mr. Edisbury's servant, is paymaster; Mr. Short, who was Mr. Edisbury's servant, is Clerk of the Check at Chatham; his kinsman, Mr. John Edisbury is now Clerk of the Check at Portsmouth; his servant, Mr. Hayward, who married his kinswoman, is Disposer of the Monies and Clerk of the Survey at Portsmouth; "other offices and officers are either engaged agents to them, or are like the petitioner expelled or in disgrace." Prays to know his accusation and accusers, and to appoint a time for him to give in his answer, when it will appear that the seeming foulness of his accusation is only the malice and surreptitious dealing of his adversaries. [5½ pp.]

Dec. 14.

12. Account of anticipations as they now stand charged upon growing payments of the revenue. Among the payments thus provided for are, Mr. Dulbier [Dalbier] 1,000*l.*; Lord Vere, 800*l.*; the Earl of Manchester, 244*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*; Capt. Paperill for repairing forts, 689*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Coltman for enlarging the Custom House, 400*l.*; the Duke of Lennox, 1,700*l.*; Sir Richard Tichborne, 1,300*l.*; the Earl of Northampton, late Gentleman of the Robes, 231*l.* 1*s.*;

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the soldiers of Upnor Castle, 243*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; various large sums to Burlamachi, Calandrini, and Sir William Russell: the total 337,323*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* [4¼ *pp.*]

Dec. 14.
Northampton.

13. Henry Alleyn to [Sec. Coke]. The writer many years since preferred a complaint to his Majesty against Bishop Williams of Lincoln, which was referred to four of the peers, with power to punish the writer in case they found his complaint untrue, which they did not, after which the Bishop convented the writer into the Lower House of Parliament, and again in the Star Chamber, in which last-mentioned suit the Bishop spent three years in quarrelling with the Defendant's answer, until his Majesty gave order to stop the Bishop's molestation in that kind. A bill was also exhibited by the Attorney General against the Bishop, and the Court proceeded to the very point of hearing. One clause of the writer's complaint was of a libel by the non-conformists patronized by the Bishop, and about a year since the writer was sent for and re-examined by the Council, and nought was proved against him but by the Bishop's puritanical witnesses of Leicester. It is now rumoured that the Bishop is pursuing his pardon but no security provided for the writer, who in his loyalty ventured his fortunes and has been hitherto forced to waste his means in a defensive war. His endeavour was but the restitution of his fame and place of a proctor, whence he was by menaces and misreports expelled. Henceforth he must study silence if one of the opponents being remitted the other is not provided for; so the remitted person may be safe from terror, and his fury be armed with potency and means to execute its purposes. Leaves the premises to the Secretary's consideration. [1½ *p.*]

Dec. 14.
Portmore.

14. William Chambers to George Rawden. Superscribing his letter with the word "Jesus," the writer commences by explaining that there was neither superstition nor affectation in his doing so, but only "a monitor to himself, that nothing should drop from his pen unworthy of that person to whom that name belongs." Doubts not he has heard what the Lord of Derry has done, and what Mr. Gwillims and the writer have done. On receipt of Rawden's letter, the writer spoke to Mr. Peires and Mr. Gwillims about the composition at their visitation, and spoke on the subject with Mr. Hartwell, and sent him so much of Rawden's letter as concerned Mr. Gwillims, leaving out the other parts. The omitted parts, the writer hears they showed to the bishop, who was much moved thereat and displeased with Rawden. Hopes he will pardon the writer. [1 *p.*]

Dec. 14.
Walton.

15. Foulke Reed to [the same]. Came this morning hastily from Ragley, to take the opportunity of Mr. Harman's going towards London on the morrow, and has sent 50*l.* Little more is to be received. The last half-year's accounts are ready, and shall be sent on the next opportunity. [1 *p.*]

Dec. 14.

16. Receipt of Henry Leman for 20*l.*, a deposit about a controversy between Thomas Unit [Unett] and [Robert] Webster, which was

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to have been determined by Lord Goring [?] and Sir Henry Hungate, and now by them left to be tried by the law. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 15.

17. Entry on the Council Register of the appearance of William Huckett, Abraham Balreck, John Mathews, Thomas Courtees, and Thomas Adams, sent for by warrant. They are to remain in the custody of the messenger until by the Lords discharged. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 15.

18. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 3,500*l.* received from John Gell, sheriff of co. Derby, being the sum charged on that co. for ship-money, under the writ of the 4th August last. [1 p.]

Dec. 15.

The Ship-
wrights' Hall.

19. Sir John Ducie, Master of the Shipwrights' Company, and others of the same, to Nicholas. Acquaint him with some particulars in their request to the Lords [of the Council] for resettling their business wherein the Lords countenance their proceedings; they doubt not to pursue this service with more comfort than ever. They desired the Lords to confirm a tax upon the company, which being levied they should be enabled to discharge their debts. Among other things here stated, it was desired that such members of the company as refused their payments, might by order of the Lords show cause for their disobedience. They also asked the Lords to confirm a report for the future maintenance of the company, with other minute regulations. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

19. I. *Various proposed regulations of the same company for the revival of their business abroad.* [1 p.]

Dec. 15.

Doctors'
Commons.

20. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. When last he attended them he observed to them, out of the Spanish Resident's memorial, a passage wherein he casts a reproach upon the writer very unnecessarily and very undeservedly. On representation whereof, the Lords resolved to represent it to his Majesty. Since then he has seen a passage in another memorial of the Resident's, delivered to the King as follows:—"In the Admiralty of Dunkirk, justice and right shall be received, much other than I can have here at Sir Henry Marten's hands, where I cannot come to the end of never so small a cause in three or four years, but receive continually delays and vexation to our extreme cost and charges." Sir Henry has also received a letter from the King's agent at Brussels, Mons. Gerbier, dated the 14th of this December, the effect whereof is this:—that complaints of great injustice and hard usage done to the King of Spain's subjects in our Court of Admiralty are continually cast in his teeth, and that the Spanish ministers take occasion thereupon to make Sir Henry's name infamous there, which letter he sends inclosed, because Mons. Gerbier intimates that a hard sentence was lately given there against some of his Majesty's subjects, (wherein tobacco taken by the Dunkirkers from the English is declared to be victual and so good prize, contrary to the opinion of divines, lawyers, and physicians,) upon the ground that there is no justice done them in the Admiralty of England. Sir Henry signifies these premises

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to the Lords, not in respect of his own credit, (the valuation whereof he must leave to them) but in regard of his Majesty's honour, which must somewhat suffer through him, and especially for the King's subject's sakes, who, driving a great trade with Spain, cannot but feel the consequence if the magistrates there shall be persuaded that nothing but injustice is done to the King of Spain's subjects in our Court of Admiralty. [1½ p.]

Dec. 15.
Leythorne.

21. Sir Thomas Bowyer to Nicholas. It occurred heretofore to acquaint him with a ship that was wrecked at the Isle of Selsey; there is now a very great ship wrecked, and goods swimming about the sea are taken up and embezzled. If any had authority, much would be found out and preserved. It was lost about Wednesday last. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

Dec. 15.

Indenture between Sir Nicholas Halse of London, of the one part, and William Davenport of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, citizen and barber, of the other part. By letters patent, dated 23rd July 1635, there was granted to Sir Nicholas a privilege for the sole use of his newly invented kiln for drying malt. Sir Nicholas now appoints Davenport his clerk and deputy for co. Bedford, to compound with persons willing to take licences for using Sir Nicholas's kilns, Davenport receiving 2s. out of every 20s. collected and accounted for by him. [*See Charles I., Case C., No. 16. One skin of parchment.*]

Dec. 16.

Safe conduct for Alexander Annand, Robert Lesley, James Wardlaw, John Innes, and divers others, officers and voluntaries, to go into Persia. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 16.

Grant to William Strode, B.D., public orator of the University of Oxford, and to such as should thereafter be public orators, so as they be within sacred orders, of the next prebend in Christ Church which should fall void, excepting the two prebends already annexed to his Majesty's professorships of Divinity and Hebrew. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 16.

Warrant to pay to Mrs. Victoria Carey, 200*l.* as of his Majesty's bounty. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 16.

The like to Job Herbey, [Harby?] of London, merchant, 47,500*l.* for redemption of his Majesty's jewels in the Low Countries, upon account. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 16.
Whitehall.

22. Order of Council. Recites petition of Sir Robert Payne, (See 1st December inst., Vol. ccciii., No. 7). The Lords not intending by their former orders to restrain petitioner more than the other parties his adversaries, now order that petitioner be left at liberty to prosecute against Robert Cooper and the other tenants, in the High Commission, upon the Articles formerly exhibited, and the Lord Keeper is to take consideration of the costs obtained against petitioner for not filing his bill in the Star Chamber in obedience to the order of the board, and to take such course therein as he shall think fit. [1 p.]

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Dec. 16.
Whitehall.

23. Order of Council. Recites a former petition of Henry Alexander, relating to a difference between petitioner and Lady Vanlore, touching his wife's legacy of 1,000*l.* given by Sir Peter Vanlore, grandfather to petitioner's wife, which should have been paid on the day of her marriage, but was detained by her grandmother and Sir Edward Powell. On that petition the Lords had ordered that the money should remain in the hands of the grandmother, she putting in good security. It was now stated that no security had been given, and the lady being old and sickly, petitioner prayed for present payment that he might dispose of the money for the benefit of his wife and children. The Lords ordered the 1,000*l.* to be paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Council attending, before the first day of next term, or that the parties appear and show cause why they detain the same. [1 *p.*]

Dec. 16.

24. The like order. Robert Webster had complained that 20 firkins of butter having been consigned to him from one Bateman of York, Thomas Unett had unjustly seized the same, upon pretence that the same was to be transported into foreign parts, and that he unjustly detained the same notwithstanding Lord Goring and Sir Henry Hungate, whose deputy he was, directed its restitution. Unett in answer stated that the matter was in dispute in the Court of Exchequer, whereupon it was referred to the Attorney General to call the parties before him and direct an order as he shall see cause. [*Copy, altered by Nicholas.* 1½ *p.*]

Dec. 16.

25. Order of the same on the petition of the Bailiffs and others of Great Yarmouth, concerning the patent granted to Thomas Davies, his Majesty's servant, for gauging red herrings. It was ordered that the said Thomas Davies who was this day called before the Lords, should upon Friday next bring in his said patent, upon perusal whereof the Lords would make such further order as they should see cause. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

Dec. 16.

26. Order of the same on the petition of the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of Merton, co. Surrey, complaining of the forcible entry of Thomas Hunt and Joyce his wife, into a small piece of land belonging to the church of the said parish. The Lords appointed the first Wednesday in the next term at their sitting in Council in the Inner Star Chamber to hear the said difference. [*Draft.* ¾ *p.*]

Dec. 16.

27. Order of the same on the petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of Totness, co. Devon, for permission to exercise their trained soldiers within their town, and to increase their number from 60 to 100. The Lords referred the consideration of the said petition to the Earl of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of the county. [*Draft.* 1¼ *p.*]

Dec. 16.

28. Similar order on the several petitions of Thomas Williams, Robert Drinkwater, John Wolcott, Joshua Phinnis, Stephen Harrison, and Roger Peares, soapmakers, who had a long time forborne to use their trades, and now prayed to be allowed to work in the same.

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The Lords recommend the petitioners to the new Corporation of soapmakers in Westminster to give them employment. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 16. 29. The Council to the keeper of the Marshalsea. To receive the person of Alexander Adrianson van Croning, and safely keep him prisoner until further order. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 16. 30. Memorandum of [the Clerk of the Council]. That there had been sent to the Attorney General the returns made by the Justices of Peace of Middlesex, and those of Westminster, and another by Sir William Slingsby, of strangers that inhabit within their divisions. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 16. Note by Nicholas of proceedings of the Council this day. The most important besides those otherwise calendered are the following. The poor men of Moreclack [Mortlake], to be referred to Mr. Attorney General to examine and give order. Lord Belhaven to have notice to take such security for them as he thinks fit. Mr. Baker, steward to Lord Wimbledon, to be enjoined to deliver the Court Rolls by this day sen-night or else to be committed. Fitzgerrard, a suit against Courtney; the order of the board to be revoked, and [remit?] it to the Lord Deputy to proceed as he shall see cause. Petition of merchants trading to Spain and Portugal; to attend the board on Friday, to send a copy of that petition to Colchester to know their answer. Heily; must put into his petition that he will repay the money for the poor men according to the order.

“Mr. Bucke against Mr. Borrett and Sancroft.

Sancroft says that there is an indenture expressing the trust, and he and the rest, which are six more, cannot depart from that trust.

Proved, that the Bishop of Ely renewed the lease of the rectory at half an undervalue because it was alleged it was for the benefit of Mr. Bucke the vicar, and his successors.

It is alleged that the straw is better worth than all they have taken for it.

It is conceived to be a gross breach of trust.

Sancroft went with Borrett and Mrs. Pavy [?] to the renewing of the lease. The town paid for this lease.

[Edward] Borrett gave half in half, and the Bishop gave it at half value. Original trust from the Bishop was that it should be for the vicar and successors.

Pretence, that it was for the good of the town.

Lord Privy Seal is desired to make a declaration with the [referees], that it is a manifest and foul breach of the original trust, and think it reasonable it should be decreed for the good of the vicar”.

See 2nd December 1635. Vol. ccciii. No. 19. 3½ pp.]

Dec. 16. 31. Report of Archbishop Laud and Sec. Windebank, with the assistance of the Lord Privy Seal, on the petition of James Bucke to to his Majesty, referred to in the Notes above calendered. The report states the circumstances already mentioned in the calendar under date of December 3rd, Vol. ccciii., No. 32. It declares the conduct of the trustees to have been an unworthy attempt to defraud the right trust, and orders that the petitioner and his

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successors, being Vicars of the church of Stradbroke, shall have the full profits of the lease allowed them; that Giles Borrett, Henry Borrett, Edward Borrett, George Borrett, Francis Sancroft, and William Sancroft, shall make a declaration for the employment of the profits for the time to come as aforesaid, and that Francis Sancroft and George Borrett shall make satisfaction to the petitioner for the profits of the lease for the year past. It is added, that the referees desired that their order should be decreed in some court of equity if petitioner desired it. [1 p.]

[Dec. 16?] 32. Petition of Thomas May, prisoner in the Marshalsea, to the Lords of the Admiralty. On complaint of Francis Vincent that petitioner carried earth out of his pigeon house he was sent for by a messenger, and after remaining in custody eight days has been committed to prison. Expresses contrition and willingness to perform any order they may set down, and prays discharge. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Dec. 16?] 33. Petition of Francis Vincent, saltpetreman, to the same. He has spent 8*l.* in following his complaint against Thomas May. Prays order for May to pay the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 16. 34. Humphrey Chetham, sheriff of co. Lancaster, to the Council.
Clayton. Minute account of his proceedings in the assessment and levy of the 3,500*l.* charged upon that county for ship-money. He fully sets forth the great difficulty found in the apportionment of the amount on individuals, the complaints that arose out of alleged inequalities, and the trouble experienced in the collection. In the end the whole amount was received and appointed by the writer, to be paid according to the directions of the Lords. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Dec. 16. 35. Justices of Peace for co. York to the same. Caused the letter
Knaresborough. of the Lords of 26th June to be published at their General Sessions, and wrote letters to the ministers and churchwardens in that wapentake [Claro] containing the effect of the letter of the Lords, and calling upon them to return their collections [for repair of St. Paul's] at a day appointed. At that time they received many certificates that they conceived the sums formerly given should have excused them from future charge, especially at this time when strict commands are come from the Bishop to repair their several churches. Therefore they could not perceive in the people a readiness to continue any considerable sums, much less to be tied to annual contributions. The money received has been returned to the Chamberlain of London. [*Signed by Sir Ferdinando Fairfax and three others.* 1 p.]

Dec. 16. 36. Henry Hodges, sheriff of Somerset, to Nicholas. States the
[Haselbury.] particular amounts which he had assessed for ship-money upon every hundred in that county, amounting to 7,520*l.*, which with the sum assessed upon the corporations made up 8,000*l.* Some part of the

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money was paid in before his going to London, but upon the greatest part there has been a stop through a received opinion that he should have a check for some of his actions in this business, which opinion could not be removed but by great pains of travel in person since his coming home. So that by New Year's Day he is persuaded he shall receive a great part of the money, which he will return to Sir William Russell the next week following. [*Seal with arms but broken.* 1 p.]

Dec. 16.
[Haselbury.]

37. Henry Hodges, sheriff of Somerset, to Nicholas. When he wrote the preceding letter he could not get any money returned to London, but at last he has got a return of 500*l*. The rest that is in his hands and what he shall receive he will return with all speed, and if he cannot get a sufficient return will send up men of purpose with the money. [*The like seal with the preceding.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 16.

38. Rate made by the Constables, Overseers of the poor and Churchwardens, and some other of the principal inhabitants of Hal-lingbury Magna, for collection of 25*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. for the ship business. Elizabeth Lady Morley is assessed at 3*l*. 4*s*. Edward Thurman, clerk, rector, 2*l*. 10*s*. [*The rate is signed by Lady Morley and various other inhabitants; underneath is the appointment by Sir Henry Mildmay, the sheriff, of George Meade and John Stacey as collectors, and a subsequent memorandum of the revocation of the appointment of Stacey, in consequence of his not having paid "his Majesty's money at his day."* 1 p.]

Dec. 16.

39. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Confi-
dent that the Lords will support the reputations of the officers, for
the honour and good of his Majesty's service, they beseech the Lords
not to suffer them to be slighted by subordinate ministers. They
have complained long of John Brooke, clerk of the check at Ports-
mouth, wherein they have yet had neither hearing nor redress. The
other brother, Francis Brooke, the storekeeper there, is little better
than John. In regard he was about to pass over his place they
have been silent against him, but can forbear no longer. He has
given little attendance for two years, but keeps a drunken fellow,
one John Jenvey, his servant, who has been lately detected pur-
loining his Majesty's goods out of the yard. The Officers thereupon
sent a warrant to Francis Brooke not to trust Jenvey with the
keys of the storehouse, but Brooke and his brother, jeering at
their warrants, obey them not, but brag that they shall be up-
holden against the Officers do they their worst, as of late Francis
Brooke in a tavern at Portsmouth (being well lined with sack)
bragged that his brother Jack should have his place again, let his
enemies do what they could, for he would stand by him and keep
with him for a year, and then put off his own place, which he
had liberty to do at his pleasure. The truth is both brothers are
quarrelling drunkards, and in his cups Francis Brooke called the
Officers "logger heads." Request the Lords to suppress these
insolences. [1 p.]

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Dec. 16. 40. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has met The Vanguard, with the Diamond, of London, and thoroughly searched her, and in the Downs. finds in her but sixteen barrels of powder and two barrels of match for eighteen pieces of ordnance, which she carries. The Lords were misinformed that she was bound for the coast of Barbary. They first go to Blewett [Blavet] in France, where they lade with corn, and thence to Lisbon, and so home again. He proceeds with a diligent inquiry and strict search of all ships bound for Barbary, and since the former there is arrived the Industry, of London, of 380 tons, bound for Tunis, Richard Haddon master, but she has but 32 barrels of powder for 26 pieces of ordnance. The searching of this hoy made discovery of a new ship coming from London called the William and something else, of 250 tons bound for Algiers, the master one Abraham Stevens, and this ship is to carry powder to sell. Has sent the Eighth Whelp to Gore End to remain there till she comes, and if she is going to sea to search her diligently. It is a great shame that Christians should furnish these heathenish pirates against themselves. He will send in the Antelope as soon as weather permits. She has but 15 days provisions remaining. [1 p.]

Dec. 16. 41. The same to Nicholas. It is a long and tedious time to latter The Vanguard. end of April in bad weather and with foul weather-beaten ships. He should have been glad that April had been mistaken for February, but he must have patience, and pray God to give him health and strength. He shall be glad to hear that the King will undertake anything for the good of his nephew, the Prince Palatine, and for restoring him to his ancient inheritance, but on the contrary is sorry to hear that the Popish religion is permitted such public ceremonies, whereby to win the hearts of poor ignorant people. Has sent his cousin to Sandwich with a poor present for himself and his noble bedfellow, to be shipped there in a hoy for London. Its contents are enumerated—a tierce of wine, tobacco, oranges, quinces, &c. When the ships are appointed for next year's great fleet, prays a list of them, and that Nicholas would write who is to have the principal command. Left his cousin's, William Parker's, certificate of his services and sufficiency with Nicholas before his coming out, and since wrote in his behalf for the boatswain's place of the Eighth Whelp on the death of Round Kettell, but never had answer. Now is a suitor to Nicholas to put him in the bigger of the new pinnaces that are now building. Pennington never had his fellow since he was a commander. He has been with him three years. Also desires a cook's place for an honest poor man, who has been his steward's mate four or five years, named Simon Tanner. They shall both of them be very thankful to Nicholas. [3 pp.]

Dec. 16.
Lambeth.

42. Archbishop Laud to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. His Majesty, out of affection to the honour of that Church, has taken care for removing a great abuse caused by the encroachment of divers buildings upon the church and churchyard, as they will see by the inclosed. Prays them to give all diligence to give his

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Majesty satisfaction. Another thing he must put them in mind of, that is the fair which is often kept in the churchyard, and concerning which he had spoken to them. As soon as he understands the particulars of this abuse, and what way they think fittest for remedying the same, he shall be ready to give what help he can. [*Draft endorsed by the Archbishop. ¾ p.*]

Dec. 16. 43. Dorothy Lady Kellie to Sec. Coke. Now his Majesty has referred the matter to the Council table, sends him the patent. The proclamation and patent will make it appear how it was granted upon the laws, for the good of the kingdom and commonwealth, but because there was no fee set down to those that should seal the bows, the patentees abused it, and exacted according to their own minds, whereupon on complaint the patent was called in. Her lord has begged this patent of the King, wherein there needs no alteration but the addition of a fee for marking the bows. He will be careful there be no abuses nor cause of complaint. Begs him to certify as much to the Council. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Dec. 17. Warrant to pay to Julian Elliott, his Majesty's sempstress, 500*l.*, being [part of] an arrear of 813*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, disbursed for divers parcels of linen provided for his Majesty. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 17. The like to Endymion Porter, groom of the bedchamber, two thousand pounds, one for his late message to the Infante Cardinal, the other for divers services done to his Majesty, without account. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 17. The like to the Earl of Ancram, keeper of the privy purse, 1,000*l.*, for his Majesty's private use and service. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 17. Discharge to Christopher Vernon, officer in the Exchequer, of 400*l.* already allowed by the late Lord Treasurer out of his account for the green wax, and a grant to him of 1,030*l.* out of the compositions for knighthood already compounded for and not paid, being in reward of his pains and charges in both those services. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 17. Grant to Edward Bee, the King's servant, of a recognizance, dated 26th March, 35 Henry VIII., wherein Francis Jobson was bound to the said King in 300*l.* for performance of certain covenants, which recognizance was long since forfeited; such grant being in recompense of the surrender of a lease of Shakeman's Grove, (made by the late King, by whose command it was to be kept for the use of the deer in Waltham Forest), and also in respect he had direction for preferment to the auditor's place to the Queen, which was otherwise disposed of. [*Docquet.*]

Dec 17. 44. The Council to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and other Officers of cos. Palatine of Chester and Lancaster. By letters of 18th February 1633-4, directed to the Justices of Assize for co. Lancaster, in favour of the Society of Skinners and Glovers in the towns of Wigan, Preston in Amounderness, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, Ormskirk, and Blackburn, who complained

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of abuses committed by interlopers who had not served apprenticeships, the Council gave order to the Justices of Assize to settle some course for petitioners' relief, or to refer the ordering of the same to the Justices of Peace and Mayors of Corporations, which was accordingly performed; but it appears that the delinquents are many, stiff-necked, vexatious, and troublesome people, and will not be brought to conformity. The Lords direct the persons addressed to call before them such interlopers as shall be named by the bearer Thomas Pilkington, and to take good bonds of them to leave off their unlawful courses, or to make their appearance before the Lords at a day prefixed. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 17.

45. The Council to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and other Officers of cos. Palatine of Chester and Lancaster. A petition has lately been presented to the Board in the names of the dyers inhabiting in Wigan, Prescott, Ormskirk and Bolton in Lancaster, that of late, the shearmen, fullers, and tailors in those towns have taken the country's woollen cloth to dye, and will not permit any dyer to receive it from them, except the said shearmen and others may receive one penny or twopence in a yard profit out of their dyeing. The Lords gave the persons addressed the same direction as in the letter last calendared, Thomas Pilkington being in this case also to point out the offending parties. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 17.

46. The same to the Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth. The Baron de la Ferte and other French gentlemen and their servants coming in a ship from the Brill, obtained leave of the persons addressed to come on shore, on condition that they would remain in a house assigned to them, until such time as it should appear they were free from any contagious disease, yet, contrary to their permission, were furnished with horses and came to London and to the Court, which might have fallen out of very dangerous consequence. It cannot now be helped, but the bailiffs are to find out who furnished them with horses, and punish them for their presumption. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 17.
Whitehall.

47. The Council to Montjoy Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance. The Castle of Sandown in the Isle of Wight is lately finished. He is to appoint a sufficient proportion of ordnance of iron, with carriages, powder, shot, and all other provisions of munition requisite to the same, and to send a certificate and estimate, that further order may be taken therein. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 17.

48. The same to Sir Henry Marten. Alexander Adrianson van Croning, a captain of a Holland ship, pursued a Dunkirker into the harbour of Whitby, and landing men, committed many insolences. He is to call the said captain before him, and proceed therein for his speedy trial according to law. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 17.

49. The same to George Lewis, messenger. To bring before the Lords, William Paine. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 17.

The same to the same. To bring before the Lords, William West. [*The like. Written on the same sheet as the above.*]

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Dec. 17.

50. Archbishop Laud, Lord Keeper Coventry, and Sec. Windebank, to Richard Powney. His Majesty having received a petition from Richard Humfrey, clerk, has referred the same to the writers. They have appointed to hear the business at the Council Table on the 27th inst., and require him to attend. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 17.

51. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 250*l.* paid by Richard Hayton on behalf of Richard Selwyn, Mayor of Sandwich, in part of 8,000*l.* charged on Kent for ship-money under the writ of the 4th August last. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

51. I. *Similar receipt for 300*l.* paid by Richard Selwyn, Mayor of Sandwich, on behalf of the towns of Sandwich and Forditch [Fordwich], and in part of 6,735*l.* charged on the Cinque Ports and coast towns of Kent and Sussex by the writ of the 20th October 1634. Dated 12th March 1634-5. [1 p.]*

51. II. *Similar receipt for 4*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, paid by John Philipot, Somerset Herald, on behalf of Richard Selwyn, Mayor of Sandwich, being ship-money collected out of Sandwich, Fordwich, Gillingham, and Grench, under the writ of the 20th October 1634. Dated 16th April 1635. [1 p.]*

Dec. 17.
The Vanguard,
in the Downs.

52. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has received their order for transportation of the Rhinegrave and others for Dieppe. Has appointed the Swallow to perform the service. Dare not adventure to send her into Dover Road at this time of the year, for it is a dangerous road and very foul ground; but in four hours' warning she shall be in the road. Marvels they make choice of Dieppe. It is a dangerous place for one of the King's ships to go to, for there is not water for a great ship to go into their pier or harbour, and the road is wondrous open and very foul ground; besides which they may be at Dover 10 or 12 days for a wind, and they might have been landed at Calais or Boulogne in six or seven hours almost with any wind. [*Nicholas endorses that the letter related to the transport of the Rhinegrave and the French Ambassador's son. Seals with arms. 1 p.*]

Dec. 17.

53. Petition of Euphemia, widow of David Gardiner, late skipper in Leith, deceased, and her six fatherless children, to the same. The ship called the Gift of God, belonging to Calais, whereof petitioner's husband was quarter-owner, estimated at 2,400 marks Scots, in English to 2,000 marks, was in August 1625, pressed for his Majesty's service and cast away at Calais. It having pleased his Majesty to recommend petitioner to the Lords of the Admiralty for satisfaction, having no means, she prays that speedy course be taken for her payment. [*Nicholas has underwritten:—"Let the petitioners make it appear."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 17.

54. Richard Grafton to George Rawden. Desires land in Ireland belonging to Lord Conway to be let to him. Of some of it he says:

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—“If I must pay 10 groats the acre it will make the rest but a hard bargain, it being not worth above eighteen pence, being all wood and bodge.” [2 pp.]

Dec. 18.

55. The Council to Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy. Out of the shipmoney received by him he is to pay to John Crane, surveyor of marine victuals, 8,500*l.* over above the 4,000*l.* mentioned in the letter of the 13th November last. [Draft. 1 p.]

Dec. 18.

56. The same to Capt. [Thomas] Ketelby, Deputy to Sir James Bagg. Recite the contents of the letter from the Mayor of Plymouth respecting the outrages committed by the Dutchmen bound for Brazil. He is to give effectual order for the stay of all the said ships until further order. [Draft. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 18.

57. The same to the Keeper of the Gatehouse. To take into his custody the person of Robert Jason, without letting him go abroad without order from that Board. [Draft. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 18.

The same to the Keeper of the Fleet. To take into his custody Thomas Bird and William Morgan, and keep them prisoners until further order. [Draft. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Written on the same sheet as the above.*]

Dec. 18.

58. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Portsmouth to the Council. In 1613, William Earl of Pembroke, captain of the fort and garrison of Portsmouth, set down orders to be observed between the townsmen and garrison, of which one was that no soldier should use any trade within the town, and another that no soldier should keep any alehouse in the town. These orders were confirmed by his Majesty, and in 1632 were ordered by the Council to be duly observed, and in 1633 were republished by Viscount Wimbleton. Notwithstanding, the soldiers named in the schedule annexed exercise trades and keep victualling houses there. Petitioners also state that Richard Jennens and Bartholomew Drake, appointed collectors of the shipmoney in 1634, were denied payment from the garrison, but upon complaint made to that Board a warrant was granted for levying the same. Since which some of the soldiers misinformed Lord Wimbleton that the collector jeered him, in saying that his lordship put off his hat to the Lords, alleging the money should be paid before the collector came home, which words were spoken but in a civil manner, far from any jeer or disrespect to Lord Wimbleton, who nevertheless caused the collector to be imprisoned 24 hours. The which, with many other discouragements, has struck a terror in the townsmen and dismayed them in doing his Majesty's service. [1 p.]
Annexed,

58. I. *Schedule of the names of the soldiers mentioned in the preceding petition.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 18.

59. Petition of Robert Gill, Keeper of his Majesty's lions and leopards in the Tower of London, to the same. Petitioner, his

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father, and grandfather, have served his Majesty, his father, and Queen Elizabeth, in the ancient office of the custody of the lions and leopards. His late Majesty by his letters patent dated 21st July, in the 10th year of his reign, granted that thenceforth no person should at any time carry any lion or leopard into any part of England to shew them for gain, upon such forfeiture as by any laws may be inflicted on them. Notwithstanding, Thomas Ward, although he has been warned and also prohibited by the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, has gone about the country with a lion both at the Act at Oxford and at Sturbridge fair in Cambridge, and other places, to shew it for money, and since has parted with it to Martin Brocas and John Watson, who in like manner carry the same about, notwithstanding he has grown so fierce that he almost killed a child, and bit his keeper so that he lay eight weeks of the sore. Pray the Lords to call the parties before them. [1 p.]

Dec. 18. 60. Petition of Sir Robert Phillips to the Council. Beseeches the Lords to peruse a paper stated to have been annexed by which would appear the true state of the question between the hundred of Tintenhull and the town of Evelchester [Ilchester] about the payment of Northover to the ship-money, and that they will thereupon order that the hundred may not be wronged by the intrusion of this borough. Undertakes to prove the truth of this statement and prays that it may be considered that there is more hazard to prejudice the King's service by a whole hundred than by a petty borough. If the Lords remain doubtful, prays that the point may be referred to the Court of King's Bench. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 18. 61. Petition of Richard Denne "boader" and messenger to the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, to the same. In November last by warrant from the Council to the Lord Warden, petitioner brought up to the King's Bench 7 Irish and 2 English recusants. Petitioner kept them for a month at Dover Castle in diet and lodging, and also in bringing them up, to the value of 30*l.*, and is altogether unsatisfied, the prisoners being all released except Capt. Nicholas Mayler, who passed his word to see petitioner paid. Prays order for his satisfaction before Capt. Mayler be released. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 18. Notes by Nicholas of proceedings of the Council this day, besides those otherwise mentioned. Nicholas to write various letters for cleansing the streets. Jason; that there has not any thirds [been] paid by him to his mother; ordered, Mr. Jason shall be committed till he perform the order of Sir Henry Marten, to the Gatehouse. Mr. Vassall; he is to obey the order to deposit the money with us, and when it is deposited the sergeant-at-arms [to be] taken off. Letter to Sir John Pennington to apprehend Pronoville. An order that the Board conceives it necessary that all Vice-Admirals should reside in their Vice-Admiralties. Concerning Mr. Davies's patent touching red herrings; Mr. Calthorpe, that the patent is both necessary and material; I am commanded to keep his patent till further

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order from the Board. Mr. Henry Sands of the Vine, co. Hants, is hurt by Mr. Knevitt Fiennes¹; that till he bring forth the rest of his company he cannot be bailed; recommended to the Lord Chief Justices. Bradborne is to make a bed for the Queen, and four men have taken their oath that they are employed with Bradborne for the Queen's said service, and four men may work 500*l.* a week. The difference of Mr. Withers is put off till after twelfth-tide. Merchant adventurers are to have a copy of Mr. Withers's petition, but no reference. [*See 2nd December inst., Vol. ccciii, No. 19. 2½ pp.*]

Dec. 18.

62. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Upon their order to consider the additions requested to be made on the Ninth Whelp, as suggested by Sir Beverley Newcomen and William Brookes, the master of the said pinnace, the writers, with the shipwrights and in particular with Mr. Goddard who had the charge of her last rebuilding, are of opinion that the suggested alterations will be disadvantageous. The alteration of the ordnance belongs to the Office of Ordnance. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 18.

63. Account of the receipts and payments of the Exchequer from the 11th inst. to this day. The balance on the 11th was 2,496*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; the receipts since had been 7,270*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*, the payments 9,080*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; the balance remaining was 686*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.* Among the payments are, for red cloth for the livery of the Guard, 361*l.* 14*s.*; embroidering the said liveries with C. R. 18*l.*—Agmondesham Pickers [Pickayes] goldsmith, for spangles for the same 803*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; Edmund Harrison for embroidering the said liveries 162*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; paymaster of the posts upon the arrears due in that office 733*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Robert Philip and Peter Veire, two of the Queen's clergy upon their yearly pensions of 60*l.* per annum apiece, 60*l.*; Sir Sigismund Alexander, upon his pension of 100*l.* per annum, 75*l.*; Thomas Jermyn, keeper of the hare-warren at Hampton Court, upon his fee 18*l.* 5*s.*; Hubert le Sueur, for rent of his house for half a year, 50*l.*; Thomas Bushell 100*l.* [*2½ pp.*]

Dec. 18.

64. A printed paper entitled "Certain Articles propounded late by the Divinity Reader of the University of Cambridge, the which, with the author of them, were very evil taken by the Doctors there. And are now enlarged in a Table, with certain proofs thereof taken out of Holy Scripture as followeth." These articles propose the substitution of a presbyterian church government in lieu of that adopted in the Church of England. The paper is endorsed "A Table to the Pamphlet of Articles lately scattered against the government of the Church of England. December 18th 1635." [*1 p.*]

Dec. 18.

65. Charges laid against Thomas Atkinson, postmaster of Newark, addressed to some one styled "your Honor," who was the proprietor of the mills at Newark. Atkinson's servants were charged with taking horses for posting from persons who came to the mills with corn to be ground; the corn was removed from their backs and left in the street, and occasionally even mares with foal were thus

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taken. People were fain to bring their corn to be ground by night
[1 p.]

Dec. 19. 66. The Council to Lord Chief Justice [Bramston]. Henry Sands of the Vine, co. Hants, has been lately assaulted and dangerously wounded by Knevitt Fiennes and others who were in company with him, for which Mr. Fiennes stands committed to the Gatehouse. Such a barbarous outrage committed on any man, much more on a person of Mr. Sands's birth and quality, is not to be endured. Require him to take order that Mr. Fiennes be not bailed until he shall have discovered and produced the persons that associated with him on this occasion. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 19. 67. The same to David Scott, messenger, to bring before the Lords William Rolfe of Heytesbury, Edmund Estcourt of Newton, Henry Thynne of Bidston, and George Mompesson of Corton, all in Wilts, for default at the last musters. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 68. The same to the Warden of the Fleet. To set at liberty Jasper Heily, one of the messengers. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 69. The same to Sir William Uvedale, Treasurer of the Chamber. To pay Thomas Caldwell, his Majesty's barber, 37*l.*, disbursed for necessary provision for his Majesty's trimming between Michaelmas 1634 and Lady Day 1635. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 70. Entry on Council Register of appearance of John Maddock of Harwich, mariner. He is to remain in the messenger's custody. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 71. Pass for Jeffrey Cuckow to cross to the States of the United Provinces. [*Minute.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 72. Sir Thomas Grymes, Sir John Lenthall, and Edward Bromfield, Justices of Peace for co. Surrey, to the Council. Send returns of strangers born now dwelling in Southwark and other parishes, probably those calendared under date of 20th November last, Vol. ccii., Ncs. 35-42, or some of them. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 73. Edward Stephens, sheriff of co. Gloucester, to the same. Has Little Sodbury. been deterred from sending up his money by the danger of travelling and the inconvenience of the time, being so near Christmas. Has about 2,900*l.* in his hands, and hopes he shall receive more at Cirencester on the next Monday. Divers men give dilatory answers that they have no money, and others stand mute and say nothing. Intends the week after Twelfth Day to send up his money, and hopes to give the Lords satisfaction. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 19. 74. Account by Sir William Russell of the sum received for ship-money up to this date: total 34,333*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, of which he had paid the Victualler 10,100*l.* [*Underwritten is a note to Nicholas from John Goold that his master, Sir William Russell, being "sick with the gout" could not, as usual, put his hand to the account.* 1 p.]

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Dec. 19.

75. Eliza M. Viscountess Falkland to Walter Lord Aston, ambassador to Spain. Is sure he will remember her wish that the Queen would recommend the writer's daughter Mary to the Queen of Spain to attend her in her court, being the girl's special desire, and Lord Aston then promised the writer that if she could procure any direction from the Queen to that purpose he would endeavour it. Within a week after a grievous sickness seized the writer, and when she recovered she found Lord Aston gone. Her Majesty has recommended the business to his care by the inclosed, and has also written to the Queen of Spain. She would have sent the writer's daughter over with the letter, but her friends are desirous that she should first have a return of her Majesty's letter. After that her uncles and aunts will furnish her forth like herself, not as they would have done if she had been of their religion, yet in that court they will be well pleased she should live. She had nothing left her by her father but his blood, which many ways is of the best descent. Aston knows that she is not unhandsome. She has a very handsome young gentlewoman, some few years older than herself, whom the Viscountess hopes may attend her still, and Aston is desired (if she be allowed a man) to prefer some one to her who speaks Spanish. A discreet gentlewoman and two gentlemen who know that Court will accompany her and then return. The lady herself, besides what has been already stated, is extremely religious, virtuously disposed, and fourteen years old this Christmas. In this he will oblige the Viscountess, her son, and all his other friends, my Lord of Rutland and my lady, the young lady's aunt, Lord Newburgh her uncle, and the Duchess of Buckingham her near kinswoman, and do a good deed which God will remember. [*Seal with arms. 3 pp.*] *Inclosed,*

75. I. *Queen Henrietta Maria to Walter Lord Aston. This gentlewoman having an inclination for Spain has by her friends procured of the Queen a letter of recommendation to the Queen there. Desires he will second the Queen's recommendation with his solicitation. Whitehall, 17th November 1635. [Seal with arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Dec. 19.

76. Rough notes endorsed "Balance, revenue." The total revenue is stated thus:—Receipts 618,379*l.* Disbursements 636,536*l.* Balance against receipts 18,157*l.*, and debts 381,336*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 20.

Grant to Thomas Beale, Lieutenant of the Forest of Whittlewood, co. Northampton, of a yearly allowance of 20*l.* for provision of hay for the King's deer. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 20.

77. Petition of Thomas Yonge to the King. Petitioner being employed as examiner in the Star Chamber in causes which result upon the Commission of Fees, and having received no reward or benefit thereby, prays that he may be sworn to examine in any causes of the said Court at large, having performed that service last term,

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and since that time dismissed without objection, and another sworn in his stead till next term. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

77. I. *Minute of his Majesty's command that the above petitioner should be forthwith sworn an examiner at large in the Court of Star Chamber. Whitehall, 20th December 1635.*

Dec. 20. Report of Nicholas to the Council. That Mr. Stephens, sheriff of Gloucester, had received 1,500*l.* ship-money, and next week would remit all the money he had received. [*See 22nd November 1635. Vol. cccii. No. 54, 4 lines.*]

Dec. 20. Similar report. The ship-money assessed on co. Lancaster was all paid, and the Sheriff desired to be freed from his office. [*See 22nd November 1635. Vol. cccii., No. 55, 2 lines.*]

Dec. 20. 78. Order of the King in Council. His Majesty being informed of the many inconveniences in Sussex and Surrey, and in Cambridge and Huntingdon, by reason there are not several sheriffs in those cos. as in all the rest, ordered that the Lord Keeper should require the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron, and such other of the Judges as he should think good, to confer together of the fitness and means of dividing those cos. into the charge of several sheriffs, and to return their opinion in writing, which the Lord Keeper is to communicate to his Majesty. [*Draft. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Dec. 20. 79. The Council to John Millard, the new Sheriff of co. Derby, Whitehall. John Gell, late Sheriff of that county, for better advancing the service of ship-money, has laid out 40*l.* or 50*l.* of his own money. By his Majesty's command, the person addressed is take order that out of the money remaining to be levied Mr. Gell be reimbursed. [*Draft. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

Dec. 20. 80. The Council to the Mayor of Haverfordwest, and Sheriff of co. Pembroke. Acknowledge receipt of letters complaining of the assessment of that town at 65*l.* 10*s.* If the Mayor and Sheriff had met in time and agreed to have rated it at a lesser sum the Council would have liked it very well, but now it would bring great prejudice to the service to make any alteration. They therefore order that the sum mentioned shall be levied on the town with all convenient speed, but it shall not be a precedent on any future occasion. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 20. 81. Declaration of the proceedings of the Sheriff of Essex in the shipping business. In a tabular form there is shown how many towns there are in every hundred, how many towns have refused or delayed to assess themselves, what amount is assessed on every hundred, and what amount has been paid. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 20. 82. Richard Cony, Alderman of Grantham to the Council. On Grantham. receipt of their letter of the 16th November last, the writer showed the same to Giles Andrew, his predecessor, and desired to know what Grantham was rated towards the ship-money. He certified that it was 200*l.*, whereupon the writer desired Andrew to deliver to

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him the writ and assessment, and to inform him what was paid and what remained to be levied. Yet so it is that Andrew refuses to give the writer those particulars, so that he knows not how he may proceed. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

82. 1. *The Council to Richard Cony. By his Majesty's writ, Grantham with the other corporate towns of co. Lincoln, is assessed towards providing a ship. He is to take notice that change of magistrates must not be any cause of stopping the service. He is therefore to prosecute what his predecessor has begun, to the end the sum required may be so levied that his Majesty's service receive no prejudice. Whitehall, 16th November 1635. [Copy. 1 p.]*

Dec. 20.
Whitehall.

Notes by Nicholas of this day's proceedings of the Council, in which besides things before calendered appear the following. Letters to Sheriff of co. Lancaster, taking notice of his forwardness and the people's good affection. Devonshire; Sheriff to come up. Essex; the constables and Churchwardens who refuse to return their books, letter to certify their names, letter to parson or churchwardens to urge them to attend the Sheriff with their books, then they are to be bound to appear and bring up their books. Hertfordshire; to name them that refuse. London; have assessed 20 wards, they have the ships. St. Martin's-le-Grand; are refractory, the levy that London has made shall stand, but they should levy by their own officers. This was ordered last year. [See 2nd December, Vol. ccciii. No. 19. 1½ p.]

Dec. 30.
The Hague.

83. John Dinley to Sir Thomas Roe. Mistress Rupa's sister is overcome by the tenderness of his paternal care of the young lady. The Electress has much desired her coming, but the season of the year will make a good excuse. Has not heard from Dury since he was at Rhenen. By the Queen's command, Dinley put in his purse 25*l.*, for which he was exceeding thankful, and was not dismayed by the changes in Germany. The Queen receives great comfort from the kind reception the Prince Elector finds in England. His presence is an argument of blood and nature beyond all the reasons and contestations of state. Dinley told him that his work was to please the King and not solicit him, to get his affection and not to urge his affairs. The fewer propositions he makes the King may sooner resolve, and the Prince will not make many faults if he be left to himself. Why Dinley writes not of him, Lord Holland and Sir Robert Anstruther can tell, for he is not yet out of Sir Francis Nethersole's cloud, nor would he press into the King's presence without his leave. Dinley hopes in time and the King's clemency, because his error was without a root, but he is glad that Roe is so near to the young Prince, and that he will have Roe's counsel and direction. In Germany the Emperor has slumbered the Protestants with the sweet name of Peace, but they begin to find that is only to engage them in a more durable war. Great preparations are made by France

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and Sweden, and we shall shortly see how Denmark and Poland will incline. General Brezé and Colonel Charnassé, who were soldiers in the field last summer, are this winter ambassadors at the Hague, using state and war like garments for the season. They are watchful over these men, lest they should entertain any blind treaties with the Spaniard, whereof there have been some jealousies, as though they repented their conjunction with the French. [3 pp.]

Dec. 21. 84. William Earl of Exeter to Nicholas. Mr. Tate has submitted
St. John's. for neglect of musters in co. Northampton. The Earl desires he may be discharged from further attendance on the Board. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 21. 85. Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts, to the same. By Thomas
Standon. Hussey has sent up all the money that has come to his hands. He will inform the Lords of all his proceedings. Unless the whole county be lightly charged over again (which will be a work of great labour and difficulty) the full sum required cannot rise. If any great man be returned by the collectors as refusing, he intends to return him to the Board. [1 p.]

Dec. 21. 86. Nicholas's notes of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty this day. Hear the difference between Mr. Murray and the merchants of Bristol. Appoint ships for guard of the coast of Ireland. Consider petitions of Bloxham and May, prisoners in the Marshalsea, who submit and crave liberty. Consider letter from Scotland to the King. Consider the shipwrights' complaints, and Sir Henry Marten's order thereon. Appoint a Marshal for the Admiralty. Peruse complaint of Sir Henry Marten against the Spanish Resident for detracting him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 21. 87. Bond of Henry Twentyman, citizen and merchant-tailor of London, and Edward Porter of London, Esquire, to Edmund Andrewes of Newark, co. Nottingham, gentleman, in 30*l.*, with condition underwritten that Andrewes having been received by Porter to serve under him as an ancient for five years after their arrival in France, if he were so suffered to remain and serve, the bond should be void. [*Unexecuted.* 1 p.] *Underwritten,*

87. I. *Deposition of James Holmes, servant to Roger Miller, of Little St. Bartholomew's, scrivener. Twentyman and Porter gave him instructions to make the bond. Having heard it read, one Colby that stood by said it was not sufficient, and took it away saying he would show it to another scrivener. Andrewes stayed two hours expecting his return, but as he returned not Twentyman paid examinant for writing the bond and then he departed.*

87. II. *Deposition of Richard Colby (signed also by Andrewes) that Colby should have paid the money in the bond mentioned to Porter and Twentyman.*

87. III. *Deposition of John Smith, Robert Abroocke, and John Bradstreet that the men at the Three Horse Shoes, in Bead Lane, said they were bound for France with Capt. Winckfield. [In the whole = 3 pp.]*

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Dec. 21.

88. Bill of Thomas Neville for cloth supplied to Nicholas. Chestnut coloured cloth at 12s. per yard, scarlet shag at 6s., black cloth at 27s., crimson baize at 3s. 8d., and a case for a "birding piece" 2s. [Nicholas terms Neville his cousin in the endorsement. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 22.

Westminster.

Nicholas to Lord Chief Baron Davenport and Mr. Justice Jones. By command of the Council sends a paper and a petition containing [concerning?] a difference between Hereford and some adjoining parishes concerning the payment of ship-money, on which the Council desire the persons addressed to return their advice and opinion. [Copy Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 118.]

Dec. 22.

Westminster.

The same to Hugh Boscawen, Sheriff of Cornwall. His Majesty and the Lords have taken especial notice of his forwardness in the ship-money service. Has spoken with the tin farmers concerning their return up of the money as desired, but those farmers are to furnish a great sum here, so as they will not be able to return up for the whole sum, but they have given order to Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Chatty to do therein what they can. There is no possibility for him to get off from his office of sheriff until he has finished the ship-money business. There have been no new sheriffs made but one for Warwickshire in place of a sheriff that died, and lately for cos. Monmouth, Derby, and Lancaster, the sheriffs of which had paid in all their moneys. P.S. Mr. Mason, Recorder of London, died on Sunday night last. [Copy. Ibid. p. 117.]

Dec. 22.

Westminster.

The same to the Sheriff of co. Hereford. Has acquainted his Majesty and the Lords with the question concerning such men who, not living within the county, are assessed for woods wherein no distress can be found. In answer, is commanded to desire him to send the names of such persons, the places of their abode, and the sums assessed upon each of them. For the other parts of his letter is referred to his Majesty's writ and the Instructions of the Council. [Copy. Ibid. p. 117 b.]

Dec. 22.

Westminster.

89. The King to the Lords of the Treasury. To pay to Charles Harbord, Surveyor General, 200*l.* towards reparation of the marsh walls or banks belonging to the King's pastures at Sayes Court, Kent. [9 lines on parchment.]

Dec. 22.

Westminster.

90. The same to Job Harby. Divers of the King's jewels have been pawned in the Low Countries to the persons and for the sums mentioned in a schedule signed by Sec. Windebank. Being resolved to redeem the same, the King has made choice of Job Harby to perform this service, and by these instructions authorizes him to "disempawn" the said jewels, and for that purpose has ordered the Commissioners of the Treasury to issue to him 47,500*l.* either in ready money or in assignments to his contentment. He has also written to Sir William Boswell to receive from him the jewels as they shall be redeemed, and to Philip Calandrini to give his best

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assistance in the redemption, and to deliver to him such as have been already redeemed, paying him the sums disbursed in that service. [Draft. 3 pp.]

Dec. 22. 91. Imperfect copy of the preceding. [1½ p.]

Dec. 22. 92. The King to Sir William Boswell. Recites commission formerly given to Sir William and Nathaniel Geraerd to sell some of the "empawned" jewels and to redeem others. Finds it better for his service to redeem them all, by repaying the money borrowed without sale of any, and has contracted with Job Harby of London, merchant, to redeem the same. Sends copy of his instructions, authorizes Sir William to aid him and to receive such jewels from him as they shall be redeemed, giving notice thereof to Sec. Windesbank, and keeping them safe until further directions. [Draft. 2½ pp.]

Dec. 22. 93. The same to Philip Calandrini. Recites past transactions respecting the jewels and the commission given to Job Harby. Requires him to give Harby his best assistance. [Draft. 1½ p.]

Dec. 22. 94. The Council to the Warden of the Fleet. Warrant to set at liberty William Morgan, committed by that Board. [Draft, minute. ½ p.]

Dec. 22. 95. Order of Council. On certificate of the Earl of Exeter of the infirmity and promise of future conformity of Zouch Tate de la Prey, co. Northampton, a defaulter at musters, he is discharged from further attendance. [Draft, minute. ¼ p.]

Dec. 22. 96. Minute to be entered on the Council Register that Richard Hide, having given bond for appearance before the Lords, for some default about the New River made by Sir Henry [Hugh?] Middleton, had appeared and was ordered to give attendance until discharged. [Draft. ¼ p.]

Dec. 22. 97. Mayor of Plymouth to the Council. Had advertised them of the barbarous cruelty of the Dutch in the murder of Thomas Nelmes and dangerous wounding of divers others, among whom two Londoners were cruelly wounded, and John Toser is dead. Has apprehended eight of the principal malefactors, who served in the Dutch ships as hired men for wages, and were so poor and beggarly that they had not sufficient among them all to send them to the gaol. Capt. Ketelby, commander of the fort there under Sir James Bagge, intimated to him their pleasure that he should send the material examinations in this cause, which he does accordingly. [Seal with arms. 1 p.] Inclosed,

97. 1. Examination of Christopher Clampett of St. Mary Church, Devon, mariner, taken before the Mayor and two other Justices of Peace for Plymouth and Edmund Fowell, coroner, on 11th December 1635. Between six and seven in the evening of the 10th inst. deponent, with four or five ship carpenters coming from Cat Down towards Ply-

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mouth, saw divers Dutchmen chasing two Englishmen, whereupon defendant and the rest took their axes and "addices" [adzes] in their hands to defend themselves. The Dutchmen, being eleven or twelve, attacked them with swords and knives and forced them to fly. Deponent was overtaken by three Dutchmen and stabbed in the shoulder. They would have killed him, but Gregory Dadd rescued him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

97. II. *Similar examination of Thomas Cowse of Stonehouse, Devon, shipwright. At the time before mentioned he and William Peck, going homewards from work, heard some Dutchmen quarrelling with a woman whose milk they had taken. The same Dutchmen attacked deponent and beat him about the ears with his three foot rule; he escaped by running away. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*
97. III. *Similar examination of Gregory Dadd of Totness, sailor. A little boy of Christopher Clampett came to him and told him that his father was like to be killed. Deponent ran with a halbert, which he delivered to Clampett, and taking an axe that Clampett had, they defended themselves as well as they could. The Dutchmen rushed on Clampett, stabbed him, and took away his halbert. Deponent knows two of the Dutchmen. They belong to the Admiral's ship. One is called Johnson, the other is surgeon of that ship. Presently after he saw two boats load of Dutchmen coming ashore, having pistols, cutlasses, and petronels in their hands. After their coming ashore Thomas Nelmes was slain. Believes Paul Towson knows some of the company that came ashore. [1 p.]*
97. IV. *Similar examination of Hercules Hunkyn of Stonehouse, shipwright. Deponent was with Clampett and three others coming from [towards?] Plymouth over Cat Down, when they met the Dutchmen, as stated in Clampett's examination. Deponent having a sledge in his hand, went backward and defended himself until, his heels sticking in the furzes, he fell backward and tumbled down the hill, whence he escaped to the house of Thomas Heyman. The Dutchmen followed, and finding the door fast threw stones through the windows. [1 p.]*
97. V. *Similar examination of John Lange of Stonehouse, shipwright. He was one of the party with Clampett, but leapt over a wall and escaped. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*
97. VI. *Similar examination of Arthur Gill of Stonehouse, shipwright. He was one of the party of carpenters coming towards Plymouth from Cat Down. When the Dutchmen attacked them he followed Hunkyn into Heyman's house. When the quarrel was over one called for a light, for that he thought his master's mate [Thomas Nelmes] was slain*

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upon the Strond, whereupon they went down and found the master's mate slain, being stabbed in the belly. [1 p.]

97. VII. *Similar examination of Thomas Humfrey of Plymouth, blacksmith. Gregory Dadd hearing that Mr. Clampett was set upon by Dutchmen, took a halbert and ran to the rescue, whereupon deponent made fast all the doors of his house. The Dutchmen broke open the door crying "Upsteaken! Upsteaken the English!" and thereupon stabbed deponent in two places, so that he fell to the ground. They afterwards rifled his house and carried away to the value of 30s. The boatswain and the cooper of the Admiral and one with a cut in his nose were three of the Dutchmen, and he with the cut in his nose gave him the greatest wound.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
97. VIII. *Similar examination of Elizabeth Humfrey, wife of the preceding witness. Among the men who assaulted her house were the surgeon and boatswain of the Admiral, and one Johnson. They broke two doors. Her husband asking the boatswain why they broke open the house, answered they came to stick and "snee."* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
97. IX. *Similar examination of George Sparling of Ratcliffe, co. Middlesex, trumpeter. Was in the house of Thomas Humfrey when it was broken open by the Dutchmen. After the quarrel was ended he went to search for Thomas Nelmes, master's mate of a ship of London, and found him speechless, having received a mortal wound in his belly.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
97. X. *Similar examination of William Brewster of London, sailor. Was, like the last witness, in Humfrey's house when it was broken into, and was hurt on the head with a short halbert, and as he was skipping out of the room was stabbed by a Dutchman in the back with a knife. Maynard, quarter-master of the Dutch Admiral, was the man that wounded him.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
97. XI. *Similar examination of Benjamin Barter of Redriff, sailor. He came ashore from the Golden Eagle of London, to fetch aboard their master's mate, Thomas Nelmes, who shortly after their landing came to them, but hearing the noise at the smith's house, Nelmes, deponent, and some others, went to see what it was. Deponent found two Dutchmen setting on Toser, a currier, whom they grievously wounded. Deponent beat off the Dutchmen from Toser, but was himself stabbed in several places, and left for dead. On the Dutchmen going away he got aboard his ship to have his wounds dressed, leaving his master's mate behind. Jacob, the cooper of the Dutch Admiral, was one of them that stabbed him.* [1 p.]
97. XII. *Similar examination of John Toser of Plymouth, currier. Being in the house of Heyman, there being a quarrel*

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between some Dutchmen and some Englishmen, Nelmes went out to the rescue of the English. Hearing that he was slain, deponent endeavoured to escape, when a Dutchman met him and stuck him in the belly, and others came and beat him on the head, and left him for dead. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

97. XIII. Similar examination of Anne Heyman, daughter of Thomas Heyman, of Plymouth, shipwright. Hunkyn came running into deponent's father's house and locked the door after him. He said the Dutchmen were like to kill some Englishmen. Shortly after Thomas Nelmes, "lying up the bed," would needs go forth to rescue the English. Deponent dissuaded him, but could not prevail, after which she heard not of him till she heard that he was slain. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

97. XIV. Similar examination of Thomas Heyman, father of the preceding witness. Nelmes was asleep on a bed when Hunkyn and Forde came in. How he left the house deponent knows not. After the quarrel Nelmes was brought into deponent's house dead. [1 p.]

97. XV. Similar examination of Katherine Heyman, wife of the preceding witness. Confirms the account of Nelmes's death given by other witnesses. [1 p.]

97. XVI. Similar examination of Philip Lippemott, servant to Thomas Humfry of Plymouth, blacksmith. On a great outcry of murder on Cat Down his mistress wished him to shut all the doors, which he did, and locked himself into a shop, by which means he saw not who broke open the house or hurt his master. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

97. XVII. Similar examination of John Hendrickson Vosse, boat-swain of the ship the Amos Forte [Amersfoort] of Amsterdam. Being charged on suspicion of the murder of Thomas Nelmes, says that on Thursday afternoon he was in company with two quarter-masters Martin and Maynard, and another Maynard, steward of the said ship, Jacob the cook, and the cooper of the same ship, drinking without the Friary Gate of Plymouth. They went towards their ship, and on Cat Down met three English countrymen. Maynard the quarter-master, and the cooper, ran at the Englishmen, the cooper with his knife drawn, and the quarter-master with his staff, when the examinant called to them, that they should not stick or "snee." Afterwards other Englishmen flung stones at them, whereupon examinant and the rest of his company, with three Dutch soldiers who had overtaken them, set themselves to fight against the English, whereupon the English ran away, and presently some other English followed the Dutchmen, and Maynard the quarter-master, the cook, and the cooper went behind Humfry's house, Maynard having got a halbert. Examinant denies that he entered Humfry's

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house, but says that one Dirrick, and John Buke, and some others whose names he knows not, broke open the same. Maynard the quartermaster, and the cooper, after they came aboard bragged that they had killed three men a piece, and the cooper said that his knife ran in so easy into a man's belly as into dirt; and he heard Dirrick say his knife was bloody. By reason of the quarrel and cry, six or seven boats of Dutchmen, wherein were fifty men and upwards, came on shore to the rescue of the Dutch, but knows not whether they had any armour, or to what ships they belonged. [2 pp.]

97. XVIII. Similar examination of Maynard Iverson, quartermaster of the *Amos Forte* [Amersfoort]. Corroborates the account of the preceding witness up to the meeting with the English on Cat Down. Denies that they set upon the English. Denies that he took a halbert from an Englishman; he found it. Does not know that a smith's house was broken open, or any one stabbed there, or any goods carried away, and generally denies all share in or knowledge of the particulars stated by the previous witness. [1 p.]

97. XIX. Similar examination of Jacob Johnson, cooper of the Admiral of the Dutch ships. Agrees with the preceding witnesses up to the meeting on Cat Down. The Englishmen they met there set upon the Dutch, but at last ran away. Maynard took an halbert from an Englishman. Denies that any of them hurt or stabbed any Englishman. Never said that he had killed three men, or used the words imputed to him. Received the wounds on his hand from the Englishman who had the halbert. He cut at that Englishman with his knife, but whether he touched him or not he does not know. Denies that he broke open the smith's door; he went in, the door being open, but knows nothing of Humfrey being hurt. Being asked where his knife is, answered that the man with the halbert struck him on the arm, which made him let fall his knife. [1½ p.]

97. XX. Similar examination of Dirrick Johnson of Stonehaven, sailor, belonging to the Admiral of the Dutch ships. Was at Cat Down when there was a quarrel between the Dutch and English and came in the Admiral's boat. Saw Thomas Humfrey's house broken open, but knows not who did it. Denies all knowledge of the offences committed, but admits that he was in Humfrey's house after it was broken open, with John Buke, Maynard the quarter-master, the cooper, and the cook. [¾ p.]

97. XXI. Similar examination of John Jacobson Buke, sailor in the Dutch Admiral's ship. Came on shore in the Admiral's boat to fetch their men. Heard Humfrey's house was broken open, but did not see it. Denies all

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knowledge of the offences committed, but after he came aboard heard some of their company talk of sticking and "sneeing" the English, but knows not who they were. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

97. XXII. *Similar examination of Jacob Jowres, cook of the Admiral's ship. Denies all knowledge of the scuffle and fighting with the English or breaking open the smith's house, but says he saw Maynard the quarter-master strike an Englishman with his halbert in the curtilage of the smith's house, and stept between them to keep Maynard off. After they came aboard he heard Maynard say that he had stabbed a man, and it went in as soft as if it went into dirt, and the cooper said he had hurt two men and left his knife in the body of the third.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

97. XXIII. *Similar examination of Maynard Maynardson, steward of the Admiral's ship. He was struck by a stone thrown by an Englishman. Denies all knowledge of the offences committed, except that he confirms the words spoken by the cooper and Maynard after they came aboard, save that Maynard said that he had hurt a man with a halbert which ran in as though it ran into "a cabbage cole."*

97. XXIV. *Similar examination of Martin Jourison, quarter-master of the Admiral's ship. Deposes to the stone being thrown which struck the last witness. Denies that he took any part in the quarrel, but went aboard ship; he heard what was said by the cooper and Maynard as reported by the last witness.* [1 p.]

Dec. 22.

98. *Petition of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton, co. York, to Archbishop Laud, Lord Keeper Coventry, and Sec. Coke. Desires them to deliver to him Richard Wakeman, son of Edward Wakeman, of Beckford, co. Gloucester, lately brought up with others out of Staffordshire by a messenger. Promises to place him at Oxford, in some college, to be educated to the good liking of the persons addressed, by the help of Mr. Henry Challenor who resides there.* [1 p.]
Annexed,

98. I. *Certificate of Thomas Adams, Rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, that during the time Sir William Fairfax had been resident in Baynard's Castle he had daily frequented the church and was reputed an undoubted Protestant.*
22nd December 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 22.

C. C. C.
[Christ's Church,
Canterbury.]

99. *Thomas Jackson to Sir Nathaniel Brent at his house in Aldersgate Street. On receipt of the injunctions and his letter the writer sent for the ministers of the strangers' congregation, who jointly answered that they submitted, that they had made public declaration of the injunctions in their congregation, that they had never found fault with our Liturgy, neither had "dehorted" or discouraged any of theirs from enjoined conformity; that many did conform, and that they would endeavour redress with such as did not: yea that they would*

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also write to Sandwich to provoke them to submission and conformity. The Churchwardens of St. Alphege tell the writer that they had more of the strangers at their church last Sunday than theretofore. The same has been observed by the English ministers, but they have not yet married, baptized, or received the communion with them. Wishes seats to be provided for them, and that the Book of Common Prayer in French were used in their ministry. The mayor and aldermen say it is true that many strangers have hired good houses wherein English of good quality have dwelt, but these are lately come over and have no purpose to stay longer than the cloud of their fear shall fly over. They pay all church duties and all cesses either towards ships or city's charges, but hitherto they have not been cessed towards the English poor, and they are loth to begin unless the Archbishop give order. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 22. 100. See "Returns from Justices of Peace."

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Dec. 23.

Grant of incorporation of Sir Henry Gibb, Sir William Lambton, Sir William Bellasis, Sir Richard Brooke, Sir Nicholas Tempest, and others, to the number of twenty-two persons, by the name of Governor, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Society of Salt-makers, at the South and North Shields in cos. Durham and Northumberland. Their salt works to be erected on the sea coasts or the rivers Tyne or Wear; all others are prohibited to erect new salt works on the sea coasts from Berwick to Southampton, except only the works of Nicholas Murford and Christopher Hanworth, as to whom his Majesty promises his regal assistance to reduce them to a conformity to the government of this society. The Company to have power to export the surplus salt, paying the customs now payable for foreign salt imported. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 23.

Contract between his Majesty and the Salt-makers at North and South Shields. The company, in consideration of their incorporation, covenant, for fourteen years, to supply Southampton and Berwick and all the ports between them with salt at moderate rates not exceeding 3*l.* the wey for home use and 50*s.* for fishing voyages (ten gallons of Winchester measure to be allowed to the bushel); paying to the King, on every wey sold for home consumption 10*s.* and for every wey sold for fishing 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to allow those rates for the Scottish salt as shall be settled by his Majesty. Between three years and six years this contract to be determinable on six months notice. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 23.

Warrant to pay to Charles Harbord, Surveyor General, 200*l.* towards reparations of the marshalls [marsh walls] or banks belonging to the King's pastures at Sayes Court in co. Kent. [*Docquet.*]

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Dec. 23. Warrant to pay to William Bryan, keeper of the King's spaniels, in the place of Edward Todd, deceased, the fees incident to that place. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 23. 1. Order of Council. Recites abstract presented to the Board by the Officers of the Navy of the receipts and issues of Sir William Russell on account of ship-money under the writs issued last year, (see *Vol. ccciii. No. 106*), whereby it appeared that the charge of the two fleets of fifteen ships and ten ships had exceeded the sums paid by the towns and maritime parts by 31,228*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, whereof there has been paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, out of the Exchequer, 23,323*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the remainder, being 7,905*l.*, had been paid out of the monies paid in by the counties by virtue of the writs for ship-money issued this year. Sir William Russell is ordered to repay to the Exchequer the said 23,323*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* out of the monies to be received from the counties this year. [*Copy. 1* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

Dec. 23. 2. Another copy or draft of the same order. [*2 pp.*]

Dec. 23. 3. The Council to Sir John Pennington. Recite complaint of the Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth against Capt. Richard Pronoville, an Irishman, captain of a Dunkirk man of war, for cutting the cable and carrying away a pink of Flushing; see *Vol. ccciv. No. 2*. Sir John is to use his best industry to apprehend Pronoville and bring him and his vessel to answer this insolency. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 23. 4. The same to Edward Lord Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The streets between Temple Bar and Westminster are very noisome by reason of the dirt and rubbish wherewith the same are pestered, and thereby the passengers are not only much annoyed but the nastiness thereof is like to breed an infection. So far as concerns his precinct and liberties he is to take order that the streets be cleansed and kept clean. [*Draft. 3* $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

Dec. 23. Minute of two similar letters, one to the Justices of Peace for Westminster, and the other to those for co. Middlesex. [*Written on the same page as the preceding. 1* $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

Dec. 23. 5. The same to Sir Ralph Done of Dutton, co. Chester. John Blomfield, a youth of 14 years of age, was lately found in the house of Mr. Leveson, of co. Stafford, where he was trained up under a priest or jesuit. Upon Sir Ralph's promise to see the said Blomfield brought up to the liking of the Lords, or else to remain with him as a servant, the Council put him into Sir Ralph's hands. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 23. 6. Order of Council. Recites petition of the Bailiffs and others of Great Yarmouth, complaining of the patent granted to Thomas Davies his Majesty's servant for gauging red herrings (see *Vol. ccciii., No. 49*). Davies having brought in his patent when thereunto ordered by the Lords, it appeared that the practice, ever since the making of the Statute of 22 Edward IV. for guaging and packing herrings, had been of white herrings only and not of red, and that to lay the charge required by the patent on red herrings might

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be burthensome and of great discouragement to poor fishermen, therefore, according to a proviso in the patent, the Lords declare the same fit to be recalled, his Majesty signifying his pleasure to that end. [*Draft.* 1½ p.]

Dec. 23. 7. Pass from the Council for George Synnot, colonel of a regiment of foot under the French King, to cross into those parts with his wife and two children. [*Draft minute.* ½ p.]

Dec. 23. The Council to Tobias Knowles, messenger, to fetch up Thomas Adams of Cornwall for default at musters. [*Draft minute, written on the same sheet as the above.* ¼ p.]

Dec. 23. 8. William Earl of Exeter to Nicholas. Mr. Clarke, late chief constable of Clealy hundred, has submitted for his offence; the Earl desires he may be discharged. [½ p.]

Dec. 23. 9. Draft entry on Council Register of discharge of Sir Edmund Plowden of Wanstead, Hants, defaulter at musters, on submission. [5 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like of appearance of John Wills and Bartholomew Foster of Weedon, Northampton; to remain in custody of the messenger. [*Written on the same sheet as the above.* 4 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like entry respecting William Hall, Thomas Wills, Richard Howes, John Adkins, George Taylor, and Richard Kenning of Weedon. [*The like.* 5 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like of discharge of Thomas Bathurst and Stephen Walters of Kent, defaulters at musters, on submission. [*The like.* 4 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like of appearance of Stephen Draydon of Bulwick, co. Northampton, defaulter at musters. [*The like.* 4 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like of discharge of Robert Clarke of Dansanger, co. Northampton, defaulter at musters, on submission. [*The like.* 4 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like of appearance of William Lisle of Evenley, co. Northampton, defaulter at musters. [*The like.* 3 lines.]

Dec. 23 [?] The like of warrant of the Council to the keeper of the Marshalsea, to set at liberty Joseph Simons. [*The like.* 6 lines.]

Dec. 23. The like of appearance of Richard Hide of London, coachmaker. [*The like.* 2 lines.]

Dec. 23. 10. John Weld to Nicholas. Mr. Tomkins has entered into bond that Joseph Simons shall observe the Lords' directions touching the business of gold and silver lace. [1 p.]

Dec. 23. 11. Christopher Clitherow Lord Mayor of London to the Council. Has made strict inquiries in the city respecting strangers inhabiting

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therein, and prays the Lords to be informed by the certificate inclosed.—P.S. The number is 2,547. [*Imperfect.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Inclosed,

11. I. *Certificate of strangers born beyond seas, who dwell, lodge, or abide in the ward of Aldersgate. In St. Botolph's parish dwelt Peter Trasyeer, a graver in wood. Total number 12. [1 p.]*

11. II. *Similar certificate for the ward of Aldgate. In the parish of St. Katherine Coleman is returned Dennis Calliade, picture drawer, born at Rouen. Total 120. 12th November 1635. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]*

11. III. *The like for the ward of Bassishaw. Total 8. 24th October 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

11. IV. *The like for the ward of Billingsgate. In St. Andrew's parish is returned "Matthew de Quester, late postmaster, born in Bruges, of 64 years' continuance in London; naturalized by Act of Parliament. All his family English born." Total 89. 20th October 1635. [3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]*

11. V. *The like for the ward of Bishopsgate. In St. Botolph's parish occurs James Corsellis, picture drawer, born at Antwerp, residing in England thirty years, et uxor and five children born here, and three servants born in Holland. Total 873, the great majority of whom were weavers. This return includes all the persons in the several families mentioned in it whether foreigners or not. [13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]*

11. VI. *The like for the precinct of Blackfriars. The number of French is stated at 212; that of Dutch at 128. Among the latter is "Sir Anthony Vandyke, 2 years, 6 servants; from Linmer." [3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]*

11. VII. *The like for the Bridge Ward Within. Total 5. 20th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

11. VIII. *The like for Bridge Ward Without. Total 195, mostly weavers. [3 pp.]*

11. IX. *The like for the ward of Bread Street. In the parish of St. Peter the Poor, occurs "George Giltrope, a picture drawer, born at Cologne, 12 years since he came; he hath 4 children and two servants." In St. Christopher's parish we find "Peter Ricaut, merchant, born at Antwerp, hath lived here 35 years, having a wife and 10 children, and one servant, stranger, born at Frankfort." Total 94. [1 p.]*

11. X. *The like for the ward of Cheap. Total 13. 22nd October 1635. [1 p.]*

11. XI. *The like for the ward of Coleman Street. In St. Margaret's Lothbury, John Skoost, picture drawer, Hollander, lodger at Mrs. Weekes's some quarter of a year. Total 28. [1 p.]*

11. XII. *The like for the ward of Cornhill. Total 6. 19th October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

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11. XIII. *The like for the Ward of Cripplegate without.* Total 35. [1 p.]
11. XIV. *The like for the Ward of Dowgate.* Total 55. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
11. XV. *The like for the Ward of Farringdon within.* [Imperfect. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
11. XVI. *The like for the Ward of Farringdon without.* Total 25. 22nd October 1635. [2 pp.] Annexed,
11. XVI. 1. *The like for St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the same Ward.* "Adrian Hannaman, picture maker, and one servant, both born at the Hague and hath lived in England this nine years." Total 41. [1 p.]
11. XVI. 2. *The like for St. Sepulchre's, in the same Ward.* In the Old Bailey precinct. "Mr. Sorewe, by birth a Dutchman, by profession a limner; he hath a wife and two children born in London, he keepeth two servants, the one English the other born at Emden in Low Germany; his name is Asbrauer van Macheroy; he hath continued in this parish four years. Total 13. 28th October 1635. [2 pp.] Annexed,
11. XVI. 2. i. *The like for St. Bartholomew the Great.* "Hubert le Sueur, by profession a sculptor, a Frenchman born in Paris; he hath dwelt here five years and hath three children, English born, four men-servants, one an Englishman and three Frenchmen born at Paris, two of them have lived here four years and the other two years." "John Colt, a Frenchman born in Artois, by profession a sculptor, who hath dwelt here fifty years, and hath one son English born." "The French ambassador and his family [20 persons]." "Maximilian Colt, a Frenchman, by profession a sculptor, born in Artois; he hath dwelt here about forty years, and hath two sons and two daughters all English born, two servants English born, and a lodger named Sarah Boyson, born at Geneva, who hath lived here half a year. Total 92. 28th October 1635. [1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
11. XVII. *The like for the Ward of Langbourn.* In St. Dionis Backchurch, occurs "Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, born in ——— in Zealand. He hath seven children, all born in this parish;" and in St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Mr. John Rushout, Joas Godschalck, and "Mr. Philip Burlamachi, merchant, naturalized by Act of Parliament. He was born in Sedan in France and has been in England this thirty years and more. He hath certain rooms at Mr. Gould's house in Fenchurch Street for his necessary occasions of writing there some two or three days in the

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week, but his dwelling house with his wife and children and family is at Putney." In the same parish was Peter Fountaine. Total 24. [2 pp.]

11. XVIII. The like for Lime Street Ward. In St. Andrew Undershaft is a notice of Samuel Cuttee, the French post; and in Allhallows in the Wall occur Francis Mason and Alexander Ricks. In St. Dionis Backchurch is Martin Garrett. Total 43. [1 p.]

11. XIX. The like for Portsoken Ward. Total 324, most of them weavers and the greater number living in "Covent Garden." [4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

11. XX. The like for the Ward of Queenhithe. No strangers. 21st October 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

11. XXI. The like for the Tower Ward. The return is signed by Marmaduke Rawdon as deputy, and states that he has a servant, John Provest, born at Bordeaux, who has been resident in England 10 years. Total 40. [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

11. XXII. The like for Vintry Ward. Only one stranger, a young Frenchman who had been in London four months "and goeth to school to learn this language." [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Dec. 23. ?] 12. Fragments of a summary of the contents of the preceding returns and of others which have not been found. The foreigners enumerated in each return were classified according to their occupations. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 23. Whitehall. 13. The Council to Henry Hodges, Sheriff of co. Somerset. At his being at the Board at the end of last term he said he had levied a good part of the shipmoney for that county, and that he would with all expedition pay in the same. It appears that he has not yet paid in any money at all. By his Majesty's command they are not only to blame him for this slowness, but to charge him forthwith to pay in all that he has received. [Draft. 1 p.]

Dec. 23. 14. The same to the Sheriff of Essex. The Lords understand that their directions for equal rating the shipmoney, and his care to pursue the same are hindered by refractory persons who refuse to produce their books and rates for other services. He is required and authorized when he shall find such refractoriness to send to the parson, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, constables, and surveyors of the highways, to attend him with the books of rates and a list of all their parishioners' names, which if they refuse he is to bind them to appear at the Council Board with their books, and if they refuse to be bound he is to commit them to prison. [Draft. 1 p.]

Dec. 23. Whitehall. 15. The same to the Sheriff of Glamorgan. The Lords understand that he has levied 1,449*l.*, being the shipmoney for that county. His Majesty has taken especial notice of his forwardness, and commands them to signify his acceptance thereof. As for the

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money, he is either to bring or send it up or cause it to be paid to Sir William Russell. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 23.
Whitehall.

16. The Council to the new Sheriff of co. Monmouth. His Majesty being informed that George Milborne, late sheriff of that county, for better advancing the levy of the shipmoney laid out thirty or forty pounds of his own money. Out of the sum remaining to be levied Mr. Milborne is to be reimbursed. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 23.
Whitehall.

17. The same to the Sheriff of Devon. The King accepts his forwardness in the service of shipmoney, and gives him licence to come in person to bring up the same and pay it to Sir William Russell. The money of the corporate towns he is also to pay in, in case the magistrates refuse to undertake to send it up. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 23.

18. The same to the Mayor of Barnstaple. He is to take notice that although his predecessor's time be expired, the change of magistrates must not be any cause of stopping the execution of the service of shipmoney. He is to prosecute with all diligence what his predecessor has begun, that his Majesty's service receive no prejudice, as he will answer the contrary at his peril. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 23.

19. The same to Humphrey Chetham, late Sheriff of co. Lancaster. The King has noticed his diligence, and has thereupon not only eased him of his office but has graciously accepted the ready payment of the money as a testimony of the good affection of that county. [*Draft. ¾ p.*]

Dec. 23.

The same to the Sheriff of co. Chester. Commend his diligence in having already received great part of the shipmoney. Concerning his demand of power to examine constables on their oaths for discovery of men's estates, and for directions whether he may reassess such men as appear to be low rated in case of others, he is on both these points to follow his Majesty's writ and the instructions of the board. The money received is to be paid to Sir William Russell, and it is left to the choice of the sheriff to bring or send it up. [*Draft, written on the same sheet as the above. ¾ p.*]

Dec. 23.

20. Sir Henry Spiller and Laurence Whitaker to the Council. Have endeavoured to find out all such buildings as since the 2nd February last have been erected upon new foundations contrary to sundry proclamations. Certify the particulars of 22 cases; eight being in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, mostly in and near Long Acre; four in St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and the rest scattered about the town. In St. Clement's parish it is stated that "Richard Stocke hath a shed, George Thorowgood a shed, Henry Stocke a shed, and Peter Johnson a shed, which is called Mouse Hall *alias* Littleworth parish near Louch's buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, all of boards covered with pantiles. These have been

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set up about four or five years since, but are a general offence to the neighbours and passengers that way, and a public nuisance.”
[3 pp.]

Dec. 23.

21. Petition of Nathan Sykes, one of the deputies for making saltpetre, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having wrought in Norwich about twelve months, his servants lately found much good earth in an empty vault belonging to the city, in digging whereof they did not stir any earth within a foot of the foundation of the house or any pillar in the said vault. Notwithstanding, the mayor and aldermen prohibited petitioner's servants to work there, with many reproachful speeches, calling them rogues, and saying they were set on by devils. A workman sent by the mayor digged away earth which the petremen never stirred nor intended to stir, and said he did so by Mr. Mayor's order, as both he and the town clerk justified to the mayor's face. And whereas the deputies are to take water for this service, on the 19th November last, petitioner's servant White was denied the use of a rope and buckets belonging to a common well in the city. His servant, a weak old man, strove with the keeper, whereupon the mayor committed him to prison, pretending he would have thrown the keeper into the well, which by reason of his age he was altogether unable to do. Further, all his Majesty's officers are required to give assistance to the deputies in taking carriages to carry their liquor, the mayor of Norwich by his neglect has occasioned great loss to the service and damnified petitioner above 150*l*. Of all which petitioner has been unwilling to complain but he has long had just cause to do so, as may appear by a letter written in May last to put the mayor and aldermen in remembrance. Prays satisfaction of his losses and letter to the mayor and aldermen to cause them to assist him.
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

21. I. *John Langley to the Mayor and rest of the Justices assisting in the Court holden for Norwich. Sets forth the peculiar duty incumbent upon them as officers of his Majesty, to give assistance to the saltpetre service, so useful for Church and State. Complains that the saltpetremen cannot obtain at Norwich such ordinary furtherance as every little country town affords them. Warns them that if redress may not be had they must of necessity complain to a more honourable assembly.*
[Copy. 1 p.]

Dec. 23.

22. Bond of Thomas May of Norton, Kent, in 50*l*. to the King, with condition that if May within two months level the floor of his dovehouse with one foot of mellow earth fit for the growth of the mine of saltpetre in such manner as shall be approved by Francis Vincent, that obligation to be void. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 24.

The King to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Recommends the petition of Crage, Macord and M [torn], three of His Majesty's footmen, concerning snuff tobacco. [*Docquet.*]

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Dec. 24. The King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to choose Henry Calthrop recorder of London, the office being void by the death of Mr. Mason. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 24. 23. William Earl of Exeter to Nicholas. As the Lords do not sit till after Christmas, and it will be chargeable to the inhabitants of Weston and Weedon to stay in town so long, requests Nicholas to dismiss them from attendance on bond to appear some day next term. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 24. 24. The same to the same. Mr. Draydon, of Bulwick, having submitted and promised to conform, the Earl desires he may be discharged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 24. Draft entry on the Council Register of the discharge of Stephen Draydon of co. Northampton, defaulter at musters, on his submission. [*See 23rd December inst. No. 9. 3 lines.*]

Dec. 24. Similar draft entry that John Wills and Richard Howes of Weedon having entered bond to attend the 5th February to show cause why that town is not liable to find arms, they pretending a charter, both themselves William Hall, Thomas Wills, Bartholomew Foster, John Adkins, George Taylor, and Richard Kenning were discharged. [*Ibid. 7 lines.*]

Dec. 24. 25. Peter Heywood to the Council. Certifies that John Bussy, of co. Glamorgan and William Herbert of the same co., came before him as a Justice of Peace for Westminster, and voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. [*It is endorsed that these persons were going into France. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Dec. 24. 26. Philip Calandrini to Sec. Windebank. This letter accompanies his nephew, John de Latfeur, who comes into England to solicit payment of the large sum due to them from Burlamachi. Having finished his accounts it is but customary that what is due to him should be paid, in which case it will be his own desire to pay them. Recommends his nephew to the Sec. and hopes that by his means they may be relieved from their present misery and rendered once more able to do his Majesty service. [*French. 1 p.*]

Dec. 24. 27. Sir William Becher to Nicholas. Thomas Bird a "disgrosser" of gold and silver has procured security for his future conformity to the directions of the Lords. Nicholas may therefore procure a warrant for his release from the Fleet. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 24. 28. A Summary Brief or extract of the reasons wherefore the University of Cambridge is exempt both from Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Jurisdiction and Visitation. The argument is the same as that used in the paper Vol. ccxcv. No. 7, that the University was anciently free from all visitation but that of the Pope or his legate. The statute 25th Henry VIII. having transferred the ecclesiastical supremacy from the Pope to the King, the University could only from that time be visited by Commissioners nominated by the

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King. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud as received this day, having been sent by the Vice-Chancellor and heads of Cambridge as containing the reasons why that University should be exempt from metropolitanical visitation. At the foot of the paper is a note in another hand that notwithstanding these reasons, enforced by counsel, upon a full and deliberate hearing of both parties before the King himself and the Council at Hampton Court, [21st June 1636] the King and Lords resolved against the University. [4 pp.]*]

[Dec. 24?] 29. Another paper on the same subject as the preceding, endorsed as "Mr. Taylor's opinion for Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the University and exemption *ab Episcopali et Archiepiscopali Jurisdictione.*" [3 pp.]

Dec. 26. 30. William Earl of Exeter to Nicholas. Mr. Farmer has submitted. The Earl requests his discharge. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 26. 31. The same to the same. Similar letter with reference to Mr. Lisle. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 26. Draft entry on the Council Register, that William Lisle of co. Northampton, a defaulter at musters, on his submission was discharged. [*See 23rd December inst, No. 9. 4 lines.*]

Dec. 26. 32. Draft similar entry in reference to Mr. Farmer of the same county. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 26. The Council to the Warden of the Fleet. Warrant to set at liberty Thomas Bird. [*See 23rd December inst., No. 7. 5 lines.*]

Dec. 26. Notes by Sec. Windebank of proceedings of the Committee of Trade at a meeting held this day:—Vintners; seeing they have refused to conform themselves to what was desired, in the decree in the Star Chamber against their victualling to be put in execution. Gold wire drawers; proposition that no gold and silver but foreign be spent in the manufacture. The refiners to pay to his Majesty 6*d.* upon the ounce and 4*d.* for sealing. The King's benefit estimated at 8,000*l.* per annum, and the customs by a medium never came to 2,000*l.* per annum. Peter Ricaut to be the merchant for importation. Wollaston and Gibbs desire that six may be joined with them to take off the bullion when it comes in. The house for refining to be in the Tower. Proclamation prohibiting the spending of home bullion in this manufacture. An assay master to be appointed by his Majesty. [*See 24th November 1635. Vol. ccv. No. 73. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

Dec. 26. 33. Greville Verney to Nicholas. On Wednesday then last Compton. Thomas Norton, under-sheriff to Mr. Murden the late sheriff deceased, delivered over to the writer the writ and instructions respecting shipmoney. An assessment was made upon Coventry and the whole county, but the Lords by a letter of the 21st September directed the assessment on Coventry of 500*l.* to be reduced one-half, but nothing has been done nor any money received; so that he must again assemble the corporate towns and go to a new assessment

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Wishes to know whether he should not have a new writ and instructions. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 26.

34. Account of Sir John Finet, Master of the Ceremonies, of his services and disbursements for Ambassadors from 2nd December 1634 to 25th December 1635. Total 207*l.* 14*s.*, which is allowed by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the Vice Chamberlain, Sir Thomas Jermyn. [*2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.*]

Dec. 26.
Lisneygarvey.

35. William Chambers to George Rawden. Longs to hear Lord Conway's resolution concerning him and the living of Lisneygarvey. Either it must maintain him, or it must be shewn him that his desires are unreasonable, or he must leave. Rawden has offered to make it worth 80*l.* The writer should open his arms to embrace such a living, but when he has deducted for the curates at Maghregal [Magheragall] and Lisneygarvey, the writer will not have fourscore but forty. And then some will not be able and some not willing to pay, unless the writer sues them, which he will not do. Were it full forty, it is better to be a curate at twenty than a parson at forty. [1 p.]

Dec. 27.
Whitehall.

36. Order of the King in Council that the twenty-four ships under named should be prepared for guarding the seas for six months, and that the other ten ships be ready as a second Fleet either to recruit the other or to go to sea when the rest come in. The charge to be paid out of the ship-money. The first Fleet was to consist of the Triumph, the St. George, the St. Andrew, the Victory, the James, the Unicorn, the Lion, the Charles, the Henrietta Maria, the Rainbow, the Leopard, the Garland, the Convertive, the Entrance, the Dreadnought, the Adventure, the Mary Rose, and Five Whelps, with two small pinnaces now building. The second Fleet was to comprise the Vanguard, the Repulse, the Swiftsure, the Reformation, the Defiance, the Assurance, the Swallow, the Antelope, and Two Whelps. [1 p.]

Dec. 27.

37. Draft by Nicholas of the preceding order. [1 p.]

Dec. 27.

Report made by Nicholas to the Council. That the Sheriff of Somerset advertised that he has returned 500*l.* for shipmoney, and will return the rest as soon as he can, and if he cannot get means to return it, will send it up by men of purpose. [*See 15th November 1635. Vol. cccv., No. 94, 4 lines.*]

Dec. 27.

Similar report. That the Sheriff of Gloucester advertises that he has in his hands 2,900*l.*, and will send up what he has received the week after Twelfth Day. [*See 22nd November 1635. Vol. cccvi. No. 54, 4 lines.*]

Dec. 27.

38. List by Nicholas of the ships of the two intended Fleets, with the number of men in each ship. The total in the first Fleet was 4,580 men, that in the second 1,890. [1 p.]

Dec. 27.

Notes by Nicholas of further proceedings in the Council this day. Sir John Stanhope's petition, *nil.* Letter to the last year's Alderman

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of Grantham, to do what his Sheriff desires to advance the present service. Dover inhabitants' petition; the Chief Justice to consider whether the said statute be still in force, and to certify if it be so, then to be levied; if it be expired, to call the farmers of the customs and the judges to look [to] precedents of former times, and to confer with the Lord Keeper. Isle of Providence; referred to the Council Board to inform themselves of the importance of the place, and if his Majesty shall not be advised to send venturers to hold it, or to give leave to his Majesty's subjects to offend the Spaniards there by way of defence if they can. Resolved; see [how] far it stands with the treaty to suffer his Majesty's ships to defend themselves, and to offend if they be offended, being beyond the line. [See 2nd December inst., Vol. ccciii., No. 19. 1 p.]

Dec. 27. 39. Account rendered by Sir William Russell of monies received from Sheriffs concerning the shipping business. Total received 41,333*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, of which he had paid the Victualler 10,500*l.*, and into the Exchequer 4,000*l.*, and the balance, 26,833*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, had been issued for provisions to supply his Majesty's stores. [1 p.]

Dec. 27. Sec. Windebank to John Lord Scudamore, Ambassador in France. The Bishop of Lincoln's business is at a stop, he being so curious as to desire his pardon larger than his Majesty will grant, so that it is thought it shall proceed in the Star Chamber. If it be again diverted from that course it will be upon far harder conditions, the former composition being but 8,000*l.*, since which the business has been much aggravated to his Majesty. The Prince Palatine is every day feasted by some of the Lords. On Monday last he went unexpectedly to dine with the Archbishop at Lambeth accompanied only by Lords Dover and Craven. [Extract from draft in French Correspondence.]

Dec. 28. 40. Peter Heywood to the Council. Certificate that Charles Dowren, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance that day. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 28. 41. Bond of Anthony Wingfield of Newton, Suffolk, and Edward Porter of the City of London, in 200*l.* to the King, with condition for the appearance of Anthony Wingfield before the Council at their next sitting. [1 p.]

Dec. 28. 42. Similar bond from the same parties and for the same amount conditioned for the appearance of Edward Porter. [1 p.]

Dec. 28. Draft entry on the Council register of the appearance of Thomas Adams of co. Cornwall, a defaulter at musters. [See 23rd December inst., No. 7, 4 lines.]

Dec. 28. 43. William, Earl of Exeter to Nicholas. Mr. Kenrick has submitted and promised conformity at musters. Requests he may be discharged, paying the messenger. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 28. 44. The same to the same. Similar letter on behalf of Sir John Wake, without mention of paying the messenger. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Dec. 28. Draft entry on the Council Register of discharge of Sir John Wake.
[See 23rd December inst., No. 7, 4 lines.]

Dec. 28. 45. Sir John Pennington to Lords of the Admiralty. Shall use
The Vanguard, all diligence to meet with Capt. Pronoville. Has despatched the
in the Downs. Eighth Whelp to range the coast as high as Yarmouth, where, if he
meet him not, he is to go ashore and take further information
respecting Pronoville and his ship. The Captains that go out on
these courses of "boot-hallinge" change their names as often as
their Ships. When the Whelp has got this information, he is to
pursue him wheresoever he shall hear he is, and do his best to take
or sink him. Pennington will also look out for him yarely, but
the Northern coast is very dangerous, especially at this time of
year; the colliers durst not pass to and again this season. Those
that commit these insolences are not, as is supposed, the King of
Spain's own men of war, nor the Infante Cardinal's, nor the French
King's or Hollanders, but such as take out letters of marque, and when
they are out make all nations strike that they are able to master,
and go aboard, search and rifle them for prohibited commodities,
and will not leave them without (at least) pillaging and misusing
them, which is not wholly to be prevented if the King had a hundred
men of war abroad, so long as they are suffered to lie to and again
in his Majesty's seas, and likewise within his chambers, bays, roads,
and harbours, not only for succour against stress of weather, but to
make sale of their goods, and obtain information. If this were pro-
hibited, and his Majesty would give his ships commission, when
any such hostile act were done, not only to look after the party
that did it, but to apprehend the next man of war they met that
belonged to that town, and make him give satisfaction or bring out
his comrade, this would soon give an end to these daily complaints.
[Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Dec. 28. 46. The same to Sec. Windebank. Saturday at night the
The Vanguard, Rhinegrave and the French Ambassador's son came to Dover; on
in the Downs. Sunday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, they were landed at
Calais. The wind hung so southerly that it was not possible to
carry them to Dieppe. The Swallow returned to the Downs this day.
The King on the instant of the writer's coming out, granted him a
suit of the fee farm of certain petty assart rents lying dispersed in
thirteen shires, of which he has a lease for 20 years. The King
recommended this to the Secretary in the Privy Gallery, before the
Marquess Hamilton, for the dispatch of it. But he understands by
Mr. Kirkham that there is nothing done in it. Desires Windebank
to give a speedy dispatch therein. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Dec. 28. 47. John Knowler and fifteen others, parishioners of Herne, Kent,
to the Sheriff of that county. Mr. Mills, farmer of Herne parson-
age, having been assessed 45s. towards ship-money, complained to
the Council. Stating that he resided at Canterbury and was there
assessed for his estate, the Council directed the Sheriff to take order
for the restitution of his 45s. The writers certify that he was not

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assessed for his estate, but as the farmer of the parsonage of Herne, holding the same in his hands, and they contend that as a non-resident landholder pays as well as a resident, so should a non-resident farmer of a parsonage. They give various examples of other persons similarly charged. He had been assessed as all others were at 6s. on the score of acres, or 45s. on the first payment, and a penny an acre which was 12s. 6d. on the second, and on an appeal to the Quarter Sessions had been ordered to pay. [2 pp.]

Dec. 28.
Walton.

48. Foulke Reed to George Rawden. Sends half year's account. Concerning Mr. Kite's advice to Lord Conway, to make 1,000*l.* in five years of lops of trees by 200*l.* a year out of the park, alleging that twenty years hence the timber will be the better, the writer does not agree with it. The amount cannot be made, or near it, and the estate will be much defaced. Being a woodland seat it will take the grace away, and then commonly the affection declines. Believes that twenty years hence the trees would be the worse. Wishes Lord Conway would come in his journey to "my Lady," and judge for himself, or that he sent down Rawden to confer with Mr. Kite, not only about this matter, but about taking a new lease. Estreats of 10s. and 20s. have been levied out of the Exchequer; wishes Rawden to search whereupon it is; more will come if they be not stayed. Wright, parson of Exhall, demands tithe of a house occupied by Mrs. Rowse, in that parish. Sure Lord Conway has a deed to show that his ancestor parted with other land for it. [*Damaged.* 1½p.]

Dec. 29.

Warrant to allow John Dickenson, one of the clerks of the Council, 400*l.*, for reward of his services in the knighthood business, out of such arrears of that business as are compounded for but not answered. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 29.

The like to pay to Philip Calandrini 18,329*l.*, in full of all pretences of interest, charges, and factorages for negotiation of his Majesty's jewels. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 29.

The like to George Kirke gentleman of the Robes, 450*l.* for furs bought of Jonathan Hawthorne, skinner. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 29.

49. Petition of James [Lord] Doncaster to the King. Queen Elisabeth granted to the now Earl of Norwich, petitioner's grandfather, by the name of Sir Edward Denny, the keeping of Epping Walk and half New Lodge Walk in Waltham Forest. King James granted to petitioner's said grandfather, then Lord Denny, and to petitioner's father, then Sir James Hay, the keeping of Chingford walk and the other half of New Lodge Walk in the same forest with the keeping of the game of pheasants. Prays for a grant of the keeperships granted to his grandfather in reversion after his grandfather's decease. [½ p.] *Underwritten,*

49. 1. Minute that the King grants petitioner's desire and Mr. Attorney is to prepare a bill accordingly. Whitehall, 29th December 1635. [¼ p.]

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Dec. 29.
Whitehall.

50. Order of Council authorized by the statute for prizing wines. Canary wines, Muscadells, and Alicant to be sold at 17*l.* the pipe, and 12*d.* the quart, sacks and Malagas at 15*l.* the pipe, and 10*d.* the quart, the best Gascony and French wines at 18*l.* the tun, and Rochelle wines and other small and thin wines at 15*l.* the tun, and 6*d.* the quart. None to sell higher during the next year. The same to be proclaimed next term in Chancery according to the statute and Mr. Attorney-General to draw a proclamation for his Majesty's signature. These prices to be observed in all ports and within ten miles thereof; addition to be allowed in places more remote but not to exceed a penny per quart for 30 miles. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 29.

51. The Council to the Mayor and others of Colchester. By a letter of the 15th July last the Board charged the persons addressed to take care that the abuses complained of by the merchants trading to Spain and Portugal against the makers of baize in that town should be remedied. The Lords have received new complaints as appears by the petition sent therewith. Marvel that the commands of this Board are so much slighted. Require them to take care that these abuses be amended. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 29.

52. The same to the sheriff of Carnarvon. Understand that he has collected the 447*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* charged on that county for ship money. He is to send up the same and pay it to Sir William Russell. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 29.

53. Pass for John Bussy and William Herbert of co. Glamorgan to travel in foreign parts, but not to repair to Rome. [*Draft minute.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 29.

Nicholas's notes of proceedings of the Council at their meeting this day. An order that strangers may sell their wines to merchants and not to vintners, or to provide that they may buy rather of our own merchants than of strangers. All the wines are to stand as they were last year. [*See 2nd December 1635, Vol. cccviii., No. 19.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 29.

The Vanguard,
in the Downs.

54. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Last night the Swallow returned from Calais where he landed the Rhinegrave and her other passengers in safety, and brought with him out of Calais road (new come out of the haven that morning) the Grey Horse of Flushing which was in company with the Swan of the same town, whom he sent into Sandwich in October last, for pillaging the Blessing of Dysart, on the back of the Goodwin Sands. This was he that clapped him aboard and pillaged him, but the former came first up with him and gave him two volleys of small shot, so that this was the principal. Pennington has laid out for him ever since. The captain of her and the greatest part of the men were ashore. Sends a list of men in her, whereof only four were in the last voyage. He purposes to discharge all the rest to free the King of charge, and to send the four with their frigate to Sandwich. This will prove good prize, whatever the other does, and by taking him, they have prevented much mischief. Has likewise met with a Calais sloop

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between Dover and the South Foreland looking out for purchase, manned by seven Hollanders who belonged to the frigate of Flushing (the captain having been her gunner this voyage and the last), but now left her and turned men-of-war of themselves. Shall send her, also, into Sandwich with her captain and dismiss the rest. Has sent the Eighth Whelp and the Swallow to range the coast to the Land's End and free the coast of Dunkirkers. [2 pp.]

Dec. 30.
Westminster.

55. The King to the Lords of the Treasury and Officers of the Exchequer. The King has lately settled the payment of the expense (except apparel and some other personal provision) of Prince Charles and the rest of the royal children to be made by the hands of the King's trustee and servant Cornelius Holland, clerk-comptroller of the household of the Prince. The King has also directed for this purpose assignments to be made out of the court of Wards of 5,000*l.* per annum, out of the Exchequer such moneys as shall be raised by the new imposition set upon lead exported, and out of the King's household such moneys as shall be received out of the composition for French and sweet wines. The King has also directed Holland to make up a yearly account of all moneys received and expended on this account, and he further commands that the same be rendered in the Exchequer upon oath, and the persons addressed are to make him all due allowances, and to pay him any surplusage. [*Seal removed. 25 lines on parchment.*]

Dec. 30.

56. The Council to the Farmers and others of the Customs. Divers captains without licence have privately hired men to be transported into France as soldiers. The persons addressed are to use all possible diligence at Gravesend and elsewhere to stay all such persons. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 30.

57. The same to the Warden of the Fleet. Warrant to set at liberty Sir Arthur Haselrig of co. Leicester, formerly committed by the Board. [*Draft minute. ½ p.*]

Dec. 30.

Draft entry on the Council register of the appearance of Humfrey Bennet of Surrey, a defaulter at musters. [*See 23rd December inst., No. 7. 4 lines.*]

Dec. 30,

Similar entry of appearance of Robert Symonds of Boxley, Kent. [*Ibid. 4 lines.*]

Dec. 30.

St. John's.

58. William Earl of Exeter to Nicholas. The heir of Giles Wodhull has submitted and promised conformity. The Earl is content that he be discharged so that he pay the messenger's fees. [*½ p.*]

Dec. 30.

St. John's.

59. The same to the same. Similar letter in reference to Mr. Hardred. [*½ p.*]

Dec. 30.

St. John's.

60. The same to the same. Similar letter for Lady Dudley. [*¾ p.*]

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Dec. 30. 61. Draft entry on the Council register of the discharge of Mr. Hardred. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. The like of Richard Kenrick. [*On the some paper as the preceding.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. 62. The like of Lady Dudley. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. 63. The like of Mr. Steward. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. 64. Mayor of Plymouth to the Council. Had information that Plymouth. John Jacobson, *alias* Rombo, shipper of the Love of Horne bound for Brazil now in that harbour, and Vechtor Johnson, steersman of the said ship, since the late outrage on Cat Down have given out speeches to be revenged of the English, and to fling eight English soldiers aboard them overboard. On examination of the soldiers two of them affirm the words and eight of them deny them. Has committed the steersman, and shall send him to gaol unless he receives directions of the Lords to the contrary. The General of the Dutch says the soldiers bring forward the accusation to quit themselves of the Dutch from whom they have received two months pay before hand. Has collected 190*l.* assessed on them towards the ship-money. It is heavy upon them, but they are willinger than able to undergo the service, and ready to pay the money to Sir William Russell. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Inclosed,*

64. I. *Examination of Francis Flood, taken before the Mayor of Plymouth and another, 28th December 1635. Deponent was one of the soldiers above-mentioned; he affirms not only the words above-mentioned but that the steersman said that the King had not held his word with the Dutch in making peace with the Spaniards, which redounded to the prejudice of the Dutch; and that he wished there were wars between the Dutch and English. To which examinant answered that the Dutch had deserved worse of the English by their cruelty in the East India and elsewhere than the English had as yet requited.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. 65. Mayor and ten others of Norwich to the Earls of Lindsey Norwich. and Dorset, and the other Commissioners for saltpetre. Received on the 27th inst. their order of the 17th for Mr. Sykes to cause John White and Guise to appear before them on the 5th January to answer the complaint against them from Norwich. The writers have caused Aldermen Anguish, John Utting, John Payne, and Jonathan Smyth to appear before them and make proof of their complaint. Set forth the particular articles of charge, and the nature of the proofs which will be given, some *vivâ voce*, others upon depositions. Thank the Lords for staying the digging in the cellar complained of, but desire that the order may be extended to the adjoining cellar, which is no less dangerous than the other. [*Seal with arms.* 2 pp.]

Dec. 30. 66. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. The professors of Leyden Amsterdam. will give him their judgment concerning his work in writing. He

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has got the determination of the Synod of South Holland, which is rather against the work than for it. Thinks he shall be able to overthrow this article in the next Synod. Has spoken with Sir William [Boswell] and finds that the writer has been delated to him for preaching at Amsterdam. At their instant request, in the sickness of the preacher, he did so once or twice lest they should have been forced to shut the church doors, which he thought he ought not to suffer. Explains why he has not written to the Archbishop; he does not desire to know of anything but the issue of matters. Dury is like a grain of corn bruised between two millstones, oppressed with jealousies in those parts because he came last from England, and in England suspected because he stays so long there and is silent. But he is not at all troubled. His course in Germany will gain more by this opposition. [*Seal with arms.* 3½ pp.]

Dec. 30.
Penshurst.

67. Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh to [George Rawden?] The sending Lord Leicester's man to London with his New-year's gift to the King put the writer not only in mind of that for himself but of what the person addressed told him concerning the Receiver of the Court of Wards. If he thinks any good will come of it he will do well to make him a present. Will be in London on Saturday. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 31.

Congé d'elire to the church of St. David's to choose a bishop, that see being void by the translation of Theophilus Field, the last bishop. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 31.

The King to the church of St. David's to choose Dr. Roger Mainwaring, Dean of Worcester, to that see. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 31.

Grant of the deanery of Worcester to Dr. Christopher Potter, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, void by the promotion of Dr. Roger Mainwaring. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 31.

Licence to travel granted to Sir John Smith for three years. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 31.

Grant to Job Barbo, Robert Charleton, Thomas Marsham, Thomas Bonist, and William Langhorne of the preemption and coinage custom of all tin in England and Wales, for seven years from the expiration of their present lease of ten years, whereof there are three years to come at Christmas, under the yearly rent of 16,000*l.*, being an improvement of 4,000*l.* per annum. With power to the King to determine this new grant, and provision that if his Majesty shall make livery of the Duchy of Cornwall, during this term to the Prince, the grantees shall have a confirmation from the Prince for the years remaining of their lease. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 31.
Whitehall.

68. The Council to the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron. Send them petition of the Town and Port of Dover concerning a fit means for repair of the pier and harbour there, requiring them to consider whether

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the Act of Parliament mentioned therein be still in force, and whether the payment mentioned therein may not be revived; but if the Act be expired, then, by his Majesty's command they are to confer with the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and calling to them such of the farmers and officers of the customs as they shall think good, to cause precedents of former times to be searched, and upon the whole business to certify the Board what they conceive fittest, without prejudice to trade and with least grievance and charge to the subjects to raise means for reparation of the said harbour. [Copy. 1 p.] *Annexed,*

68. I. *Petition of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Dover, and of all other merchants and mariners there inhabiting, to the King. Dover by its customs brings to the King upwards of 16,000l. per annum, but on the 17th and 18th of October last, by extremity of tempests, great breaches were made in the walls of the harbour, which in part were repaired, when from the 14th to the 17th of this present December the harbour was and yet is in great danger to be overwhelmed, for preservation whereof all the inhabitants have laboured and still labour day and night without recompense. The revenues for the maintenance of the harbour do not amount to above 250l. per annum; the warden and assistants of the harbour are out of purse, 500l., and 2,000l. at the least will now be wanted. By Act of Parliament of the 23rd Elizabeth, it was enacted, that for repair of the said harbour, 3d. by the ton on the burthen of every ship should be paid, which was long continued. Pray for a grant of one penny by way of tonnage of all ships trading in this kingdom for three years, to be employed towards the repairs of the said harbour, with a commission to take up timber, iron, and other things fit for the works, and carpenters and other workmen for the repairs. [Draft. 1 p.]*

68. II. *Certificate of the Judges Referees to the Council. The Act of Parliament of Elizabeth is expired, having been limited by Statute of 1st James to seven years from the end of that Session of Parliament. They cannot find any precedent of that kind, but a licence was granted by Queen Elizabeth for Plymouth to take of every hogshead of pilchards transported by strangers 18d., and by English 12d. for walling that town, and there have been granted to Yarmouth and Dover, licences for transportation of beer and corn. Conceive that the suggested 1d. per ton may prove too heavy a burthen to trade. But are informed that by composition lately made, strangers may enter their goods in the custom house at Dover, and have the benefit of the harbour there, and his Majesty's protection against their enemies, paying only 6d. in the pound, which is but half what his Majesty's subjects pay. Suggest that henceforth*

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the strangers should pay to the warden and assistants of the harbour where they now pay 4d., an increase of 12d., making 16d., and so in proportion for all goods. [Draft. 2 pp.]

Dec. 31. 69. Copy of the preceding letter from the Council to the Lord Chief Justices and Chief Baron. [1 p.]

Dec. 31. 70. The Council to Sir Christopher Nevill of Newton Sancelow
Whitehall. [St. Loe], co. Somerset. Richard Wakeman, son of Edward Wakeman of Beckford, co. Gloucester, being about 15 or 16 years of age, was lately found in the house of Mr. Leveson, trained up under a priest. On Sir Christopher's promise to place him in the University of Oxford, the Council put him into Sir Christopher's hands, expecting a good account of his undertaking for him. [Draft. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 31. 71. The same to the Judges of Assize of Kent and Surrey. Send
Whitehall. petition of Randolph Crew of London, merchant, who being seized of the manor of Hotcham, of which it is doubtful in which of the same counties it is situate, the Sheriffs of both counties have charged him for ship-money. Petitioner having paid in Surrey, the judges are to settle such a final order that he may know in future how to conform himself for such payments. [Draft. 1 p.]

Dec. 31. 72. The same to Sir Henry Marten. John Maddock, mariner,
in a voyage from London to St. Lucar, being master of the William and John, took a ship that belonged to Sallee and carried her and the men that were therein to Cales [Cadiz] and there sold them, upon which those of Sallee not only gave order for taking all the English they could master at sea, but imprisoned all the English merchants that were in that town, to the hindrance of trade and great prejudice of the merchants in general. The Lords have caused Maddock to be sent for, but conceiving the business proper for determination in the Admiralty, they recommend Sir Henry to send for the Barbary merchants as also Capt. Bradshaw, and to take a legal course against Maddock. [Draft. 1 p.]

Dec. 31. 73. The same to the Lords and others, Commissioners for Buildings.
Whitehall. Considering the manifest refractoriness of persons presuming to build in contempt of proclamations and orders of that Board, and finding that many new buildings have been erected since the 2nd of February 1634-5, being the date of the commission for compounding with offenders against the said proclamations, the Lords pray the Commissioners to cause inquisition to be made of all such new buildings, and thereof to return certificates, that warrants may be directed to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for demolishing the same. [Draft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 31. 74. The same to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Warrant to demolish and raze all houses and other buildings mentioned in a schedule stated to be annexed and certified to the Lords to have been erected since the 2nd February last. If owners insist that their

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buildings were erected before the 2nd February, the Sheriffs are to transmit them to the Commissioners of Buildings, and according as they shall certify to forbear or proceed. [*Draft.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 31.
Whitehall.

75. The Council to the Clerk of the Peace or Town Clerk of the Town of Warwick. Within 20 days after the receipt of this letter, the person addressed is to bring up or send to the Lords a list of all alehouse keepers and tipplers licensed in that town, with the number of their recognizances, that so it may appear what the present number is, and whether the recognizances taken by the Justices of Peace be duly certified by them according to law. [1 p.]

[Dec. 31.]

76. Draft form of a general letter applicable to such cases as the preceding. [*In the handwriting of Sir Robert Heath.* 1 p.]

Dec. 31.
Whitehall.

77. The same to Giles Andrews, Alderman of Stamford. By letters of the 16th inst., the Lords required his successor in office of alderman of that town to proceed to assess and levy the sum required for shipmoney. Forasmuch as the Lords understand that the person addressed refuses to deliver to his successor his Majesty's writ and the assessment, he is charged to do so on sight hereof, together with an account of all monies received thereupon, or else to attend the Board within six days. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 31.
Whitehall.

78. The same to the Sheriff of co. Hereford. Concerning the difference touching the payment of divers out-parishes of Hereford, the Lords leave the same to be settled by the Sheriff with equality and indifferency according to his writ and instructions. Where there is just complaint of unequal assessment, he is himself to overrule and alter the assessment as in his discretion he thinks most equal and indifferent, and where he finds persons obstinate and refusing to pay, he is to execute his Majesty's writ upon their goods or persons. As for such who being assessed for tithes live in another country, he is to give them notice, and if they refuse to pay, to return their names to the Board. But in all other cases he is to apply himself to perform the service required, having especial care to dispatch. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 31.

79. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 62*l.* 10*s.*, paid by Thomas Waller on behalf of Richard Waller, Mayor of Hastings, in part of 5,000*l.* charged on Sussex for shipmoney by writ of 4th August last. [1 p.]

Dec. 31.

80. Similar receipt for 370*l.*, paid by Thomas Ashfold, Bailiff of Romney Marsh, Kent, in part of 8,000*l.* charged on Kent for shipmoney by writ of 4th August last. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

80. 1. *Similar receipt for 67*l.* 3*s.*, paid by Praise Barbone on behalf of Daniel Duke, Mayor of New Romney, Kent, collected for shipmoney in the said town, under the writ of the 20th October last. [Seals: that of Barbone, a device of Death as a skeleton bearing a dart, with a motto, that of Sir William Russell with arms.* 1 p.]

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Dec. 31. 81. Pass from the Council for John Matthews of Llandaff, and John Pritchard of Lancare [*sic*], both in co. Glamorgan, to travel in foreign parts, but not to repair to Rome. [*Draft minute. ¼ p.*]

Dec. 31. 82. Bond of John Maddock of Harwich, mariner, Henry Medlicot of St. Olave, Silver street, London, merchant, John Tillott of Whitechapel, mariner, and Ralph Quelch of St. Saviour's, Southwark, coal merchant, in 1,000*l.*, conditioned for the repair of John Maddock to Sir Henry Marten, Judge of the Admiralty, and not to depart without his leave. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 31. 83. Bond of Robert Symonds of Boxley, Kent, in 100*l.*, conditioned to repair before the 1st March next to the Deputy-Lieutenants and Captain, in whose band he is to serve, and to acknowledge his fault, and provide such arms as he is bound to show for the land he holds, and conform for the time to come. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 31. 84. Sec. Windebank to the town of Southampton. His Majesty understands that the place of Recorder of their town is void by the death of Mr. Mason. His Majesty recommends Thomas Leviston, of , barrister, and lets them know that it will be very acceptable to him that they should make choice of him for the vacant place. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Dec. 31. 85. Thomas Windebank to his father Sec. Windebank. The sharpness of the winter keeps him there as yet, but he shall hasten towards Italy in the spring. His brother is in good health. [*1 p.*]
Jan. 10. Madrid.

Dec. 31. 86. Mary Countess of Westmoreland to the same. The King granted the Countess his letter to the [Court of] Session at Edinburgh for expediting justice in a tedious suit which she has there. Desires him to render her thanks to the King at his next audience, and to entreat him not to grant letters which may delay the cause. The Countess's adversary being now here will be alleged as a principal motive, but the Countess is always absent from thence, and wants those acquaintances and means which her adversary has there in her stead to prosecute her affairs. [*¾ p.*]

Dec. 87. Petition of the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of Lambeth, Surrey to the Council. On the first raising of shipmoney, their poor parish was neither nominated nor commanded to appear, but afterwards upon nomination, they willingly raised the sum assessed. On that occasion they paid 46*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; they are now commanded to pay 85*l.*, whereas some principal parishes pay less than formerly. The greater part of their inhabitants are either watermen, fishermen, or victuallers, all most willing to obey the Lords to the utmost of their poor powers. Pray their charitable consideration. [*½ p.*]

Dec. 88. The Council to Sir William Savile, Sir John Savile, Sir John Ravesden [Ramsden ?] and John Key. On complaint of Thomas Crosland in February last, the Lords directed letters to the persons now addressed, (see Vol. cclxxxiii., No. 67,) to give a final end between Crosland and his adversaries, or certify their opinion. By

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a second petition from Crosland, it appears that the persons addressed have neglected to perform both these directions. Again require them to call the parties before them, and settle their differences, or certify where the fault lies. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 89. Draft of the same. [1 p.]

Dec. 90. The same to the Sheriff of co. Derby. His Majesty's gracious acceptance of his diligence in the shipmoney service. As concerning the distresses he shall take, he is to sell the same there upon the place, or in some county adjoining, or otherwise to send the same up with a certificate that the same have been taken as a distress towards the victualling of the ship to be found under his Majesty's writ, and he is to take care to distrain if it be possible goods proper for victualling, as wheat, pease, beeves, muttons, or hogs, and to take an ample distress to answer the sum for which the distress is taken, and to bear the charge of sending it up to London. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Dec. ?] 91. Rate for shipmoney from the parish of Rothwell, co. Northampton. The whole sum was 21*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* 16*l.* was paid and handed over to the Sheriff, whose receipt is on this paper. The remaining sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* coming from ten people, was refused to be paid. Sir John Lambe was assessed at 2*l.*, which was paid; "Mr. John Lambe" at 13*s.*, which was refused. [1 p.]

[Dec. ?] 92. Petition of Jasper Heily, messenger, to the Council. Petitioner submitted himself in a former petition, and expressed sorrow for his offence, and according to the order of the Lords paid to the Clerk of the Council attendant 10*l.* Prays enlargement. [1 p.]

Dec. 93. List of orders made at the Council Board in December 1635; probably only such orders as were left partially or wholly unexecuted at the end of the month. [*Stated in the endorsement to have been delivered [to Sec. Windebank, or the succeeding clerk-attendant] on the 13th January 1635-6.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 94. Relation of Richard Wyan touching the ship cast away near the Isle of Wight. On the 18th October last in Brixton Bay a ship of Hamburgh, whereof Jurian Tome was shipper, was split in pieces. Her company escaped alive to the shore, and the same night by the means of one Newland, certain indigo, Spanish wool and "Silvester cochineal" were saved, all which the shipper (having procured a bark) carried away. He also sold the wreck and left a letter of attorney with Newland, who built a watch-house on the shore, and kept labourers there and recovered several chests of Spanish money, and took other sums out of the sands and sea. Of the moneys recovered 16,000 pieces of eight, and a wedge of silver, weighing 73 lbs. are in the Office of the Admiralty, and 1,500 pieces with 600 India hides and other things are left in the Isle of Wight until adjudication, and the proportion of charges of salvage. Various other enumerated articles it is hoped will be recovered. [$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Dec. 95. Copy of the same. [2 pp.]

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[Dec. ?]

96. Sir Nicholas Slanning to Nicholas. Sends two letters, one giving account of those two fellows that were sent for by the Lords' warrant, the other of the apprehension of Capt. Nutt and his two companion gunners. The poor officers pray to know how to dispose of them. Begs Nicholas to move the Lords on their behalf. [1 p.]
Inclosed,

96. I. *Thomas Smaly [?] and two others to Sir Nicholas Slanning, Governor of the Fort of Pendennis. Two Englishmen taken out of a French man-of-war were brought ashore to Pennycomequick to the constable's house, where they would not receive them, because there is no satisfaction made for those which have formerly been committed to their custody, whereupon the writers kept them at their own charges, but understanding there was one of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, and they being desirous to be employed in his Majesty's service, the writers sent them to Plymouth. Begs him to certify the Lords of the charge and obtain further order thereon. Penryn, 9th December 1635. [1 p.]*

96. II. *The same and another to Ralph Byrd. They have taken up Capt. Nutt and two gunners from the Spaniard and have put them in the safest custody they can, but it is so slight, that if they have any desire to be gone, they may very easily. John Coliar alleges he has no ward and would not receive them, the writers engaged for their diet. Pray him to draw up a form for certifying the Lords, that they may know what to do with them and who should pay them charges. Penryn, 28th December 1635. [1 p.]*

[Dec. ?]

97. List of Dutch ships with the names of their commanders, stayed in Catwater near Plymouth, under the order of the Council of the 18th inst., and in consequence of the outrages committed by Dutch sailors on Cat Down. The Amersfoort of Amsterdam was the Admiral's ship, and was of 300 tons and 24 guns, John Windalson captain. There were seven others, all bound for Brazil. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Dec.]
Dartmouth.

98. Extract from letter of John Plumleigh to his son, Sir Richard Plumleigh. Wishes his Majesty would send a ship to guard the western coast, for there are two or three Dunkirkers which lie between Dartmouth and Plymouth, right off the Start, and that week they had taken two French ships coming from the banks laden with fish, and set on shore 28 men which came to that town, for whom (to their great charge) they can as yet get no passage. No ship, if they may overcome them goes free from pillage. A ship of Dartmouth which came in yesterday met with one of them, from whom they took green ginger, potatoes, and other commodities, and another ship which came from Bordeaux, they have taken to Dunkirk, alleging the wine to belong to Flemings. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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[Dec.] 99. Form of oath to be taken by a captain of a King's ship.
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Dec.] 100. Draft of the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Dec. ?] 101. Order or form of submission enjoined to Samuel Ward, in conformity with the sentence passed upon him in the High Commission Court and settled by Bishop White of Ely, Dr. Eden, and Dr. Duck. It sets forth all the charges against him, with the particular passages in his sermons complained of, as the same were said to be proved by the depositions of witnesses, and concludes with a recognition of the justice of the sentence against him, an expression of his hearty sorrow and a promise that he would thenceforth carry himself more temperately and discreetly, without giving cause of scandal or offence. [$3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

[Dec. ?] 102. Another form of submission of Samuel Ward, being probably one offered by himself. It recited that he was convented before the High Commission Court for sundry speeches which he was charged to have uttered in the pulpit in his sermons, and that after a full hearing he was pronounced guilty of sundry of them, and sentenced to suspension from the execution of his ministerial function. He acknowledged (whatever his speeches and meanings were) that as things stood testified against him, the proceedings were just, and that he was heartily sorry that his speeches were offensive to any, and that he studied and prayed for the peace of the Church of England, his true mother in Christ, and would ever to the uttermost of his power promote the same, avoiding whatsoever might tend to the disturbance thereof. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Dec. ?] 103. Note of the jewels yet pawned in Holland. From a consideration of the time to which the interest is here calculated it would seem that this account was prepared at this time, probably with a view to the mission of Job Harby for the purpose of redemption. The jewels are more minutely described than in the similar accounts before calendered. [2 pp.]

[Dec. ?] 104. Account arranged by trades of the numbers of strangers in Middlesex remaining in the parts adjacent to the City of London, derived from returns on that subject previously calendared. [5 pp.]

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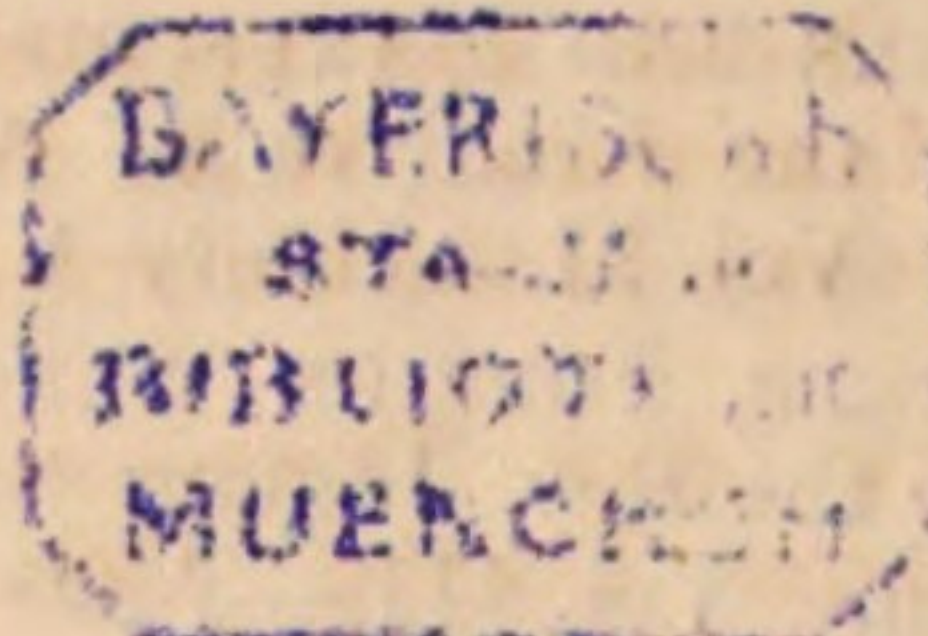
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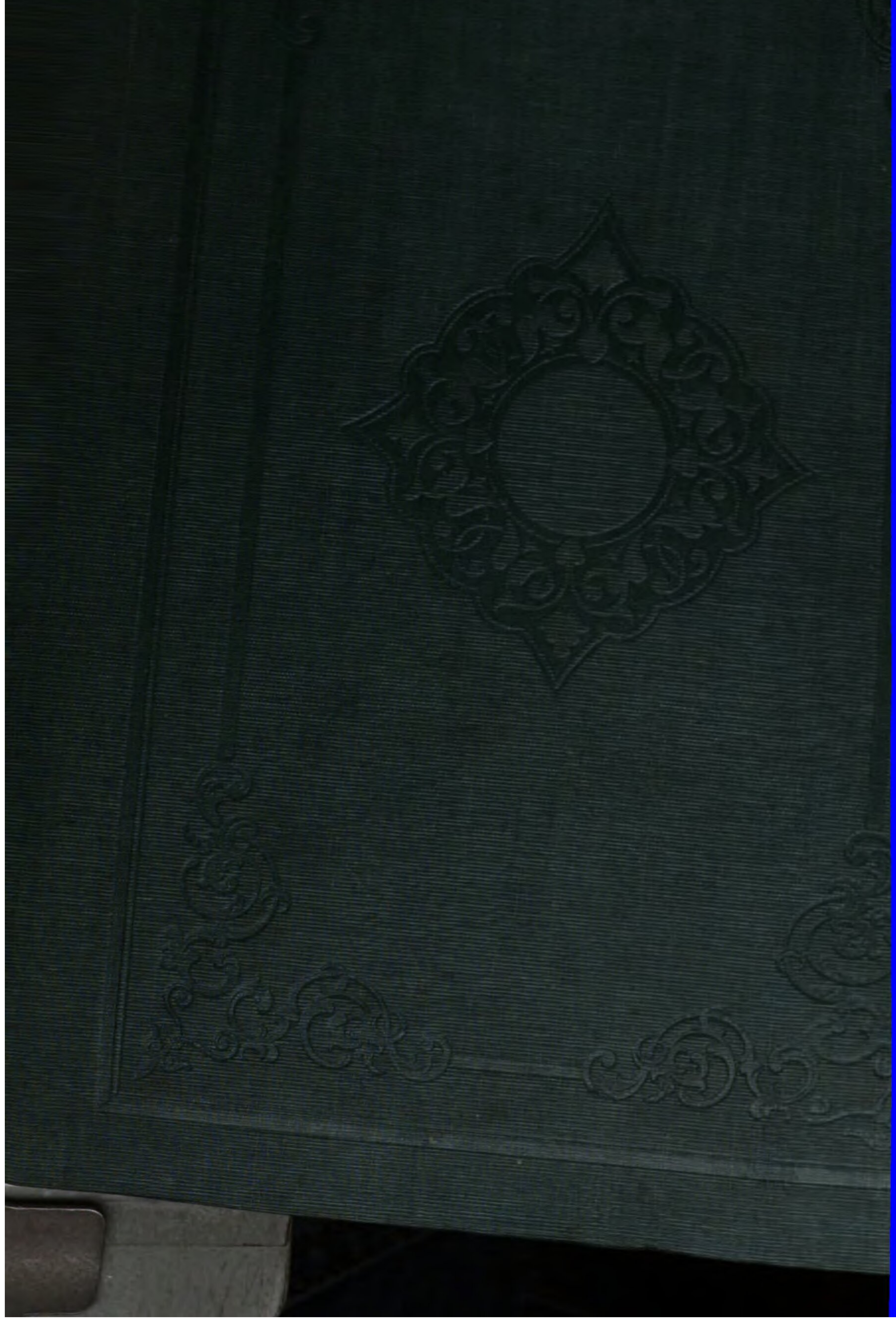
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